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*A history of Hartlepool. Re-pr., with
a suppl. history to 1851. inclusive*

Cuthbert Sharp

Gough Add^d
Durham.

p. 11.

Maps catalogued



Wartlepool.

HISTORY OF HARTLEPOOL,

BY THE LATE

SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, KNIGHT,

F. S. A.

BEING A RE-PRINT OF THE ORIGINAL WORK,

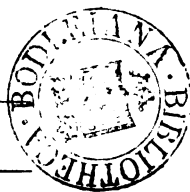
PUBLISHED IN 1816,

WITH A

SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORY,

TO 1851, INCLUSIVE.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



HARTLEPOOL:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN PROCTER;

AND SOLD BY

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO., LONDON; MR. HERNAMAN, NEWCASTLE;
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SOUTH SHIELDS; THE PUBLISHER
AND BOOKSELLERS,
HARTLEPOOL.

1851.

PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

THE Publisher, on acquiring the Copy-right of the interesting History of Hartlepool by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, resolved, as the work had gone out of print, to re-produce it in a modern edition.

In doing this, he became at the same time involved in another consideration. Hartlepool had changed its character since the former issue of said publication. An era of commercial activity and maritime importance now strikingly contrasts with its condition then of Tyre-like decay ; whilst, close at its side, in addition to the old, a new and successful harbour has emerged in alliance with it,—besides which, there were many other events of local interest, though of minor note, which claimed to be recorded. Adverting to them all, he felt called upon, not to stop with the re-print, but to continue the narrative to the latest period ; which he has done in a Supplement accordingly.

In preparing the latter he has laboured under many disadvantages—the principal being that of his inexperience. Consequently he fears that many imperfections will appear therein—for which he has to ask the reader's indulgence. But should he be found entitled to any credit, he would anticipate it with the confession that he is chiefly indebted for it to others—those gentlemen to whom he would now devote the most grateful of his tasks—that of sincerely thanking them, one and all, for their kind assistance to him, both as to matter and illustration.

Hartlepool, December 31st, 1851.

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HISTORY OF HARTLEPOOL,

&c., &c., &c.

DERIVATION.

It has been usual in topographical works of this nature, to dedicate a few pages to the consideration of the etymology of the name of the place to be described: and though these disquisitions seldom lead to any decisive result, yet I have been inclined to follow the general practice, more in compliance with custom, than with the presumption that I have been able to elicit any original information, or that I have established any satisfactory conclusion.

Hartland Point (Co. Devon) is considered by Camden, as an abbreviation of *Herculis promontorium*,* and Mr. Cooke in his proofs that an oriental colony in very early times settled in Britain, considers Hartlepool as a manifest corruption of *Hercleopolis*.—"Hartlepool," (he adds) "I suppose to have been for a while the residence of a trading colony of these people, (Ionians of Asia Proper) who, by the mention of archi-sacerdotal offerings in the inscription on an altar to Hercules in Corbridge church-yard† and by the sacrifice of prime victims to him

* *Primum verò à Cornwallia littus, quod se in Sabrinianum fretum longè exportigit Herculis Promontorium Ptolemæo dicitur, nominisque tantillum conservat herty point hodie dictum.*—*Camden Edit.* 1607.

† *Hutchinson's Northumberland, p. 161.*

signified by the bull's head on the same altar, and having called their city by his name, must have respected the Tyrian Hercules, as a deity of the first class; judging no honours extravagant which were paid to this adventurous and successful hero, who first taught the way to Britain.”*

Without going quite so far for an etymon, the ingenious Mr. Cade considered Hartlepool, or the port of Hart, at Hartness, an artificial Roman harbour, and that it might derive its name from the redness of the stone or soil.† Mr. Hutchinson imagines “the present peninsula was in former times completely insulated by the tide at high water, through artificial means, and being covered with a forest, was the peculiar haunt of deer.”‡

Mr. Hutchinson, though probably incorrect in his first supposition, that the peninsula was insulated at high water, yet has the authority of Bede and Huntingdon in his favour, when he says it was the peculiar haunt of deer. Bede calls it *heoptu* or *heoptea*, *cervi aqua*, § *q. d.* the place where harts drink, and Huntingdon, *cervi insula*, the Island of Harts.

The Town Seal, on which a stag is represented in a pool, (like the arms of Hert-ford, a hart in a river, and of Ox-ford, an ox in a ford, &c.) can only be considered as a rebus|| on the ancient appellation. In the reign of Henry VIII., Leland, in his Itinerary, says, “there resorte many redde *dere* stragelers to the mountaines of Weredale.”¶ Within the last three years, several drains have been formed at the north-western extremity

* An Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, &c., by W. Cooke.

† Mr. John Cade was an industrious collector, and fond of Antiquarian pursuits.—Vide *Nicholl's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 8.

‡ History of Durham, vol. 3. p. 16.

§ Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

|| The rebus, or representation of names by familiar images, was a custom invented in Picardy, and imparted to us by the English then resident in Calais. Monkish invention seems never to have had a more ample space, than in applying these rebusses to proper names.—*Dallaway's Enquiry into the origin, &c. of Heraldry*, p. 121. *Spectator*, No. 59.

¶ Froissart in his account of the pursuit of the Scots, by Edward III. 1327,

of the slake of Hartlepool, where square holes have been discovered, filled with human bones; * trees also, in which the wood was found in excellent preservation, together with the antlers of deer, and an immense number of teeth, which having been examined with attention, are supposed to have belonged to these animals. Under the impression of these concurring circumstances, it appears that from the earliest period this part of the country had been the resort of deer, and the actual existence of the remains of large forests of oaks,† together with the authority of ancient authors and local tradition, all tend to confirm the opinion that Hart, Hartness, &c. derived their names from this source, and that Hart-in-pool was a distinctive appellation applied to this town, in consequence of its peninsular situation.

The following derivation is also attended with a considerable degree of probability. The two last syllables of Hartlepool, (anciently *in-pol*, in or near the pool, or sea,) have manifestly been added for the sake of distinguishing it from Hart, the neighbouring town. *Hart*, according to Dufresne, is a Teutonic word, signifying a forest; and that such a forest did formerly exist here, may easily be proved from the discoveries of large oaks, &c., buried in the earth in this neighbourhood. It is evident therefore, that the town Hart is of a higher date than Hart-le-pool; that it derived its name from the forest in or near which it was situated, and that Hartlepool received its name from a similar situation, with the addition of *in-pol*, in French

(whose army marched from Durham, July 18,) says "and whan they had thus ron forth often tymes in the day, the space of halfe a myle together towarde the crye, wenyng it had been theyr ennemyes, they were deceived, for the crye ever arose by the reysyng of *hartis*, hyndis, and other savage bestia."—*Lord Berners's Translation*.

* They are found about 5 feet beneath the surface in graves nearly 8 feet square; tradition gives us no information respecting them. Yet as the Danes frequently ravaged the eastern coast with remorseless fury, it is very possible that these remains may have been the bodies of defeated "warriors in some forgotten battle slain."

† The slake or outer harbour is filled with the remains of trees of large dimensions, and similar remains are frequently perceptible at low water along the coast

le-pool, for the sake of distinction.—This existence of a forest here, will sufficiently account for the modern discovery of antlers of deer, &c., and also for Bede calling the peninsula of Hartlepool *heoptu*, from the Anglo-Saxon *heopt*, a stag, or hart.

from Hartlepool towards Seaton; they extend nearly two miles. Hazel nuts are likewise found in the clay in which the trees are imbedded.

THE MONASTERY.

THE few historical remains which have escaped the devouring hand of time with regard to the monastery of Hartlepool, would render any lengthened detail of the introduction of Christianity into this island unnecessary and obtrusive; yet a concise view of the progress of divine knowledge, may not be uninteresting, and will tend materially to assist the narrative.

Christianity was first introduced into Great Britain, during the lives of the Apostles; previous to which, this island, together with a large proportion of the habitable world, was in a state of the grossest ignorance and idolatry.

It has been asserted (without any conclusive authority,) that the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, diffused the light of the gospel in Great Britain; be this as it may, it is certain that the progress of the Christian religion during those dark ages was not extensive, and though some few were converted from the errors of idolatry, to a knowledge of the divine precepts, yet the universal ignorance and superstition which prevailed presented insuperable obstacles to the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity. However, about the year of Christ 176, Lucius, a British King, was publicly baptised, and professed the Christian religion; he is even stated to have founded churches in each of the twenty-eight cities then existing in Britain.* Towards the conclusion of the reign of the Emperor Dioclesian, the progress of Christianity was such, that the institution itself became an object of his violent persecution, A. D. 303. However, on the accession of Constantine to the Imperial dignity, A. D. 307, the Christian religion again flourished with redoubled splendour. The Emperor himself became a convert, and exerted the whole of his power to promote the exercise of its rules and precepts.†

* Bede Hist. Eccles. lib. 1. cap 4.—*Milner's Hist. of Winchester*, vol. 1. p. 89. The existence of Lucius however, has been doubted by modern authors.—*v. Henry's Hist.* p. vi. 185. 189.

† The first Christian emperor and the first Christian king, were natives of this island, "for which benefit and honor we seem in both instances to be indebted to the

Early in the fifth century, the Romans returned to Italy, recalled by domestic misfortunes, when the Scots and Picts taking advantage of their absence, fiercely attacked the Britons, whose apathy, or want of courage, was so great, that these northern invaders extended their conquests throughout the whole kingdom. Reduced to extreme distress, the Britons applied to the Saxons for aid, and in this application they were not unsuccessful. The Saxons landed in the year 449, and after having driven the invaders into their own country, succeeded in establishing themselves in Britain, notwithstanding the incessant wars which subsisted between them and the natives. Christianity again suffered, for as the Saxon kings were all Pagans, it was subverted, and nearly annihilated. The kingdom being entirely subdued, became divided by the conquerors, into districts, states, or monarchies, since known by the denomination of the Heptarchy.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, ascended the throne of that kingdom, A. D. 594: he married the daughter of Charibert, Christian King of the Franks, to whom the free exercise of her religion was secured by the treaty of marriage.

A. D. 597, Augustin, sent by Pope Gregory to endeavour to convert the Saxons, was received in Kent with respect. The king was shortly afterwards converted to the Christian religion, and gave Augustin and his attendants free permission to preach the doctrines of their faith.

In consequence of this encouragement, the holy flame of Christianity spread rapidly into the adjoining kingdoms, and the ardent zeal of the missionaries was crowned with the most complete success.

The introduction of the word of God into the kingdom of Northumberland, took place in the reign of Edwin the Great,

virtues and piety of British ladies, as it appears that the conversion of King Lucius, may in a great measure be ascribed to his illustrious aunt, Claudia Ruffina; at all events it is certain that the seeds of Christianity were sown in the infant mind of Constantine, by his religious mother, St. Helen, who was unquestionably a native of this island, born at Colchester.—*v. Milner's Winchester*, v. 1. p. 51.

whose second wife was Ethelburga,* the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent : this fortunate event took place A. D. 625. The princess who had stipulated for the free exercise of her religion, was accompanied by Paulinus, ordained Bishop for the purpose of celebrating this important marriage.

The influence of this virtuous prelate, together with the aid of accidental circumstances,† made a deep impression on the feelings of the monarch, and carried irresistible conviction to his mind. At the festival of Easter, A. D. 627, he was baptized by Paulinus at York, together with a vast number of his subjects, who all publicly abjured the errors of Paganism, and embraced that blessed doctrine which is the sure guide to eternal salvation.

Though monastic institutions were now generally introduced, yet we seek in vain the origin of our religious foundations ; involved in darkness and obscurity, "the improbabilities and fictions of monkish legends are often our only evidences, and we are frequently obliged to adopt the palpable anachronisms of such writings, in the place of authentic documents, and chronological certainty."‡

In Tanner's *Notit. Monastica*, under the title *Hartlepoole*, it is stated "at or near this place was the ancient monastery called *Heorthu*, founded upon the first conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, about A. D. 640," by a religious woman named *Hieu*, or, as some copies have it, *St. Bega*,§ a native of Ireland.—She was the foundress of a monastery at *St. Bees*, in *Cumberland*, which derived its name from her residence : || her

* "Surnamed *Tace*, a fit name for a woman."—*Speed, book, 7, chap. 9.*

† Vide *Speed, book 7. chap. 9, &c.*

‡ *Archdall's Monas. Hib. p. 147.*

§ The history of *St. Bega* is not free from the legendary fictions of monkish credulity ; "the miracles of taming a bull, and of a deep snow that by her prayers fell on mid-summer day, and covered the valleys and tops of mountains," are ascribed to her sanctity ; yet how far was she behind *St. Bridget*, who "hung up her petticoat on a sun beam to dry ;" or, "*St. Baldred*, who by his prayers obtained the singular privilege of being buried in three different churches."

|| *Burn's Cumberland, v. 2, p. 40.*

second foundation was at Monkwearmouth, and afterwards under the auspices of Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, she founded the monastery at Hartlepool.*

Much confusion occurs in ancient historians respecting the precise periods above-mentioned, though there is a general concurrence with regard to the facts. Bega was the first lady among the Northern tribes who assumed the monastic veil. On her leaving Hartlepool, she was succeeded by Hilda, "whose family, virtue, and abilities reflected a brighter lustre on the institute."† Hilda was of noble birth, and nearly allied to the kings of East Anglia and Northumberland.‡ She was born on the 25th day of August, A. D. 614, and received the holy rites of baptism from the hands of Paulinus, A. D. 627. Having resolved to dedicate her life to the practice of religion, she retired to the kingdom of East Anglia, with the intention of going to the monastery of her sister, Hereswitha, in France.

However, after having remained one year in East Anglia, she was recalled to her native country by Bishop Aidan, and with a few companions, took up her abode and lived according to monastic rule, on the northern coast of the river Wear. Shortly afterwards, on the departure of Hilda, she was appointed abbess in the monastery of Heretou. The religious servant of Christ, Hilda, governed the monastery with exemplary virtue and regu-

* Tertio Herutey, qui locus latine sonat *cervi insula*, commigravit, cenobiumque virginum ibi condidit, pauloque post Hildæ, sacre virginis, cessit, quæ post victoriam Oswi regis accepit Eanfledam virginem, ejus filiam, voto promissam cum annuo agrorum censu.—*Æt. Vita. S. Bega. Lel. Col. t. 8. p. 89.*

† Lingard's Anglo-Saxons.

‡ She was the daughter of Hereric and Bereswitha. Hereric is stated by various authors to have been the *grandson* of Edwin, King of Northumberland: Bede tells us that Hilda was "*filia nepotis Edwini regis, vocabulo Hererici.*" If grandson was meant, Edwin would be only 28 years old when Hilda was born, but if it may be understood to designate the *nephew* of Edwin we shall be better able to reconcile discordant dates. Charlton says, (*History of Whitby*, p. 2.) "*whatever* some authors have asserted to the contrary, Hereric was the son of Alla, and younger brother of Edwin, but *probably* a posthumous birth." The Rev. George Young, who is now engaged with "*the history of Whitby*," (for whose kind communications I feel the most sensible obligation) will, I trust, be able to dispel the obscurity that hangs over the pedigree of St. Hilda.

larity; and Bishop Aidan and other pious men, from their high estimation of her inherent wisdom, and her ardour for the divine ministry, were accustomed sedulously to visit, earnestly to love, and diligently to instruct her.* From all who witnessed her exalted piety and active benevolence, she received the name of mother: she was not only an example for imitation to those around her, but the fame of her virtue extended to more distant parts, and afforded an excellent opportunity for salvation and reform.

Oswy, who ascended the throne of Northumberland, A. D. 643, being threatened by Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, made a solemn vow to heaven, that if his armies were victorious in the approaching conflict, he would build and endow a monastery, and consecrate his daughter, Aelfleda, to the service of religion, and oblige her to perpetual virginity. The battle was fought, A. D. 655; Oswy gained a great and decisive victory, and Penda was slain. In compliance with his vow, Aelfleda, who was scarcely twelve months old, entered the monastery of Heretu, governed by the Lady St. Hilda.†

In the year A. D. 658, Hilda, together with the princess Aelfleda,‡ and ten virgins, leaving Hartlepool, took possession of Streanshalch, or Whitby, a religious house endowed by the bounty of Oswy, king of Northumberland.

From this period, no further traces are to be discovered which reflect any light on the condition of the monastery at Hartlepool, until the year A. D. 800, when the Danes, in one of their frequent predatory descents on the eastern coast, destroyed Tinmouth and Hertness;§ which probably terminated the existence of this celebrated foundation. "Those were the tymes, when so many monasteries, which the devotion of former ages

* Nearly a literal translation from Bede.

† Bede, chap. 24, lib. 3.

‡ "They told how in their convent cell

"A Saxon princess once did dwell.

"The lovely Edelfled."

Scott's Marmion.

§ *Ecclesie de Hertenes & de Tinemouth spoliatae sunt à Danis.—Lel. Col. v. iii. p. 388.*

had erected, had their funerals: then perished that famous emporium of Hartlepoole, where the religious Hieu built a nunnery, of which I may speake as Hildebert of Rome,

'Quam magna fueris integra, fracta doces,'

whose ruines shew how great shee was in her glory, but now remaynes to passengers both a monument of devotion and hostility."*

The site of the monastery has not been preserved even by tradition. In some of the most ancient records of the corporation, the enclosure in which the Friary stands is called "Nunnery Close," and in the notes to Bede's Eccles. Hist. it is stated that what remains of the monastery is not of the first institution, but of the order of minor brethren.† Several fragments of Saxon mouldings have been found amongst the extensive foundations which are occasionally dug up there, so that in all probability the monastery was nearly on the same spot where the Friary was afterwards built.

* Legend of St. Cuthbert, by Robert Hegg, 1626.

† Smith's Bede, chap. 24. lib. 8. "Quod reliquum est ibi monasterii, non primæ est institutionis, sed ordinis fratrum minorum."

This Plate is Presented by
 JOHN COOKE, ESQ., OF BROOM,
 Mayor of Bartlepool,

1815.



Comm Seal.

GENERAL HISTORY.

THE county of Durham, on the coast of which Hartlepool is situated, formed, previous to the Roman conquest, a part of the British principality inhabited by the Brigantes, a people totally unacquainted with the refinements of life, and slaves to indolence and Druidical superstition. After, however, the victorious Cæsar had made a considerable inroad into Britain, and his successors had still further extended his conquests, this northern district became part of the Roman province, entitled *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The Brigantes, sensible of their own inferiority, readily submitted to the dominions of the Romans, and were content to be incorporated as a branch of that extensive empire. But the period at last approached when that mighty fabric was to be dissolved. The Romans, after having remained in Britain nearly five hundred years, were called home to defend even Rome itself, from those immense armies of northern marauders, which were assailing the proud "Mistress of the World."

At their departure, the Britons, enervated by peaceful habits, and almost unacquainted with the art of war, became an easy prey to their northern neighbours, the Picts and Scots, who immediately invaded the southern part of the island, and spread universal dismay and desolation. The wretched inhabitants, totally unable to defend themselves, repeatedly, and in the most pressing terms* applied to their former masters for assistance, but without success. Becoming more and more harassed by their invaders, they at last came to a determination to request the protection of the Saxon brothers, Hengist and Horsa, who soon afterwards landed in the isle of Thanet with a considerable force, and generously assisted their supplicants in repelling those

* One of their supplicatory letters to Ætius the patrician, was thus inscribed, *The Groans of the Britons*; its contents corresponded with its gloomy title:—"The barbarians on the one hand chase us into the sea, the sea on the other throws us back upon the barbarians; and we have only the hard choice left us of perishing by the sword, or by the waves."—*Bede*, l. 1. 13.

destructive freebooters, from whom they had suffered such dreadful calamities.

Whatever present aid, however, the Britons might receive, they in the end experienced whole ages of distress from their Saxon auxiliaries. The latter, elated with their success in repulsing the Picts and Scots, soon formed a plan of reducing the Britons themselves into subjection, and in this design they were but too successful; for though the Britons long and bravely withstood their unjust attempts, yet they were finally obliged to submit to the victorious arms of Hengist, the surviving brother,* who established himself in the southern part of the island, and laid the foundation of the kingdom of Kent.

The fame of Hengist's success failed not to excite the avidity of the other northern Germans, and accordingly, a new tribe of Saxons, under the guidance of Octa, Hengist's brother, settled themselves in Northumberland about the year of Christ 480.

Notwithstanding, historians differ with regard to the boundaries and extent of this kingdom of Northumberland, the largest in the Saxon Heptarchy, yet it is universally allowed, that the present county of Durham was included in it, and formed the principal source of its opulence and strength. It was governed by a regular succession of kings until the memorable year 827, when all the seven petty monarchies, fatigued with war and devastation, became finally united into one state, under Egbert, the first king of all England.

Previous to this union, in the year 635, during the reign and under the auspices of Oswald,† king of Northumberland, the

* Horsa was slain some time before this in a battle with the Britons at Eaglesford, now Ailsford.

† Oswald, it appears, was inferior only to St. Cuthbert in working miracles, for Bede gravely tells us, that a sick horse was once cured at the place of his interment. The same author informs us, that the king's right hand had the peculiar privilege of not being liable to corruption, from the following circumstance:—Sitting down to dinner on Easter day, and being told that an immense number of poor people were without, waiting for his charity, he not only ordered his part of the banquet to be divided amongst them, but even commanded a large silver dish to be cut in pieces, that each might receive a part of it. Aidan, who happened to be present, was so delighted with his patron's munificence, that, seizing his right hand, he exclaimed

episcopal see of Durham was first established at Lindisfarne, by Aidan, a presbyter of remarkable sanctity, who became the first bishop.

St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, was so highly distinguished for his purity of life and manners, and for the miraculous powers with which he was believed to be invested, that immense gifts were conferred upon the church for his sake. He is recorded to have possessed, as a reward for his exalted piety, all the land between the rivers Tyne and Tees, which immense tract is frequently denominated *The Patrimony of Saint Cuthbert*. After his decease, he became the tutelary saint of the see; and though a little capricious with regard to his resting place,*

"May this hand never decay." A wish which, according to Bede, was strictly accomplished.

On the old conventual seal of Durham, used from the conquest to the dissolution, is the head of Oswald, with this inscription—CAPVT SANCTI OSWALDI REGIS.

* Nor did Saint Cuthbert's daughters fail
 To vie with these in holy tale;
 His body's resting-place, of old,
 How oft their patron chang'd they told;
 How, when the rude Dane burn'd their pile,
 The monks fled forth from Holy Isle.
 O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,
 From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
 Seven years Saint Cuthbert's corpse they bore.
 They rested them in fair Melrose;
 But though, alive, he lov'd it well,
 Not there his reliques might repose;
 For, wondrous tale to tell!
 In his stone coffin forth he rides,
 (A ponderous bark for river tides)
 Yet light as gossamer it glides,
 Downward to Tillmouth cell.
 Nor long was his abiding there,
 For southward did the saint repair;
 Chester-le-street, and Rippon, saw
 His holy corpse, ere Wardilaw
 Hail'd him with joy and fear;
 And, after many wanderings past,
 He chose his lordly seat at last,
 Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
 Looks down upon the Wear:—*Cont. to page 14.*

previous to his final settlement at Durham, failed not to enrich the coffers of his monks, by the many miracles which were almost daily performed at his tomb. His favour and protection were not only courted during his life, but even after his death ; and many of his successors on his account became the favoured objects of royal attention and munificence.*

The politic Canute humbled himself to such a degree, as to visit the shrine of St. Cuthbert bare-footed, having proceeded in that state from Garmundi or Garmundsay, a place according to Sym. Dunelm.,† nearly five miles distant ; offering at the same time the territories of Standrope (Staindrop), Scottim (Shotton), Rabi (Baby), Wacarfield (Wakerfield), Efenwuda (Evenwood), &c.

By these and such like donations, the bishops of Durham soon became opulent and powerful ; and though it would be an uninteresting digression to enter into an historical detail with regard to the rise and progress of that authority which they exercised in this county, yet it may be necessary briefly to state a few of those privileges which they possessed, and which rendered their power so extensive.

It was an ancient maxim, "*Quicquid rex habet extra comitatum Dunelmensem, episcopus habet infra, nisi aliqua sit concessio aut prescriptio in contrarium.*" The bishops levied taxes, made truces with their enemies, raised troops within the liberty, impressed ships for war, sate in judgment of life and death ; and held execution of life and limb.

Solum Dunelmense judicat stolâ et ense.

There, deep in Durham's Gothic shade,
His reliques are in secret laid ;
But none may know the place,
Save of his holiest servants three,
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,
Who share that wondrous grace.

Marmion, canto ii. stanza xiv.

* A curious poetical life of St. Cuthbert, extracted from an old MSS. apparently written in the beginning of the thirteenth century, belonging to George Allan, Esq., M. P. will be found in the Appendix.

† Sym. Dunelm. p. 164.

They created barons, who formed their council or parliament : the greater part of the lands within the liberty were held of the bishops in capite, as lords paramount ; they coined money, built churches, instituted corporations by charter, and granted fairs and markets ; they had all manner of royal jurisdiction, both civil and military ; they were lord high admirals of the sea and waters, that lie within or adjoining the county palatine ; had vice-admirals and courts of admiralty, judges to determine according to the maritime laws, registers, examiners, officers of beaconage, anchorage, awarded commissions to regulate waters and passages thereon, &c., &c.*

The above summary exposition concerning the bishops of Durham, and their privilege, was absolutely necessary, as Hartlepool formed part of their jurisdiction, and of course was obliged to submit to the same rules and regulations as the other parts of the county.

Previous to the invasion of the Normans, little more than conjecture can be hazarded respecting the *town* of Hartlepool. It seems to have been unknown to the Romans, although Mr. Cade imagines it to have been a Roman harbour, and that a Roman road once passed in this direction.† These conjectures, however, are warranted neither by historical records, nor by any visible remains of Roman art in the neighbourhood.

In ancient writers, the peninsula upon which Hartlepool is situated, seems sometimes to be called Heortness‡ and sometimes the name Heortness appears to be applied to the town itself. Lanbarde, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, p. 145, describes Heortness "as being a town in the north partes,

* Vide Hutchinson's *Hist. of Durham*, and Spearman's *Enquiry into the ancient and present State of the County Palatine of Durham*, 1729.

† "There were certainly two Roman roads across this county, which might be easily traced by a skilful antiquary, and as yet not noticed ; the one, I should conjecture from the map of Drake's Roman roads in Yorkshire, came directly from Donus (Whitby) to the trajectus at the estuary of Tees, opposite Bellasis, which has certainly been a castrum, and continued along the shore to Hertelpole, Weremouth, &c."—*v. Nicholl's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 8.

‡ From *naspe*, promontorium, *nasus* ; q. d. *nasus terre*—nose.

which Egred, bishop of the holy isle, builded, and gave to the see for ever." How far this quotation may warrant the assumption of the actual existence of a town here at that early period, must, however, remain in doubt and uncertainty, as Simeon, the Durham historian, who is certainly better authority, seems to intimate that Heortnesse did not in his time signify any particular place, but the whole territory.*

"The first material account of this part of the county," says Hutchinson, v. 3. p. 17, "is, that before the conquest, Fulk de Panell, having vast territories in England, among other rich manors possessed Hart, and Hartness; that Agnes his daughter intermarried with Robert de Brus, one of the attendants of William the Norman, whereupon her father's extensive property passed to that family." This account, however, of the family of Brus, cannot support the rigid investigation and comparison of dates, the only sure tests of truth in historical disquisition.

Robert de Brus is stated by Dugdale, to have been *nobilis miles de Normandia*,† and in the *Rôle de ceux queux veignent in Angleterre ovesque roy Wm le Conquerer, li sires de Breaus e dus sens des homez*‡ are mentioned as forming a part of the army which conquered England. By this enumeration, where *li sires* is evidently in the plural, it would appear that there were several military chiefs of the name of Brus, although only one remains on record whose services were so liberally remunerated by the conqueror.

Robert de Brus, by the foregoing statements, appears to have been a nobleman of considerable importance; and a modern author is even inclined to derive the family name "from some town or estate on the continent," and that his pedigree might be traced "*perhaps*, to the conquest of Normandy itself, in the beginning of the 10th century."§

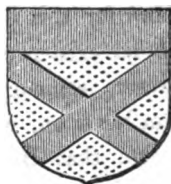
* Dnas quoque villas Ilecliff & Wigecclif sed & Billingham in Heortnesse, quarum ipse conditor fuerat, locis superioribus quæ prædicto Confessori donaverat perpetuo possidenda adjecit.—*Sym. Dwn. p. 90.*

† Monast. Ang.

‡ Lel. Col. i. 202.

§ Murray's Life of James Bruce, of Kinnaird.

.....



Panell.

*Brus of Annandale.
or, a saltire and chief gules.*

t de Brus (3)
le, Hert, Hertness, &c.
ng in 1171.

Euphemia,.....

de Brus (4)
Hert, &c., ob. 1191.

Isabel, nat. dan. of William
the Lion, King of Scots.

de Brus, Lord of An-
Hert, &c. ob. 1215.

.....

e Brus (5)
le, Hert, ob. 1245.

Isabel, 2nd dan. of David, Earl
of Huntingdon, younger brother
to Wm. King of Scots.

e Brus (6)
ndale, Hert, &c.
of Scotland, ob. 1295.

Isabel, dan. of Gilbert de Clare,
Earl of Gloucester and Hereford.

Robert de Brus (7)
' Annandale, Hert, &c.
Carrick *jure uxoris*.
1304.

Margaret Countess of Carrick



ld, Robert de Brus (8)
Earl of Carrick, &c.
King of Scotland.

Elizabeth, dan. of
Richard Earl of
Ulster.



On the death of William the Conqueror, Robert de Brus was in possession of forty-three manors in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding. Skelton was long the principal English residence of his descendants, and the monastery of Gisburn, the burial place of the family,*

There appears to have been a strange misunderstanding with regard to the descent of this family, which has arisen in all probability from the constant occurrence of the name of Robert; as Dugdale is not satisfied that the first Robert de Brus should merely have been the founder of Gisburn, in the year 1129, but has even brought him to assist at the battle of the Standard, A. D. 1138, when he might with great propriety, stile him an "Old Soldier,"† a period of seventy-two years having elapsed since the conquest of England. The identity of the father and the son have thus been strangely confounded, and the second Robert de Brus has been entirely forgotten.‡ Recent investigations have, however, satisfactorily proved his existence, though it might be considered as an uninteresting digression to pursue the subject any further.

The second Robert de Brus, who married Agnes de Panell, is stated to have received from her father, the manors of Hert and Hertness, though it is affirmed by Dugdale, that he received the manor of Hert from the crown for his "many great services."§ Unfortunately the memorable record, commonly called Domesday Book,|| does not include the county of Durham, and in consequence, it becomes extremely difficult to ascertain who was in possession of these manors at that remote period.

* Kerr's Robert the Bruce, 1. p. xxvi.

† Baron. Aug. 1. 447.

‡ Kerr's Robert the Bruce.—*Dougllass' Peerage. Chalmer's Caledonia.*

§ Dug. Bar. 1. 388.

|| Domesday Book was begun A. D. 1082, and finished 1087. It has been supposed that this county having suffered so severely by the ravages of war, the king's commissioners might find it impossible to take an exact survey—*v. Kelham's Domesday illustrated*: yet the intermediate country from York to the county of Durham

HISTORY OF HARTLEPOOL.



The seal of Margaret de Rosa, sister and co-heiress of the last Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton, appended to a Charter in the Author's possession, relative to property near Kendal, dated A. D., 1281.



The seal of Robert de Brus (2). affixed to the marriage settlement of his daughter Agatha. Vide p. 20; see also the annexed pedigree.

At the period of the Norman conquest, Egelwin, the twenty-eighth bishop, held the see of Durham. This ambitious prelate, taking advantage of the King's absence in Normandy, A. D. 1068, united with Morcar, the powerful Earl of Northumberland, and other discontented barons, in opposing the royal authority. The King, on his return to England, immediately advanced northwards with a numerous army, and the confederates, unsupported by the people, were obliged to implore the clemency of the conqueror.—William appointed Robert de Comyn, governor of Northumberland, and placed a considerable body of troops under his command. On his arrival at Durham, however, the people rose in arms, and the whole garrison to the number of 700 men were massacred.* Malcolm III. at that time King of Scotland, had taken an active part on behalf of the rebellious barons, and although they had been reduced to a state of apparent subjection, he still continued to harass the northern provinces. In one of his predatory irruptions into England, he penetrated as far as Cleveland, “and from thence into the eastern parts of the bishopric of Durham, spreading universal desolation. Not even the edifices sacred to religion were spared. They who fled into churches for refuge, were burnt in their imagined sanctuary, and so great was the number of captives, that for many years they were to be found in every Scottish village, nay in every Scottish hovel.”† In this expedition he utterly laid waste the territory of Hertness,‡ which soon afterwards suffered from William himself, who marched with an

forms a part of the record, although it had suffered from the same misfortunes—*v. Bauden's Domesday of Yorkshire*. To consider this county exempt from the observance of the orders of the conqueror, as a county palatine, offers no better solution, as Chester, under similar circumstances is included in the general survey, Hutchinson, v. 1. 132, although he considers the omission to have arisen “as being a territory granted to the church,” yet leaves the reader to “his own judgment to suggest the cause.”

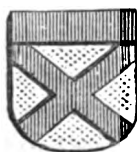
* 28th January, 1068-9.—*v. Sym. Dun. p. 198.*

† Lord Haile's *Annals of Scotland*.

‡ Nam depopulatâ Cliveland ex parte, repetitâ depopulatione *Heortennise* occupat indeque per terras Sancti Cuthberti ferociter discurrrens, omnes omnibus rebus,

immense army, not only to arrest the progress of invasion, but by spreading destruction on every side, to make the country no longer an object of attention, or capable of affording the means of subsistence to an invading enemy. "He wasted all the faire country betwixt Yorke and Durham, leaving all desolate for threescore miles space, which nine years after lay untilled, and without any inhabitants, when grew so great famine that these northerns were forced to eate the flesh of men."*

It has already been stated, that Robert de Brus, the second of that name, married Agnes de Panell, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; Adam, the progenitor of the Bruces, of Skelton, in England; and Robert, the ancestor of the Bruces, of Annandale, in Scotland. His only daughter, Agatha, was married to Ranulf, Lord of Middleham, and nephew to Alan Earl of Richmond, receiving from her father the manor of Ailewic, in Hertness, as her dowry.†



The second Robert de Brus resided chiefly at the court of Henry I. where he lived on terms of intimacy and friendship with David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards king of Scotland; a nobleman who had been "polished by his education and familiarity in the English court, and had rubbed off all the rust of Scotch barbarism."‡ Soon after his accession to the

nonnullos etiam ipsis animabus privat—*Rog. de Hoveden*, p. 452. Depopulatâ Clivelandiâ venit ad *Heortness*, omnia devastans.—*Lel. Col.* l. 1. 381.

* Speed, 423.

† The following short charter, containing the marriage settlement, was transcribed by Dugdale, from the original, in the Cottonian Library, and an engraving of the seal appended to it, may be seen in *Gale's Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, p. 150:—

"*Carta R. de Brus de man'io de Elwic dat Agathe fil' sue in maritagio.*..

"Hoc est maritagium q'd Rob'tus de Brus dedit Agathe, fil' sue in lib'ali maritagio quando eam Radulfo Ribaldi filio dedit, viz' Ailewic in Hertenes cum o'ib's reb's et terris que ad illud man'ium pertinent ita libere sicut ipse Rob'tus in suo d'nio tenebat Test' Walt'o Espece et Ricardo de Rolos Willielmo capellano et Petro de Brus et Ernaldo Perci Gerardo de Lacel et Umfredo de Turp et Willielmo de Rogeris et Gofrido Loheren et Rogero Arondel et Gilberto Paglinello et Wigen Landri filio et Alano Pincerna et Errando et Acario et Herveio Ribaldi filio et Guerri et Rob'to Gueleganta et Gofrido de Walos et Judichello de Coton et Hugone Germagnen &c. qui desponsavit eos." ‡ W. Malmesbury.

throne, he granted the lordship of Annandale to Robert de Brus, the friend of his youth, in testimony of his esteem and regard.

On the death of Henry I., David, "with an honest but precipitant zeal," strenuously supported the pretensions of his niece, the Empress Matilda, in opposition to the usurpation of Stephen.

A peace however was soon concluded between the two sovereigns, at Newcastle, which was of short duration; for in the year 1138, David marched a numerous army into the county of Durham, where he wasted the eastern parts, and endeavoured to seduce the bishop, Galfrid Rufus, from his allegiance. Having advanced towards Northallerton, he was opposed by the troops assembled by the venerable Thurstine, archbishop of York, "in defence of Christ's church against the barbarians." Robert de Brus held a distinguished command in the English army, and endeavoured to advise with David as "a private friend attached to him by gratitude and affection:" he told him "that he was grieved to the heart at the thought that he should be forced to behold his good master and friend, who had been always so gracious, and liberal to him, with whom he had been bred, even from his earliest youth, and in whose service he had grown old, either disgracefully flying, or unhappily slain."* These tender entreaties which proceeded from sincere friendship and esteem, were unavailing; the battle of the Standard took place, and the army of the King of Scotland was defeated with immense slaughter.†

* Lord Littleton's History of Henry II. 6. 1.

† Aug. 22.—This was called the battle of the standard, where the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Rippon, were displayed from the mast of a ship, fitted into the perch of a high four wheeled carriage: on the top of the mast was a little casket, containing a consecrated host.—*Lord Haile's Annals*. The archbishop was at Thirak during the battle: above 10,000 Scots were killed or taken prisoners, with little loss to the English. The scene of this action was on a plain between Coughton and Northallerton, and the holes where the Scots were buried are still visible, and are called the Scot's pits.—*Reliquia Galeana*.

Robert de Brus died shortly afterwards, A. D. 1141,* and was succeeded by Adam, his eldest son, in the possession of the immense estates in Yorkshire, and by his second son Robert, in the lordship of Annandale,† together with the manor of Hert, and territory of Hertness, for which he paid A. D. 1171, one hundred shillings into the exchequer as escuage.‡ He “flourished under David I. Malcolm IV. and William the Lion,”§ and dying about the year 1171,|| was succeeded by Robert his son and heir, the fourth of the same name. In the year 1173, William, King of Scotland, joined in a confederacy with King Henry the Second’s eldest son, who had been crowned by his father A. D. 1170, and advanced into England at the head of a numerous army, to support the unlawful pretensions of the Prince. Hugh Pudsey,¶ then Bishop of Durham, secretly fa-

* He was a liberal benefactor to religious houses, and amongst others he founded and endowed the monastery of Gisburn, A. D. 1129; the confirmation of his grant by Henry II. contains the following excellent sentiments:—“In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity—by the munificent gifts of kings and prelates, the church is enlarged, and now spreads herself over the world. We also rejoice that in our kingdom the number is increased, by which religion is augmented, and the number of religious multiplied, by whose prayers the strength of our kingdom is established, and a passage to that heaven is mercifully opened to such as truly seek it.”—*Antiq. of Furness Abbey*, 4to. p. 19. He gave the church of Middleburg, and some land to the monks of Whitby, and his manors of Appleton and Hornby, to the monks of St. Mary at York, &c.

† It is stated by some authors that Annandale was transferred previous to the battle of the Standard.—*v. Annals of Scotland*, p. 156, &c. And Dugdale assigns the following curious reason for the gift of Hert and Hertness:—“being again with his parents, and telling his father they had no wheat bread in Annandale, he gave him the lordship of Hert, and territory of Hertness, in the bishopric of Durham, to hold of himself, and his heirs lords of Skelton.—*Baron*. ii. p. 448.

‡ Madox’s Hist. of Exch. l. 629.—Scutage, or shield money, has generally been considered “a sum of money paid in lieu of actual service in the field.” A learned author, however, is of opinion, that scutarii or archers were meant, as the shield was not used in those days, and it is well known that the English were famous for their skill in archery, and hence we hear so much in the early part of our history with regard to the scutagium.—*v. Barrington on the Statutes*, p. 809.

§ Chalmer’s Caledonia.

|| He gave a capital messuage in Herterpoll, to the monks of Holm Cultram, and Peter le Graunt gave lands and houses there; for which Robert le Graunt bound himself and his heirs by oath, to pay 20s. yearly.—*Nicholson and Burn’s Cumberland*, 2, 174.

¶ In the return made by Bishop Pudsey, of the military service within his jurisdiction, for an aid to marry King Henry’s daughter, Maud, A. D., 1166., (*Liber*

voured the design, and allowed the troops free passage through the palatinate.

They penetrated into Yorkshire, committing the most barbarous and merciless depredations; but on the approach of the English, commanded by Richard de Lucy, justiciary, and Humphry Bohun, constable of England, they retired, and a truce was concluded between the hostile armies, through the bishop's mediation.

In the following year, the King of Scotland was surprised and taken prisoner at Alnwick, and on the same day, July 13, Hugh, Count of Bar, the bishop's nephew, landed at Hartlepool,* with a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights, and 500 foot soldiers. On receiving intelligence of the King of Scotland's disaster, the infantry were immediately sent back into their own country, and the 40 knights, under the command of the Count, were entrusted with the defence of the castle of Northallerton. The conduct of Pudsey excited strong suspicions of his loyalty; he was now glad to surrender to the King the forts of Durham, Norham, and (North) Alverton, and to pay a large sum of money to obtain the King's favour.

This is the first time that Hartlepool is distinctly mentioned; yet, if it was at this period a port of sufficient importance to receive the troops destined for the assistance of the King of Scotland, and Pudsey his abettor, it is natural to conclude that, as a port town, it must have been in existence for a considerable time previous to this occurrence.

On the death of Henry II., in 1189, Richard I. who ascended the throne of England, made immediate preparations for a

niger seaccarii. p. 306.) Robert de Brus, Baliol, &c., are not mentioned, which Hutchinson considers vol. i. p. 172. a convincing proof that the royal grants to the see of Durham, did not anciently extend between Tyne and Tees. The Boldon Buke, a record in the nature of Domesday, which was composed during the episcopacy of Pudsey, "only relates to the Bishop's demesnes, or the villenage tenures, and takes no notice of the barons, or tenants in capite."

* Hego Dunelmensis Episcopus tradidit Hugoni comiti de Bar et Flandrensis, qui appulerant cum eo apud Hertlepole, castellum suum de Alverton in custodiam.—*Let. Col. l. 132.*

crusade against the infidels, and the bishop, inflamed with holy zeal, assumed the cross, and levied money to defray the expenses of the expedition. "He built himself a beautiful galley for his passage, together with several other ships to transport his retainers, retinue, and attendants;"* and as Hartlepool was the only port within the palatinate, it is natural to conclude that the fleet was built and stationed here. The King, however, dispensed with the personal services of the Bishop, and appointed him one of the regents during his absence, demanding a loan of the sums which he had collected for this pious expedition.

The King's demands were pressing, and the ambition of the Bishop was amply gratified by the purchase of the earldom, wapontake, and manor of Sadberge, to be annexed to the see for ever, and the earldom of Northumberland for life, on the payment of the sum of £11,000.

From this period, says Hutchinson, Hartlepool was held of the Bishops as chief lords of the see.†

Robert de Brus (the Fourth) was, upon his death in 1191, succeeded by his son William, Lord of Annandale. In the ninth year of Richard I. he paid a fine of twenty marks to be excused from going beyond sea, and from King John he obtained a grant, empowering him to hold a "market upon the Wednesday every week at his manor of Hertilpole."‡ During his time the inhabitants of Hartlepool received a strong mark of royal favour, for the same monarch granted them a charter,

* Hist. of Durham, 1. 175.

Temp. Rich. I. Robert de Stoketon sailed the Bishop of Durham's great ship to London.—*Hist. Erceq.* p. 498.

† Hist. of Durham, 3. p. 20.

‡ Dug. Bar. 1. 449.

About the time of King John, Marmaduke de Tweng, and Margaret his wife, bequeathed a house and some land at Hartlepol, for the singular purpose of purchasing smocks for the nuns of the priory of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle.—*Madox's formulare Anglicanum*. Brand's *Newcastle*, p. 209, v. 1. These gifts were not uncommon. The lands are generally called Smokeacres; "Thomas Rowney, sen., Esq. told me that he had four acres of land called *smoke acre*; it was he said to buy smocks for nuns, &c."—v. *Liber niger Scaccarii*, p. 212.

that they should be free burgesses, and enjoy the same privileges as the burgesses of Newcastle.*

Of William de Brus, says Dugdale,† I have not seen any thing farther memorable, than that he gave to the canons of Giseburne certain lands, lying southward of the chapel of St. Hilda at Hertilpole, towards the sea." He died in the year 1215, and was succeeded by Robert (the fifth) Lord of Annandale.

During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor, it appears that Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton, whilst guardian of the territory of Hartness, during the minority of the fifth Robert de Brus, opposed the claim of the Bishop to the wreck of the sea, and that his servants even carried away a boat belonging to him, for which they were fined fifty shillings by the justices of Sadberge. Peter, upon this, sent one of his servants, called Hugh de Haubgere, together with several others, who seized a burgess of Hartlepool, called Gerard de Seton, and carried him to Skelton, where he was confined in the castle, and this punishment was inflicted upon him, because he had been favourable to the claims of the Bishop concerning the wreck. The Bishop, however, solemnly excommunicated by name all those who seized the burgess, in the liberty between the waters (Tyne and Tees); and in consequence of this procedure, the above named Gerard was allowed to return quietly home.

For the capture of the said burgess, &c., Peter de Brus was fined the sum of £20, by the justices of the Bishop. At the instance, however, of William, Earl of Albermarle, and John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who came to the Bishop at Darlington, where they remained three days for the express purpose of endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation, the Bishop relaxed in his demand of the two fines, and the quarrel was brought to an amicable conclusion, upon this condition, that from that time the Bishop should have the wreck of the sea without contradiction.

* v. Appendix, and Chapter on the Corporation.

† Bar. Ang. 1 449.

The justices of Sadberge ordered a memorial to be made out of the first wreck which fell to the Bishop after this transaction, and accordingly a wooden cross was soon after erected in a place called Blakelawe, near Sadberge, by the side of the high road leading to Hartlepool. This cross, which was standing nearly a century afterwards, was formed out of the mast of a wrecked vessel, and from its yard was made a candlestick, appropriated to the use of the church of Sadberge.*

Robert de Brus married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the younger brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland; and this marriage, by which the family of Brus became allied to the royal blood of Scotland, was the title advanced by their great grandson, when he claimed and acquired the crown of that kingdom.

King John, "in the seventeenth year of his reign, confirmed to

* Iter Johis de Vallib' et Hug' de Cressyngham in Ebor' & Northumbr'.

Mem' q'd a primo temp' quo Ep'i Dunelm' huerūt Wapp' quilib't Epūs hūit om'imodū wreccum ubiq' per costeram maris per totum Hertnesse sine contradicco'e dnor' de Hertnesse.

It'm temp'e dci Ric'i Ep'i quondā Sariabur' opposuit se Petrus de Brus qui hūit custodiā de Hertnesse & fecit capi unū battellū de wreck & asportari per quosdam paup'es hoies suos qui amerciati fuerunt cor' justic' apud Sadb'ge ad L sol' & paruerūt amerc'.

It'm temp'e dicti R' Ep'i misit d'ns Petrus de Brus usque Hertpole quendam ser-vientem suum qui vocabat' Hugo de Hanbgere & plures alios qui cepūt burgensem de Hertrepol ejus nomen erat Gerardus de Seton & duxerūt eū usque ad Skelton & ibi retent' fuit in castro q'd Petus de Brus imposuit ei eo q'd fuit consentiens Ep'i de contencioē que erat de wrecco quo audito d'ns Epūs solempniter exco'iauit omēs illos noiatim qui illū cepūt int' aquas & sic rediit de'us Gerardus quiet' ad domū snū p' districco'es & suspensio'es quas Epūs fecit in Hertnesse & p' caption' de'i Gerardi amerciat' fuit Petrus de Brus p' justic' Ep'i ad xx lib' Et mem' q'd d'ns Epūs remisit d'co P. de Brus duo amerciament' &c. ad instanciam Willi Coitis Albermarlie & Johis de Lacy Comit'is Lincoln qui comites occaco'e detenciois pd'oe & ob aliam ca'm venerūt ad Ep'm usque Derlyngton & ibi moram fecerunt p' tres dies ad supplicand' & tractand' de pace int' Ep'm & dc'm Petrū ad dc'or Comit' instanciam pacificata fuit contencio pd'ca. Ita q'd ab illo tempore dcs Ep's habuit wreccum maris absq' contradicco'e. Item temp' dc'i Ric'i Ep'i fuit contencio de quodam Batello sed Ball'i Ep'i ceperūt de'm Batell' & retinuerūt ad opus Ep'i & pceptū fuit vic' Sadb'g p' justic' q'd de maremio illius batelli fieret aliquod memoriale & de malo illius Batelli facta fuit quedam crux que adhuc stat in campo de Sadb'ge in quodam loco qui vocat' Blakelawe in alta strata juxta Sadb'ge & H'trepol & de virga vali dc'i Batelli facta fuit quedam p'tica sup' quā ponuntur cere & candele in eocl'ia de Sadb'ge.—*Bishop Kelland's Register.*

Robert de Brus, the Wednesday market at Hartilpole, formerly granted to his father; and added thereto a fair, yearly, for three days, viz. upon the feast day of St. Lawrence, and two days following.”*

This Robert de Brus gave a house and two boats to the monks of Durham,† He died A. D. 1245, and was succeeded by Robert the sixth of that name, Lord of Annandale, who married Isabel, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.‡ In the year 1264, assisted by John Comyn, and John de Baliol, he led a numerous army from Scotland, to support Henry III. in opposing the pretensions of his turbulent barons; and at the disastrous battle of Lewes, May 14, the King, Prince Edward, John Comyn, and Robert de Brus, with many others, were taken prisoners, and the Scotch auxiliaries almost entirely annihilated.§

He built the haven and wall about the town of Hartlepool, with ten towers on each side of the haven, which haven would

* Dug. Bar. 1. 449.

† *Carta Roberti de Brus de Mansura in Hertilpole et duobus batellis.*

Robertus de Brus omnibus videntibus vel audientibus has literas salutem Sciatis me consentientibus et concedentibus heredibus meis dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus de Dunelmo pro animabus patris et matris mei et omnium parentum meorum et pro me et uxore mea et filiis meis mansuram illam in Hertilpole que fuit Gilberti fabri cum domibus et toto ad eam pertinente et duos batellos ad piscandum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine et servicio quod de terra vel burgagio exigi possit. hiis test. Roberto Willelmo et Barnardo filiis meis.—*Chartular II. Eccles. Dunelm. fo. 125.*

John Prior, and convent of Gisburn, gave two marks annuity out of lands in Hartlepool, to Robert son of Robert de Brus, in exchange for the manor of Castle Eden, which the said Robert recognized in the Bishop of Durham's court at Sadberge, in the 2d year of the pontificate of N. de Farnham, then Bishop A. D. 1242. The same Robert confirmed the said grant, and gave the natives of that village, with all their families and chattels, which was confirmed by Bishop Kellow, 1311.—*Burton's Monast. Ebor. p. 342.*

‡ Gilbert Clare, Counte of Glocestre, did greatly maynteyn the quarrel of Robert Bruise by cause he had married his sister.—*Lel. Col. 2. 539.*

§ *Lel. Col. 1. 174.*—In the Bolden book, is a list of “les nomes des chivallers demorantes en le franchise de Duresme demy Tyne et Teyes, q. furent a Baner en le temps de Roy Henry fitz le Roy John, a le Battaille de Lewes, &c. Amongst whom is mentioned Pierre de Bruys, demorant a Hert.

contain one hundred sail.* At an inquisition taken at Newcastle, before Hugh de Cressingham, and his fellow justices, touching the liberties of the Bishop of Durham, A. D. 1293, it appeared that Robert de Brus,† had at Hartlepool market and fair, the assize of bread and ale, and all other liberties belonging to market and fair—a sea-port, where he received keelage,‡ viz. for every ship plying there eight-pence, and for every ship without a boat fourpence, and also the prisage§ of fish. Hartlepool, with other places within the bishop's liberty, being thereby found, by the same record, to be all within the county of Northumberland, by the reason that the Bishop appeared not as usual before the King's justices; but the Bishop having pleaded his rights in parliament, had full restitution of his liberties.

This Robert took an active share in all the political transactions of his country, and at the advanced age of eighty-one, engaged in a competition for the vacant throne of Scotland.—The principal claimants were Brus and Baliol; the former, as being the son of Isabella, the second daughter of Earl David, brother to William King of Scots, and the latter as the son of Dervorgil, daughter of Margaret, Earl David's eldest daughter. King Edward, whose conduct towards Scotland was marked by the most consummate hypocrisy and injustice, gave judgment in 1292, in favor of John de Baliol, whom he declared "the

* Vide Chapter on "the walls."

† Item, Robertus de Brus habet apud Hertelpool in libertate prædicti episcopi mercatum et feriam et emendas assisæ panis et cervisiæ fract', et omnes libertates quæ ad feriam et mercatum pertinent, et portum maris, et capit ibi killagium, scilicet, de qualibet navi cum batello applicante ibi, octo denarios, et de qualibet navi sine batello quatuor denarios, et capit ibi prisas piscium, &c.—*Rymer's Fœd.* v. 3. 572.

‡ Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed, for the keel of every ship that came into his seaport with a boat—*Blount's Tenures*. Keel was the name of the ships used by the Danes, Saxons, &c.—*W. of Malmesbury, Henry's Hist. of Eng.* 62, chap 6.

§ This term is more frequently applied to wine. "Prisage of wine, *An. 1. H. c.* 5. is a word almost out of use, now called *Butlerage*: it is a custom whereby the prince challenges, out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tun, two tun of wine, at his price."—*Blount's Glossographia*.

rightful heir" to the kingdom of Scotland. Robert de Brus resigned all his rights and pretensions to his son, and retired to the castle of Lochmaben, where he died on Good Friday, 1295.*

Robert (the seventh) succeeded to the power and pretensions of his father. He followed the banners of Edward into Palestine, A. D. 1269.† Shortly after his return from the crusade, he met by chance Martha, the only daughter and heiress of Adam, late Earl of Carrick, going on a hunting expedition, with a large retinue. Robert de Brus is described as being at this time "an illustrious knight, and a most beautiful young man." The lady, according to Fordun, gave him the salutations and embraces "usual in courts," and requested him to partake of her diversions. "When he betrayed a reluctance to her proposal, she forcibly drew his reins back with her own hands, and led the knight against his will" to her castle of Turnbery, where she kept him in gentle durance for "fifteen days or more." They were shortly afterwards married without either the knowledge of their mutual friends and relations, or what was still more requisite, the previous consent of her guardian, the King, who immediately seized her estates; but by a fine, and the interposition of their friends, her feudal delinquency was pardoned, and Robert, by the courtesy of Scotland, became Earl of Carrick. From this marriage, says Fordun, sprung a son, "the future saviour, champion, and King of the Scottish nation."‡

He was a nobleman of distinguished talents, and acted a splendid part in all the public transactions of the times in which he lived.§ He died in 1304, and was succeeded by his eldest

* The competitor's seal is engraved by Astle, pl. iii. No. 5. The motto "Esto ferox ut leo."

† Edward I. lent £40 to Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick; they had been companions in arms during the wars of Palestine.—*Lord Haile's Annals of Scotland, Rym. Fœd.* l. 178.

‡ *Scotichronicon*.

§ According to Fordun, Edward had promised to raise Robert de Brus the Seventh, to the throne of Scotland, and on being reminded of his promise, he replied "Ne auoms ren autres chose a fer que avouse reanyis ganter." Have I nothing to do but to conquer kingdoms for you.

surviving son, Robert the Eighth, who was Lord of Annandale and Earl of Carrick.

"In his earlier years," says Lord Hailes, "he acted on no regular plan; by turns the partisan of Edward and the viceroy of Baliol, he seems to have forgotten or stifled his pretensions to the crown, but his character developed itself by degrees, and in maturer age, became firm and consistent."

In the year 1305, after the death of Baliol in exile, Bruce thought the period was at length arrived, when he might attempt the deliverance of his country from the dominion of England. His measures were marked by deep sagacity and penetration, and conducted with extreme secrecy; and until the death of John Comyn, of Badenock, in the church of the minor Friars, at Dumfries, by the hand of Bruce, Feb. 10th, 1306, Edward seems to have entertained no suspicions of his intentions. This fatal event, which has been so variously represented by historians,* and which was probably the result of a passionate altercation, obliged Bruce to the immediate declaration of his pretensions to the crown of Scotland, in order to avoid the almost certain consequence of an ignominious death.

He was immediately declared a traitor and a rebel by Edward, and his manor of Hart† was granted to Robert de Clifford, and his heirs for ever, saving the rights of the church of St. Cuthbert; immediately afterwards, as an additional manifestation of the King's satisfaction with the services of Robert de Clifford, he received a grant of the borough of Hertrepol, with its appurtenances, and also all other lands, tenements, &c. belonging to Robert de Brus, in the bishopric of Durham.‡

* See Fordun, Lord Hailes, Barbour, &c. It ought to be remembered on this occasion, that Comyn, the Earl of Buchan, obtained from Baliol, in 1296, a grant of Annandale, and took possession of Bruce's castle of Lochmaben.—*Lord Haile's An.* l. 240.—*Chalmer's Caledonia.*

† Anthony Bek, then Bishop of Durham, asserting his right of forfeiture of war, seized the possessions of Robert de Brus, in the palatinate, but Edward I. by a stretch of royal power, soon deprived Bek of his authority, and appointed Robert de Clifford guardian of the see.—*History of Durham*, l. 246.

‡ Carta D'ni Rob'ti de Clifford de man'io de H'te & Bargo de H'tepol.

Edwardus &c. Archiepis &c. Sciatis q'd cū nup' p' bono & laudabili s'vicio quod

Robert de Brus was crowned* at Scone, March 27, 1306, but his power was ephemeral, and verified his wife's† observation, that "he would be a summer king, but not a winter king." He was totally defeated near Perth, on the 19th of June following, and was obliged to fly to an obscure island, in the Irish channel, for safety.‡ He was excommunicated by the Pope,§

dil'cus & fidelis n'r Rob'tus de Clifford nob' impendit, dederim' & concesserim' & carta n'ra confirmaverim' ma'niū de Hert cū ptin' in Epātu Dunelm' quod fuit Rob'ti de Brus quondam Comit' de Carrik inimici & rebellis n'ri & quod rōne inimicie & rebellionis ejusdem necnon p' feloniam quam idem Rob'tus de Brus fecit int'ficiendo fraudulenter & sediciose in ec'clia fr'm minor' de Dumfries coram magno altari Joh'em Comyn, de Badenagh ad pacem & fidem n'ram existentem sicq' sacrilegiū com'ittendo tanq' eschaeta n'ra ad manus n'ras devenit, Hēnd & tenend' eidem Rob'to de Clifford & hēdibus suis in p'petuū salvo ecclie sc'i Cuthb'ti Dunelm' & Epō ejusdem loci ac successorib' suis jure suo &c. nos volentes p'fato Rob'to de Clifford intuitu servicii p'dicti gr'am ubiorem face ac ejus securitati quasn' potimus p'spicere in p'missis vultum' & concedim' p' nob' & hēdib' n'ris q'd idem Rob'tus de Clifford Burgū de H'trepol cum p'tin neon & alias trās & ten que d'cus Rob'tus de Brus hūit in d'co Epātu die quo maniū Burgū trās & ten' p'dca erga nos forisfecit sicut p'dictum est & que idem Rob'tus de Clifford virtute donaco'is & concessione n're p'dicte tanquam p'tin' ad man' de Herte est ingressus & que modo tenet he'at & teneat sibi & hēdib' suis in p'petuū tanquam p'tincia ad maniū p'dictā una cū feodis militū advocacōb' eccliar dotib' cum acciderint & rev'sionib' aliar' trās & ten' quorcūr' chaceis & omimodis aliis libtatib' libis consuetudinib' ad man' Burgū trās & ten' p'dca qualitr ptinentib', &c. Salvo Ecclie Sci Cuthb'ti &c. Hiis testib' W. Coventren' & Lich Epō Thoma Comite Lancast'r Rado de Monte Hermeri Comite Gloucestr' & H'tfordie Guidone de Bello campo Comite Warrewyk Adamaro de Valencia Johē de Seg'ne Rob'to de la Warde sen' hospicii n'ri & aliis Dat' ap'd Lanrecost xv die Octob' anno regni tricesimo q'r'to.

* The Countess of Buchan, sister to the Earl of Fife, whose family enjoyed the privilege of crowning the Kings of Scotland, performed that ceremony at the coronation of Robert de Brus. She was soon afterwards ordered by Edward to be confined "in a cage to be constructed in one of the towers of Berwick."

† v. M. of Westminster. Elizabeth, the second wife of Robert Bruce, was taken prisoner by the English, and treated with unmanly severity; the allowance for herself and family is stated at 20s. by the week.—*Rym. Fed.* iii. 468. In the number of servants appointed to attend her is "a foot boy for her chamber, sober and not riotous, to make her bed.—"Eit ele un garzon a peē, por demorer en sa chambre, tēel qui soit sobre, et ne un riotous, pour son lit faire."—*Fed.* ii. 1014.

‡ And then was Bruise so beten with il fortunes, that he was left alone to take passage at the iaies with ii mariners in a bote, that asked hym if he could tel any tyding of Robert Bruce.—*Lel. Col.* 2. 543.

§ That awful doom which canons tell
Shuts paradise, and opens hell;
Anathema of power so dread,
It blends the living with the dead,—*Cont.* to page 32.

and underwent a series of hardships and misfortunes, which almost exceed credibility; being frequently reduced to depend on his own exertions in hunting or fishing, to supply the means of his daily subsistence, but "the ardent zeal with which the nobles contended for the independence* of the kingdom, the prudent valour of Bruce, and, above all, a national enthusiasm inspired by such a cause, baffled the repeated efforts of Edward, and counterbalanced all the advantages which he derived from the number and wealth of his subjects."†

Edward I. died on the 7th of July, 1307, and even in his last moments he charged his son to prosecute his ambitious projects against the liberties and independence of Scotland;‡ but Edward II. was a weak and irresolute prince, the tool of favourites, and ill qualified to carry into effect the unjustifiable designs of his father.

Bids each good angel soar away,
And every ill one claim his prey;
Expels thee from the church's care
And deafens heaven against thy pray'r;
Arms every hand against thy life,
Bars all who aid thee in the strife;
Nay, each whose succour, cold or scant,
With meanest alms relieves thy want;
Haunts thee while living—and, when dead,
Dwells on thy yet devoted head,—
Rends honour's scutcheon from thy hearse,
Stills o'er thy bier the holy verse
And spurns thy corpse from hallowed ground,
Flung like vile carrion to the hound!
Such is the dire and desperate doom,
For sacrilege decreed by Rome.

Address of the Abbot to Robert de Brus.—*v. Lord of the Isles, Canto ii. St. xxviii.*

* Barbour exclaims—

A! fredome is a noble thing!
Freedom mayss man to haiff liking
Freedom all solace to man giffis;
He levys at ese that frely levys! *The Bruce, l. 825.*

† Robertson's History of Scotland.

‡ Nothing can more strongly mark Edward's antipathy to Scotland, than the inscription which was, doubtless at his command, engraven upon his tomb:—

EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTTORVM MALLEVS HIC EST
PACTVM SERVA.

Sanford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, p. 186,



*Obverse of the Great Seal of
Robert de Brus, King of Scotland.*

A. D. 1311, the partisans of Bruce had increased to a most powerful army, which invaded the bishopric of Durham, and returned to Scotland laden with spoil. In the following year, a similar inroad took place; the King established his head-quarters at Chester-le-street, and detached Sir James Douglass with a considerable force, "who penetrated to Hartlepool, carrying off much spoil, and many prisoners of both sexes."*

In the year 1314, the celebrated battle of Bannockburn, so disastrous to England, firmly established Bruce on the throne of Scotland. The English army, under the immediate command of the feeble Edward II. was routed with immense slaughter, and Robert de Clifford, Earl Marshal of England, who had succeeded to the possessions of Brus, in the bishopric of Durham, was amongst the number of the slain.

* Hemingford, 1. 262. Kerr's Robert the Bruce, v. 3. p. 404.



A PENNY OF ROBERT DE BRUS
KING OF SCOTLAND.

The Scots followed up their successes, laying the county of Durham under heavy contribution, and in the succeeding year they again penetrated into the bishopric,* where they particularly plundered Hartlepool. This place, and the manor of Hart, had formed no inconsiderable portion of the extensive possessions of their gallant King; and it is natural to suppose, that after it had been wrested from his family and given to another, it would become more particularly an object of jealousy, and consequently of plunder and destruction. According to Ridpath,† the inhabitants succeeded in saving a part of their property, by means of some ships which happened to be in the harbour.

Hartlepool was at this period a port of considerable importance, and the continual wars waged against the liberties and independence of Scotland, by Edwards I., II., and III., would naturally attract the attention of these sovereigns, to a port so conveniently situated. In the 29th year of Edward I. A.D. 1299, a ship is mentioned belonging to Hartlepool, with a crew of twenty-seven men, which, together with two barges, was employed in the transport of provisions for the use of the King's army at Stirling and Edinburgh; the rate of wages is stated at 6d. per diem for the master, and 3d per diem for each common sailor.‡

* The Kyng Robert the marches whole destroyed,
The castles wanne, and bet them to the ground;
And all Scotland afore that he had noyed
Obeyed to him and were his lieges bound,
And maintained wel, then furth all Scotland groan'd,
The bishopricke of Duresme, all throughout
Northumberland, he went with host ful stout.

Harding's Chronicle.

† Border History, p. 249. History of Durham, 1. 262.

‡ Will'mo le Jetour, magro navis Dei de Hertelpol, pro vadiis suis et 26 sociorum suorum nautarum ejusdem navis, et 2 bargearum ejusdem retentorum ad vad' Regis pro victualibus ipsius Regis salvo conducend' de Berewyco super Twedam usque Strivelyn, pro municione ejusdem mensis, utroque comp' per 8 dies, predicto Magro per diem 6d. et cuilibet alii nautæ per diem 3d. £2 16s. Eidem pro vadiis suis et 64 sociorum suorum nautarum eorundem navis et bargearum retentorum ad vadia Regis ad sufficientem skipesonam habendam in eodem viagio, a 10 die Decembr' usque 21 diem ejusdem mensis, quo die licentiatu fuerunt ad recedend' versus propria cum dicta navi una barges sua retenta, utroque comp', per 12 dies, cuil't per diem ut prius, £9 18s.. Summa £12 14s. Eidem, pro vadiis suis et 24 sociorum nautarum

Che

Isabella, dau. of Maurice Lord Berkely.

de Clifford,
3th Ric. II.

Matilda, dau. of Thomas de Beauchamp
Earl of Warwick.

oss,

Percy, surnamed Hotspur

Ralph Earl of Westmoreland,
2d husband.

garet, dau. of Henry Percy,
Earl of Northumberland.

2. Anne, dau. of William
Lord Dacre.

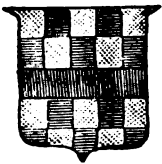
Ingelram de
Clifford.

Married
4th Earl

Lady Margaret Russel,
dau. of Francis Earl of Bedford.

Francis, 4th Earl.

Frequent grants of murage* appear to have been received during the reigns of Edward II. and III., and it may be naturally concluded that the fortifications were an object of great consideration. In the year 1310, when Edward II. was preparing for an expedition from Ireland to Scotland, the sea-port towns were ordered to send their service of ships due to the crown, and in the enumeration of those towns which "were probably the principal trading sea-ports in England,"† Hartlepool is mentioned.



Robert de Clifford, who was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, was "a person eminent for his services to the kingdom, and his deserved favor with both kings, Edward I. and Edward his sonne. And though hee were upon all occasions engaged in foreign differences, especially with the Scotts, yet wee find him not much entangled with broils at home: but hee always soe kept the king's favor that hee lost not the love of the nobility and kingdom, and by that means had an easie access to the improvement of his honours and greatness. Hee was employed upon all occasions in offices and services of the greatest trust, both military and civil; having the advantage of a most close education in his youth, under a prince

assignatorum ad eundem in quadam bargea ejusdem Willi versus Edeneburgh cum victualibus usque ibidem salvo conducend', pro munitione ejusdem castri, a 22 die Decembr' usque 10 die Januar', utroque comp', per 22 dies cuilibet per diem ut prius £6 10s.—p. 271, *Wardrobe account of the 28th year of King Edward I. published by the Antiquarian Society.*

* v. Chapter on "The Walls."

† Anderson's History of Commerce, l. 279. Rym. Fœd. ii. 222. In the 7th Edward III. the King orders the Bishop to distrain Peter de Marrays, one of the collectors of the customs on sheep skins and hides in the port of Hartlepool, and that he be brought before the barons of the exchequer, at Westminster, on the 10th day of February, The persons who seized the said Peter are

ROGERUS LEWYN, de Hertrepol.

HUGO LAMBE de eadem.

HENRICUS de ASLACKEYBY.

WILL'US de HALTON.

Bishop Kellow's Register.

most eminent for both. Hee lived an active life, and dyed an honourable death.”*

He was succeeded by his son Roger, at that time a minor, when Kellow, bishop of Durham, immediately appointed W. de Elmedon his bailiff over all the lands and tenements, &c., “which belonged to Robert de Clifford, lately dead, in Hert, and Hertness,”† Matilda, his widow, being allowed one-third part of these manors as her dowry.‡ In the same year the Bishop granted a lease to Richard le Mason, of the town of Hartlepool, together with the bake-house, water mills, and the mill of Hert, for the term of one year, at the rent of £84. saving to the Bishop prisage, customs, and all other things belonging to him, and to the church of Durham, on account of his royal dignity.§ This curious record (when the relative difference of the value of money is considered) affords a satisfactory account of the flourishing condition of Hartlepool at this period.

Roger de Clifford joined the party of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in opposing the tyranny of Edward II. ; but their efforts were unavailing, and in the fatal battle at Boroughbridge, A.D. 1321, the barons were totally defeated. Roger de Clifford was amongst the immense number of prisoners. Judgment of death was pronounced against him, “soe that all his lands were seized into the king’s hands, as forfeited: but by reason of his great wounds,|| being held a dying man, ye execution was res-

* This and the following narrative of the Cliffords between inverted commas, is from the MSS. of Sir Matthew Hale, entitled “Titles of Honour, and Pedigrees, especially touching Clifford,” quoted by Whitaker in his History of Craven.

† Bishop Kellow’s Register—the appointment is dated xix. Aug. 1314.

‡ Cest endenture entre Sire Richard p’ la g’ce de Dieu Evesq’ de Duresme dune parte et Dame Mauld que fu la feme Mons’ Rob’t de Clifford dautre p’t tetmoigne q le dit Evesq’ voet q la dite dame Mand du maner de H’t et H’telpole et onques me’bres avec tutes les aportenances dunt le dite f Rob’t iadis son baron morust seisi et les quen le dit Evesq’ dut estre le dreit de sa eglise seint Cuthbert de Duresme est la tierce parti ateu en nom de dowre sau de dreit le dit evesq’ de ces successors, &c. &c. 23 Octob’, 1314.

§ Bishop Kellow’s Register.

|| Syr Roger Clifford was sore wounded on the hedde.—*Lel. Col.* 2. 464.

pited for a tyme.”* The manor of Hert, and town of Hertelpol, forfeited by Clifford’s rebellion, were now granted by Edward II. to John, Earl of Richmond, who was the King’s lieutenant, and custos of Scotland ;† titles which would naturally render him extremely obnoxious to Robert de Brus, by whose troops he was surprised at Biland Abbey,‡ A. D. 1322, when, by the determined bravery of his defence, he gave the King (Edward II.) an opportunity to make his escape. The Earl of Richmond was taken prisoner, and Bruce is said to have “determined never to give him his liberty again.”§ “He was mollified at last, it seems, by the interposition of the Pope, who concerned himself in that affair, or rather by a great sum of money, towards the discharge whereof the King desired the assistance of Parliament in the 17th year of his reign, but not obtaining it, had recourse for it by his letters hortatory to the Earl’s tenants, so that after about two years imprisonment he

* He is stated to have suffered death by Dugdale, &c. “and strait after Syr Roger Clifford, &c. were put to deth at York.”—*Lel. Col.* 2. 465.

† 1322. An. 15, Ed. II. Rex vicesimo tertio die Marti, pro bono et laudabili servito, quod Johannes de Britanniæ Comes Richmundæ regi hactenus impendit & impendet in futurum, dedit et concessit, ut supra, eidem comiti manerium de Hert & villam de Hertelpol, cum pertinentiis, in episcopatu Dunelmensi quæ fuerunt Rogeri de Clifford inimici & rebellis Regis.—*Rymer’s Fæd.* iii. 941.

‡ The King seyng fanyne and deth yn his host recoyld. James Duglas, and Thomas Randol, capitaines of the Scottes seyng this, made a greate rode into Northumbreland, and destroyng the country aboute went forth to Northalreton, and brent it. And King Edward seyng this, reysid his host beyond Trent, and they encountered with the Scottes at Beighlande Abbaye xv days after Michelmes, and there were the English menne discumfited. And there John of Bretayne, Erle of Richemont, was taken prisoner.—*Lel. Col.* 2. 466.

§ Lord Hailes says that the King had formerly received some discourtesies from the Earl of Richmond,—and Barbour states that

“When he saw John of Britain
He had at him right great engraigne
For he was wont to speak highly
At home, and o’er despiteously,
And bad him have him away on hy
And look he kept were straitly;
And said, “were it not that he were
Sik a captive, he should buy sore
His words that were so angry.”

The Bruce, 893, 894.

was enlarged,"* and he afterwards "went ynto France, and never returned ynto England agayn."†

The Scots invaded England in the first year of the reign of Edward III. 1327, and lay at Stanhope Park, in the county of Durham. Edward assembled an immense army for the purpose of expelling the invaders, and a naval force was ordered to lie at the mouth of the Tees. The Scots retreated to their own country,‡ and the enterprise of Edward entirely failed in its object, and terminated in disappointment and dishonour.

In the same year died Roger de Clifford, "childless and unmarried." Robert de Clifford being his brother and heire, in parliament holden in the fourth year of Edward III. was restored to the possessions of his ancestors by "a general act of restitution."

Hartlepool was now held under Lewis Beaumont, then Bishop of Durham, who advanced his claim in the early part of the reign of Edward III. to the lands forfeited during the reign of Edward I. in the palatinate. He stated that his predecessors had enjoyed time beyond memory *jura regalia inter aquas de Tine & Tese*, and though Edward I. in the plenitude of regal power, had deprived Bishop Bek of his authority, when he seized the manors of Hert and Hertness, as a forfeiture of war, yet the right still subsisted, and the Bishop prayed restitution from the Parliament. It was adjudged that the Bishop should

* Gales' Historical Discourse upon the Ducal Family of Brittany, and Earls of Richmond.

† *Lel. Col.* 2. 466.

‡ When the young King knew that the Scottes were fled without hurt, he wept tendrely.—*Lel. Col.* 2. 475.

According to Barbour, artillery was employed by Edward during this campaign.

Twa novelties that day the saw,
That foroth in Scotland had been nane,
Timbers for helmes was the ane,
That they brought then of great beautie,
And also wonder for to see;
The other *crakys* were of war,
That they before heard never air.

The Bruyse, p. 408, 409.

have his royal liberty, and Hert and Hertness were again placed under the jurisdiction of the see.*

During the early part of the reign of this monarch, Hartlepool is frequently mentioned in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, and from the constant requisitions of the Monarch for ships and sailors, it would naturally appear to have been at this early period a port of very considerable importance. In his first year "two good and sufficient ships of 60 tons burthen and above," are ordered to be selected from the shipping of the port of Hartlepool, "equipped with armed men, victuals and other necessaries," to be placed at the disposal of the admiral of the fleet. In the 8th year of his reign, the bailiffs of Hartlepool are ordered to detain all ships above 40 tons burthen, which having been carried rigidly into effect, a subsequent order liberates all vessels "from parts beyond the seas." In the 9th Edward III. the town of Hartilpole is ordered to provide one ship for the service of the King, which ship shall be manned with 100 men, as well "seamen as archers." In the same year a burgess of Hartilpole, "Nicholas de Bruntoft," received the King's protection for two ships of war, manned with his "seamen and servants," which are to be employed in "annoying the Scots."

In the 13th† Edward III. two merchants at Hartilpole receive permission to carry provisions "to those towns in Scotland in possession of the English."

It will be unnecessary to quote a variety of similar records which all tend to the same object, but which evidently shew

* Rogerus de Clifford tenuit etiam maneria de Hert & Hertness in capite de Edwardo II. infra libertates Sancti Cuthberti. Sed Edwardus ista jussit episcopo Dunelmensi per brevia sua restitui.—*Lel. Col.* 2. 392.

† In this year, the King granted to John de Strivelin (in feodo) a yearly income of 200 marcs out of the customs of the towns of Newcastle upon Tyne and Hartilpole, until he should grant him the same yearly income from land, within the kingdom of England.—*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*.

"In the year 1385, (says Hutchinson, v. 8. p. 21.) the Scots under the conduct of Malcolm, ravaged all the country on the banks of the Tees, cruelly plundering and destroying the villages." This account however is evidently a mistake, as Malcolm IV. the last of that name, who reigned in Scotland, died in December, 1169.

the condition of the port, and its means of assisting the government in the prosecution of his wars against Scotland.

Of Robert de Clifford, who succeeded his brother Roger in the possession of the manors of Hert and Hertilpole, much cannot be said. "He rose with the rising sun, King Edward III. by which means he had the opportunity to recover the inheritances which his elder brother's misfortunes, and the troubles of those times, had for a while lost." He died May 20, in the 18th year of Edward III. seized *inter alia*, "of the manors of Hert and Hertnesse, in the bishopric of Durham."*

His wife Isabella survived him, and she is likewise stated to have died possessed of the manor of Hart, with Hartilpole,† then in the county of Northumberland, though Bishop Bury, in the same year, (the successor of Robert de Clifford being a minor,) seized the manors into his own hands, and ordered William de Morden, his escheator, "to keep them in safety until he should give some other order, and to account for the revenues derived from thence," &c.‡

In the year 1345, Bishop Bury issued his mandate, in obedience to an order from the King, to array ships at Hartlepool, which were placed under the command of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, admiral of the King's whole fleet, from the mouth of the Thames, to the northward.§

* Dug. Bar. 1. 840.

By an inquisition taken at the death of Robert de Clifford, it appears that the manor of Hert, (then valued at £100 per annum,) was held by him of the Bishop of Durham, for the service of two Knights' fees, &c.

Comp'tu' est p' inquis'coem capt' ap'd Sadberg coram, &c. pr' post festu' nativitat'is sc'i Joh'is Bapt' anno pont' d'ni Ric'i Ep'i Dunelm' undecimo q'd Petrus de Brays nup' d'ns de Hert tenuit in capite maniu' p'de'm cum ptin' de p'decessorib's d'ni ep'i nunc Dunelm' ut de jure eccl'ie sue Dunelm' p' s'viciu' duor' foedor' militu' & p' co'em sectam Wapp'n Sadberg de trib's septimanis in tres septimanas. Et Rob'tus de Clifford tenuit maniu' pd'cm in capite ut de jure eccl'ie, &c. Et pd'cm man' valet p' ann' centum libras. Et Rob'tus fil' Rob'ti p'dci est heres ejus p'pinq'ior et etatis quatuordecim annor.

† Isabella uxor R. de Clif. Herth maner' cum Hertilpole, Northumb.—*Inquis. post mortem Calendarium, temp. Ed. III.*

‡ History of Durham, 1, 295. 19th May, 1344.

§ History of Durham, 1, 294, where the record is given at length. Dug Bar. 2, 48.

He likewise appointed John de Nesbyt, burgess of Hartlepool, to collect the prisage of wines, and ulnage of cloth, within the port of Hartlepool, and throughout the palatinate;* and he also granted a charter to empower the bailiffs of Hartlepool, to collect tolls on certain articles exposed for sale, for the space of two years.†

Robert de Clifford, the son of Robert and Isabella, "was but of the age of 18 years‡ at his father's death, and in ward to the king." He served in the French wars, and was with the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy. On the event of this celebrated battle, the king sent letters to several cities and towns in the kingdom; and Hartlepool was one of those distinguished by the sovereign on this occasion.§ In the same year, 1346, David II. King of Scotland, taking advantage of the absence of Edward III. invaded England, and fixed his camp at Bear Park, (Beau-repaire,) near Durham;|| the 17th day of October the battle of Nevill's Cross took place, when the Scottish army was defeated, and the King taken prisoner.

In the following year, the fleet of Edward III.¶ lay before Calais, which was then besieged. It "consisted of 788 English ships, carrying 14,956 mariners, being but twenty men to each ship on an average, each having 4d per day for their pay.**

* History of Durham, 1, 298. Spearman's Emq. p. 16.

† v. Chapter on "The Corporation."

‡ In the Inq'. p'. m'. he is stated to have been 14 years old at his father's death.

§ Rymer's Fed. 5. 525. "In which (battle) Philip and his associates were conquered by divine assistance, and Philip betook himself to flight, some of his principal officers being left dead on the field; in consequence we give thanks to God alone who has given us victory." *Wyndesore sexto die Septembris.*

| David Brays, by exhortation of the King of Fraunce, rebellid, and cam yn to England with a great heste on to Nevill's Crosse, and th' archbishop of York, with diverse temporal men, fought with hym, and the sayd King of Scottes was taken, and William, Erie Douglas, and the Hede of Morrif, were brought to London, and many other Lordes slayne, which Davy did homage to Edward, King of Engleande.—*Let. Col.* 3. 10.

¶ Anderson's History of Commerce, 1, 222.

** "The roll of the huge fleets of Edward the Third before Calice, extant in the King's wardrobe in London, whereby the wonderful strength of England by sea in those dayes may appeare,"—*Hackluyt's Voyages*, 1, 131. and MS. in *Offic. Armor.*

Of this immense fleet, London furnished 25 ships, and 662 men; Newcastle 17 ships, Hull 16, Scarborough 1, &c. and Hartlepool 5 ships, and 145 mariners.

If this statement may be considered as a fair criterion to determine the relative importance of the port towns in the kingdom, Hartlepool must have held a distinguished rank. The ships it furnished appear to have been manned much beyond the average rate of equipment, and were probably larger vessels than the rest of the fleet.

In the year 1354, the King (Richard II.) issued his mandate to his Admiral in the North Seas, to grant Bishop Hatfield* three ships from the ports of Tyne, or Hertilpole, "or any where else where it shall suit the said Bishop," properly equipped and manned, to convey him to parliament.†

The precise period of the death of Robert de Clifford, who died without issue, in France, is not correctly ascertained, though it is placed about the year 1362.‡

The rate of pay granted at the siege of Calais, is stated to have been to my Lord the Prince, per diem £1; Bishop of Durham, 6s. 8d.; 13 Earls, each 6s. 8d.—*See Gross's Mil. Antiq. p. 278.*

* In Hatfield's survey of the possessions of the See,

D'ns Rog'us de Fultorp mil. t. un'm. ten. in Hertpol voc. le heryn hawes	
r. p. ann. ad t. mar'	XIId.
Willms Dawesson t. co'e. furn'm cum tolnet infr. burg. r. ad fest. pasch.	
& Mart	VIIId.
Johe's Hapeam & Robtu's fil. ejus t. mol. vent. quae quid. molend. &	
furn'm. val. p. ann.	LXXVIIIs. VIIId.

Bishop Hatfield granted to Roger Fulthorp and his heirs for ever, a messuage at Hertilpole, on the payment of 2s. per ann. Oct. 1. 1364.—*Hunter's MSS. Dean and Chapter's Office.*

Christopher Hunter, M. D. was born in 1675; he was an eminent physician at Durham, and "very exact and masterly in the knowledge of antiquities." He had access to the most valuable records in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and made many volumes of collections for a history of the county. He unfortunately spilt a bottle of ink over the original magna charta, for which apparent negligence he was excluded all access to the records in future. He retired from Durham to Unthank, in 1757, where he died in the 88d year of his age. His MSS. consisting of several volumes, written in a fair and curious hand, were purchased by the Dean and Chapter for £40, from which numerous extracts are given in this history.—v. Nicholl's Literary anecdotes, vol. 8. p. 283.

† *History of Durham, 1, 308.*

‡ *Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland, 1, 279.*

He was succeeded by his brother, Roger Lord Clifford, of whom "there is little extant upon record." He lived in the busy times of Edward III. and Richard II.; was a military man, however, of distinguished gallantry and valour, and "retained Sir Robert Mowbray, for peace and war, at ten pound per annum salary." He was himself retained as a warrior, according to the custom of those days.*

In the year 1383, Bishop Fordham granted certain tolls to the burgesses, &c. for five years, in aid of enclosing the town of Hartlepool, and repairing and making the pavement of the same.†

Bishop Skirlaw‡ also (temp. Richard II.) granted similar commissions, which will be more particularly noticed hereafter.

Roger de Clifford died "in peace at home, (which few of his ancestors or successors did,) in the 13th year of Richard II."§ possessed (*inter alia*) "of the manors of Hert, and Hertipole, with the towns of Elwyke, Stranton, and Brerton in Com.

* Whitaker's History of Craven, where the indentures are given at length in the original French, p. 245.

Temp. Hatfield. The King (Richard II.) directs a writ to the Bishop, on the complaint of Will. Canynges, Joh. Canynges, &c. merchants of Bristol, stating that divers orders had been issued Johi Hesilden, sen. Andrea Brountoft, Joh. Helmeden, Joh. Goldsmyth, jun. Tho. Landmote, Henr. Potter, Will. Midlam, Joh. Hexham, Tho. Appilton, Will. Sclyngesby, Joh. Jacson, and Thomæ Grounsot, (who had taken "with but little justice," a ship laden with goods and merchandise, as it was sailing towards Calais, and carried it to Hartlepool, within the *liberty* of the bishop, and did not restore the goods, or the value of them,) to appear before the King on a certain day, (then passed) to answer to the charge. However they "did not care" to appear, or to repay the demand, and it seemed that, being within the liberty of the bishop, they considered themselves beyond the reach of the law. The mayor and commonalty of the town of Hartlepool, by their letters sealed with the common seal, had likewise certified that the said persons took the ship and goods. The King therefore charges the bishop by his love and fidelity, that he do compel the said persons to appear without delay before him at Westminster, to answer, &c., &c. Dated 18th Oct. 1379.—*Dr. Hunter's MSS.*

† History of Durham, 1, 317, and v. Appendix, p. iv.

He likewise granted his licence to commissioners, "*ad levand' consuetudinem pecun' pro villa seu pera d' Hartilpol.*"—*Spearman's Eng. p. 16.*

‡ History of Durham, 1, 324.—*Spearman's Eng. p. 16.*

§ Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland, 1, p. 288.

Northumb.* His widow died in the 4th year of Henry IV. "seized of the manor of Hart, with Hartlepool."†

Of Thomas Lord Clifford, who succeeded his father Reger, "there is not much to be said, for he lived not much above two years after his father's death," and "dyed in the parts beyond the seas on the 6th day after the feast of St. Michael, in the 15th year of the reign of Richard II."

He was succeeded by his son John, who was only two years of age at his father's death. "Hee was a souldier, and hee lived under a martial prince, who by indenture, Feb. 8th, in the 4th year of Henry V. retained him in his service, for the warre in France, for one year,‡ it being counted no dishonourable thing for persons to make themselves an advantage: indeed, it was in those martial times the trade of the nobility and great men."

In the year 1406, it was agreed in Parliament, that the guard of the seas should be committed (again) to the merchants of the kingdom, from May, 1406, to Michaelmas, 1407, for which service they were allowed certain duties. The King (Henry IV.) wrote to the principal towns and cities, amongst which Hartlepool is included, to demand their information, concurrence, and assistance.§

John Lord Clifford was killed at the siege of Meaux, in France, March 8, in the 9th year of the reign of Henry V. and was succeeded by his son Thomas, then only seven years of age.

* Dug. Bar. 1, 340.

One Robert de Herle, knight, released and quit claimed to this Roger, his heirs and assigns, all the right and claim in one messuage and tenement, in Fleet-Street, next to St. Dunstan's church, which is now one of the Inns of Chancery, and still called Clifford's Inn.—*Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland*, 1. 279.

† Inq. post mort. amongst the papers of George Pococke, Esq. M. P.

‡ The rate of pay was for himself 4s. for every Knight 2s. for every Esquire 1s. and for every archer 6d. per diem.

§ Anderson's History of Commerce. Rym. Fœd. 8. 437.

Temp. Neville Episc. Dun. He issued commissions for arraying ships, annis 16, 17, et 21. Henry VII.—*History of Durham*, 1. 340.

By an inquisition p. m. on the death of Isabella Sayer, in the second year of the episcopacy of Bishop Neville, it appears that she died seized *de uno burgagio vasto cumcrofto*, in the town of Hertipole, which she held of the Lord Clifford.

He was a military man of great consideration, and at the battle of Poitiers is stated to have clothed his men in white, "it being then snow," and by that means to have surprised the town, about the year 1438. He took part with Henry VI. against Richard Plantagenet, and his name frequently occurs with distinction in the military annals of that period.

On May 22, 1455, he was slain at the first battle of St. Alban's, fighting for his sovereign. Nothing remarkable appears to have occurred at Hartlepool during his life, except that in the year 1438 "a warm inquisition was holden by royal authority, against Bishop Langley,* and his royal prerogatives, first at Hartlepoole, and afterwards at Newcastle;" the proceedings, however, though violent, proved a remarkable support to the immunities and privileges of the palatinate.†

Thomas was succeeded by his son, John Lord Clifford, who was a zealous partisan in the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and pursued the adherents of the latter with unrelenting enmity.

In the year 1473, Bishop Booth granted a commission to the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool, to make a pier in the port of their town, and likewise a commission to levy money for the aid of Hartlepool.‡

After the second battle of St. Alban's,§ King Henry VI. was brought to Lord Clifford's tent, where he met his Queen, and their son, Prince Edward. In the same year, the King's party was entirely defeated at the battle of Towton: John Lord Clifford, however, did not witness the overthrow of his

* Bishop Langley granted to John of Whitby, and Richard Matthew, sailors of Hartlepool, (who, whilst in the service of the King, sailing towards Calais, were taken by the men of Brittany, and others the king's enemies, and compelled to pay a heavy fine and ransom, to obtain their liberty,) his permission that they might receive the contributions and alms of the faithful, until the festival of the birth of our Saviour, next ensuing. Dated 17th March, 1436.—*Hunter's MSS.*

† Bourne's Newcastle, p. 211. History of Durham, l. 832.

‡ v. Appendix and Chapter on "The Pier." History of Durham, l. 359.

§ The Earl of Rutland (a younger son to the Duke of Yorke,) being about 12 yeeres old, was also slain by the Lord Clifford, a deed which worthily blemished the author.—*Speed*, 847.

Sovereign, having died the night preceding the engagement, March 29, 1461, from the wound of an headless arrow which pierced his throat.

His attainder in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. was not reversed until the first of Henry VII. 1485.* He was succeeded by his son Henry, then only seven years of age, who during the space of twenty-five years remained concealed in Cumberland, under the disguise, and with the manners of a shepherd.

In the year 1501, Bishop Fox was removed from the see of Durham, in consequence of a controversy with the Earl of Cumberland,† “touching their right to the town of Hartlepool.” Hutchinson says, the dispute was with the Earl of Northumberland, but produces no authority to support the assertion, nor is the precise subject of altercation to be discovered. Henry Lord Clifford was not exalted to the dignity of Earl of Cumberland, until the year 1525, but these occasional errors in dates

* The original petition, quoted by Whitaker, is as follows :—

“In most humble and lowly wise, besecheth y’or highness, y’or true subject, and faithfull liegman, Henry Clifford, eldest sonne to John, late Lord Clifford, that when the same John, amongst other persons, for the true service and faithful legiance w’ch he did and owed to King Henry the sixt, yo’r uncle, in the parliament of Westminster, the 4th day of November, in the first year of King Edward the fourth, was attainted and convicted of high treason; and by the same act yt was ordained, that the said John, late Lord, and his heires, from thenceforth should be disabled to have, hould, inherite, or enjoy, any name of dignity, estate, or preeminence, within the realms of England, Irelande, Wales, Calais, or the marches thereof, and should forfeit all his castles, manors, landes, &c. he desireth to be restored. To the w’ch petio’n the King, in the same parliam’t subscribeth,

“SOIT FAITE COME EST DESIRE.”

† *Translatas erat ad Winchester ratione controversie ortæ inter eum et comitem Cumberlandiæ pro jure de Hartlepole.*—*Ang. Sac.* 1. 779. Milner in his history of Winchester, says, the King (Henry VII.) finding that his frequent absence at so great a distance from the court, was prejudicial to his service, and wishing to have his advice on affairs of consequence, procured to have him removed in the same year that Langton died, to Winchester. In *Biog. Brit.* 8. 2017, he is stated to have “repaired Hartlepole castle,” which is evidently a mistake.

In the 16th year of Henry VIII. Sept. 26. Johan prioress of the convent of St. Bartholomew, at Newcastle, granted to Percival Lambton, for his life, a burgage, or waste of theirs “in vico vocat’ Southgate, juxta crucem ibidem,” at the yearly rent of 12d.—*Brand’s History of Newcastle*, 1. 209.

By an Inq. p. m. A. D. 1467, Thomas Fulthorp held 20 burgages in Hertlepool.

are not uncommon in ancient authors;* and it appears more probable that the Bishop's dispute should have been with Henry Lord Clifford, the immediate Lord at that time of the manor of Hert, and borough of Hartilpole, with regard to the extent of their respective prerogatives.

In the year 1513, Henry Lord Clifford held a principal command at Flodden Field, "and shewed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace."†

He died A. D. 1523, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Lord Clifford, created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. and Knight of the Garter,‡ appointed Lord President of the north,

* *Anglia Sac.* l. 779. † *Whitaker's Craven*, p. 254.

In order next—

The lusty knight, Lord Clifford went,
Who had been shroud in shepherd's earn,
While twice twelve years were gone and spent.

For when his father at Wakefield
The Duke of York his son had slain,
By friends in this wise was concealed.
Till th' Earl of Richmond 'gan his reign;

Who him restored to all his right,
And seated him in his sire's land;
Or else to death he had been dight,
While the house of York had the up-hand.

Now, like a captain bold, he brought
A band of lusty lads elect;
Whose curious coats, cunningly wrought,
With dreadful dragons* were bedeckt.

The battle of Flodden Field, edited by Weber.

* The crest of the Clifford family was "a redd dragon lokyng furthe of a whit castell."

‡ "My Lord's coste from Skipton to London, and att London, att his Lordshipp creat'on in Com' anno XVII. Hen. VIII.

My Lord's expence.—First paid for my Lord's expence, and 33 servants, riding from Skipton to London, as apperith by the household booke, VIII. Xvs. 1d.

Costs of my Lords house att London.—Item, paide for the expence of my Lord's house att London, for five weeks and one daye, in June and July, anno XVII. Hen. VIII. with horses, meat, and fewell, and all other charges, with all other necessaryes thereunto belongyng, with ——— IIIs. XId.; wyne IIIs.; cherries IIId.; rushes (rushes) IVd.; thred Id.; sakket (q. sacking) IVd.—XLVII. VIIs.—*Whitaker's Craven*, p. 256, from an account copied by Dodsworth.

and several times Lord Warden of the Marches. He was a nobleman who in his youth was guilty of great excesses, and resorted to unjustifiable means of obtaining money. With "a band of dissolute followers, he harassed the religious houses,"* but having "reclaimed," he became "one of the most eminent lords of his time, for nobleness and gallantry, through which he wasted some part of his estate."†

Soon after the accession of Wolsey to the see of Durham, A. D. 1523, it would appear by the following extract of a letter from his temporal Chancellor, that Hartlepool was either entirely neglected by the Bishops, or that it was out of their jurisdiction. The fortifications also seem to have been neglected and gone to decay.

"And after your liberties be enacted and confermyd, your grace maye straight waye by writt of restitution entre possession in Hartlepoole, whiche with membris is worth two hundrethe markes a yere, standyng rents, bysids casualities. The recoveryng and fortyfieng of that haven town, shuld be a gret profett, and strenkithe to all the bishopricke, refuge to our Englishe shippis, and myghte do many displeurs to the king's enemies, for which purpose it is thought to stand *best of any haven towns in England*, the p'misses would be remembred at this p'sent p'liament, or ells your grace shall lese many commodities and profetts."

In 1535 an act of parliament was passed, declaring Hartlepool, whose inhabitants "cleymed" to be a "parcell of the county of Northumberland," to be, in future, parcel of the county of York only.‡

* Whitaker's Craven, p. 256.

† Burn and Nicholson's Cumberland, p. 288.

"1526 Wolsey issued his commissions, for arraying ships in the ports of the county palatine, to attend and serve under the King's Admiral in the North Seas."—*History of Durham*, v. 1. p. 408.

‡ Journals of the House of Lords, 29th Jan. 1535, "Billa concernens dominia de Bernay Castle et Hertrepol, esse parcellas comitatus eboracensis, ter lecta. The act is given at length in the Topographer for 1790, *ex cart' Antiq' in Coll. Harl.* 58, E. 5.

"For as moche as ther be two dystinct and great lordships, the one callyd Barney

In the year 1545, however, Hartlepool still appears to have been considered as forming part of the county of Northumberland.*

Henry, the first Earl of Cumberland, died April 22, 1542,† and was succeeded by his son, Henry Lord Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland.

A distinct account of the vicissitudes which befel the see during the reigns of Edward VI. and his successor Mary, with the subsequent and final establishment of Protestantism, under the auspices of Elizabeth, does not properly belong to a work of this nature; it will be sufficient for the purpose of the narration, to state that in the year 1558, John Dudley, the powerful and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, procured an Act of Parliament for dividing the see into two distinct bishoprics,

Castelle which is the Kyngs enheritance, and the other callyd Hertyll Pole of the enheritaunce of the Erle of Cumb'lande, which two lordships be within the waters of Tyne and Tese, and supposed by the Byshop of Durham to be within the same Bishopyrke, and within his jurisdiction; and all causes, quarrels, actions and suyts, to be ordered, herde, and determyned, before his justices within the said Bishopyrke; and for that the inhabitants of Barney Castle, &c. &c. likewise the inhabitants within the same Lordship of Hertyll-Pole have presynted, seid, and cleymyd, that the same Lordship of Hertyll-Pole is parcell of the countie of Northumberland, and that all actions, suyts, and quarrells, ought and have usyd to be ordered, herd, and determyned, before the King's justices, in the sayd countie of Northumberland, by reason of whiche pretencys, claimys, and ambiguityties, divers and many murders, felonyes, and other great offenses, have ben unpunished, and not ordered and directed according to the due course of the lawes of this realme, to the great cumforte and emboldynge of diverse and many malefactors, and offenders, and to the great discumforthe and utter undoyng of divers and many of the Kyngs true subjects, dwellinge within the same lordships: it is therefore ordeyned, and enacted, by autoritie of this present Parliament, to th'entente that better rule and ordre shall be hereafter kepte, within the seid lordships, &c. that they shall be from henceforth to all entents parcell of the seid countie of Yorke, that ys to sey parcells of the Northryddynge of the same countie, &c. &c.

* "Marmad. fil. et her. Willi. Lambton de Belsis Gen. pro sum'a pecunie sibi per Rad'um Dalton Gen. pre manibus, &c. confirmat eidem un burgag in Hertilpole. Com. Northumb, jacens inter burg' pertin dec. & cap. Dunelm et burgag pertin. Monasterio S. Mathei. Anno. 1545."

† In his will he ordered that "every curate within Westmoreland, and the Deanery of Craven, and elsewhere wher I have any land in England, doe cause a masse of requiem and dirige to be songe or said for my soul, w'thin every p'ish church, and they to have for doing thereof *vis. viiijd.* or soe much therof as my ex'ors shall think fitt, the remaynder to be given to the poore."

and in the same year, on the accessaion of Queen Mary, the see was ordered to be re-established, and "fully and wholly revived, erected, and have its being in the like manner and form, to all intents and purposes, as it was of old time used and accustomed."*

In the 9th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a court leet was holden at Hartlepool, for Sir Ingram Clifford, Knight, the second son of the first Earl of Cumberland.†

Henry, the second Earl of Cumberland, was created a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Queen Anne Bullen. In the latter part of his life, he retired from the bustle of a court, to spend his days in peace and retirement in the country. About the year 1547, he "fell into a languishing sickness, and was reduced to such an extreme state of weakness, that his physicians thought him dead. His body was already stripped, laid out upon a table, and covered with a herse-cloth of black velvet,

* Terms of the Act of Parliament.

† Mr. Pocock's Papers.

In the will of his father he is thus noticed: "It'm I giff to my son Ingelram a chest of plate, sta'ding in my cha'ber, and one chayne of gold." He was interred in the church of Cowthorp, in Yorkshire, with the following quaint epitaph:—

Since growesome grave of force must have
Sir Ingram Clifford, knight;
And age by kind were† out of mind
Each worthy living wight;
And since man must return to dust
By course of his creation,
As doctors sage in every age
To us have made relation,
You Gentiles all, no more let fall
Your tears from blubbered eye,
But pray the Lord, with one accord,
That rules above the skye:
For Christ hath wrought, and dearly bought,
The price of his redemption;
And therefore wee, no doubt, shall see
His joyful resurrection.

† *wee*.

1566, Ap. 7. By the will of Rob. Conyers, of Cotam, in the parish of Long Newton, he leaves to his son James, base begotten, all his houses in Hartelpoyle, during ye terme of his yeres in them; and if he fale, to William his son, and for the defect of William, to his son Richard, and in defect of Richard, to ye rest of his executors,—*Lib. Test.* 248.

when some of his attendants, by whom he was greatly beloved, perceived symptoms of returning life. He was once more put to bed, and, by the help of warm clothes without, and cordials within, gradually recovered. But, for a month or more, his only sustenance was milk sucked from a woman's breasts, which restored him completely to health, and he became a strong man."*

He joined Lord Scroope in fortifying Carlisle, in 1569, in which year he died at Brougham Castle, in Westmoreland.

George, the third Earl of Cumberland, was twelve years of age at the death of his father. In the same year, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, two declared Papists, with their friends, broke out into open rebellion, for the purpose of restoring the Catholic religion. The Duke of Alva had promised to land a body of men at Hartlepool, as soon as the rising should take effect.†

On the 13th of November, the rebels entered Durham, destroyed the Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. and restored the mass in every place where they came. The Lord Sussex, President of the North, watched their motions, and marched against them with what troops he had been able to collect, when these ambitious noblemen, "as weak in conducting, as they had been rash in undertaking the revolt, fled into Scotland, and left their deluded followers to the *unmerciful* discretion of the Provost Martial, Sir William Bowes, who is said to have executed on a gallows sixty-six petty constables, and some hundreds of others."‡ Hartlepool was for a short time in the possession of the rebels.§

* Whitaker's Craven, p. 264.

† Guthrie's History of England, v. 8. 6. 1.

‡ Andrews' History of Great Britain.—

————Full many a gallant wight,
They cruellye bereav'd of life;
And many a childe made fatherlesse,
And widowed many a tender wife.

The rising of the North.—Percy's Ballads.

§ Letter from Sir Walter Mildmay, to Sir Rauf Sadleir, 2d December, 1569:—

"The rebels are now at Raby as I have intelligence, and it is sayed that yesterday."

The Queen seized the lands of the Earl of Westmoreland, in the bishopric, and although it had been formerly determined, that where the bishop "*hath jura regalia*, he shall have forfeiture of high treason," yet it was enacted, that "*for that time*," the forfeiture should belong to the crown.

George, the third Earl of Cumberland, inherited all the martial spirit of his ancestors, and his life was devoted to the service of his country.

"He performed nine viages by sea in his own person, most of them to the West Indies, with great honour to himself, and servis to his Quene and country, having gained the strong town of Fiall, in the Torrous (Azore) Islands, in the year 1589, and his last viage, the strong fort of Portereco, in the year 1598. He was made a Knight of the Garter by Quene Elizabeth, and Counsellor of State by King James."

He "was a man of many natural perfections, of a great wit and judgment, of a strong body and full of agility, of a noble

or to-day, they will be doing with Sir G. Bowes, at Barney Castle, what they intende further I cannot tell. But they have gotten Hartilpole as I here, and have put CCC men into it, to keep it for them, which hath proceeded through the negligence of such as my Lord Lieutenant put in trust to go thither, and to levie the number of CC men nearest to the same, to be put into the town, which for lacke of good dilligence in them, is now prevented by the rebells, whereof I gather, that they meane to kepe that towne for their refuge, and to seke their escape by sea, or ells be in hope to receyve there some foreign syde, wherefore it were good, that one or ij of the Quenes majesties shippes on the sea, should lye on this coste to prevent the same."

In a letter from Secretary Cecil, to Sir R. Sadleir, Windsore, v. Dec. 1569, he says, "I fear Hartillpool will brede some longer trouble."

From Sir Rauf Sadleir to Mr. Secretary, 24th December:—

"As soon as his Lordship (the Earl of Sussex) understode of the flight of the rebells from Duresme, he forthwith to ease her Majesties charges, cashed all the northern forces of fotemen, saving vii (700) left at Yorke for the garde of the citie, for her majestie, and CCC sent to Hertilpole, under the leading of Sir H. Gate, and now his lordship hathe also taken order for the discharge of all those at Yorke, leaving Hertilpole yet for a tyme in garde. In another letter of the 27th of December, from Exham, he says 8 M (8000) fotemen have been discharged, and sithens he hath discharged the rest, saving iii (800) in Hertilpole, which we thinke may also be discharged; but that because you seme there to make so grete an accompte of that place, his Lordship therefore doth forbear to discharge them untill he may be advertised of the Quenes majesties pleasure in that behalf."—*Sadler's State Papers.*

mind, and not subject to pride and arrogance, a man generally beloved in his kingdom.”*

He excelled all the nobles of his time, in tilting, horse-coursing, shooting, and other active, but expensive exercises, so that these recreations, next to his sea voyages, many of which were sustained at his own proper cost, were the great occasion of the sale of his lands.†

In 1570, he succeeded Sir Henry Lee, as champion to the Queen, who invested him with much form, and in the true spirit of chivalry and romance, in the presence of the whole court, armed the new champion, and mounted him upon his horse.‡

In 1588, he took an active share, as a naval commander, in the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

In a speech to his mistress, on the 17th of October, 1600. he says, “It is not, as I have often told ye, that, after he had throwne his land into y^e sea, y^e sea would cast him on the land a wanderer,” which evidently alludes to the money he had spent in naval expeditions in her Majesty’s service: for “the wealth which he acquired was devoted to the service of the state, and

* Inscription on a family picture at Skipton Castle, where he is dressed in armour, spotted with stars of gold.

† In 1579, he ordered a survey of the manor of Hart, &c. to be taken.—*Mr. Pocock’s Papers*.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer, Sept. 23, 1586, he says, “I nowe most earnestly desier that it would please hir Majesti to lende me tenne thousand pounde. I will paye it agayne by a thousand pounde a yeare, and for the assurance either paune such lande as your Lo. shall lycke, or putt soe many jentellmen in bonde as shall be thought sufficient.”

‡ Pennant’s London.

In the enumeration of the “New yeares guyftes given to the Quene’s Majestie,” 1599—1600, the Earl of Cumberland is stated to have presented “one pettycote of white sarcenett, embrothered all over with Venyce silver plate, and some carna’con silke like columbines.”

“By the Countess of Comberland, one paire of braceletts of golde, conteyning 8 peeces like knottes and 8 rounde peeces garnished with small sparks of rubyes, pearle, and half pearle.”

In return “the guyftes given by the Quene,” were “to the Earle of Comberlande, in guilte plate, 22oz.; to the Countess of Comberlande, 21½oz.”—*Nicholl’s Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*.

he spent not only the acquisitions of his voyages, but much of his paternal fortune."*

His necessities compelled him to sell a great portion of his estates, and amongst others, the manors of Harte, Hartness, Hartlepool, Thurston, Over Thurston, Nether Thurston, and Nelson, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and all their messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which were purchased by John Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, in the county of Durham, in the year 1586, for the sum of £5850. Thus these manors, which had remained in the possession of the noble and gallant family of the Cliffords nearly three centuries, were at length alienated by the patriotic profusion of the third Earl of Cumberland.

Although the estates no longer remained in his possession, yet it may be allowed to mention, that this celebrated nobleman was nearly killed in 1600, by a fall from his horse,† but having recovered, he died five years afterwards, on the 29th of October, "penitently, willingly, and christianly,"‡ and his remains were interred in the vault of his ancestors, at Skipton, in Craven.§

In the year 1593, Queen Elizabeth, (at the suit and request of Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley,) granted a charter|| to the burgesses and inhabitants of Hartlepool, wherein are enumerated, amongst other advantages, a weekly market, a yearly fair, a court of Pie-Powder, &c. This grant is considered by Hutchinson as a great innovation on the privileges of the bishopric.¶

* Pennant's Tour in Scotland.

† "My Lord of Cumberland in hunting the bucks before the Queen, was in great danger to have broke his necke, by the fall of a horse, but he is prety well recovered; he was for a tyme senceless."—Letter from Rowland White, Esq. to Sir Robert Sydney.—*Sydney Papers*.

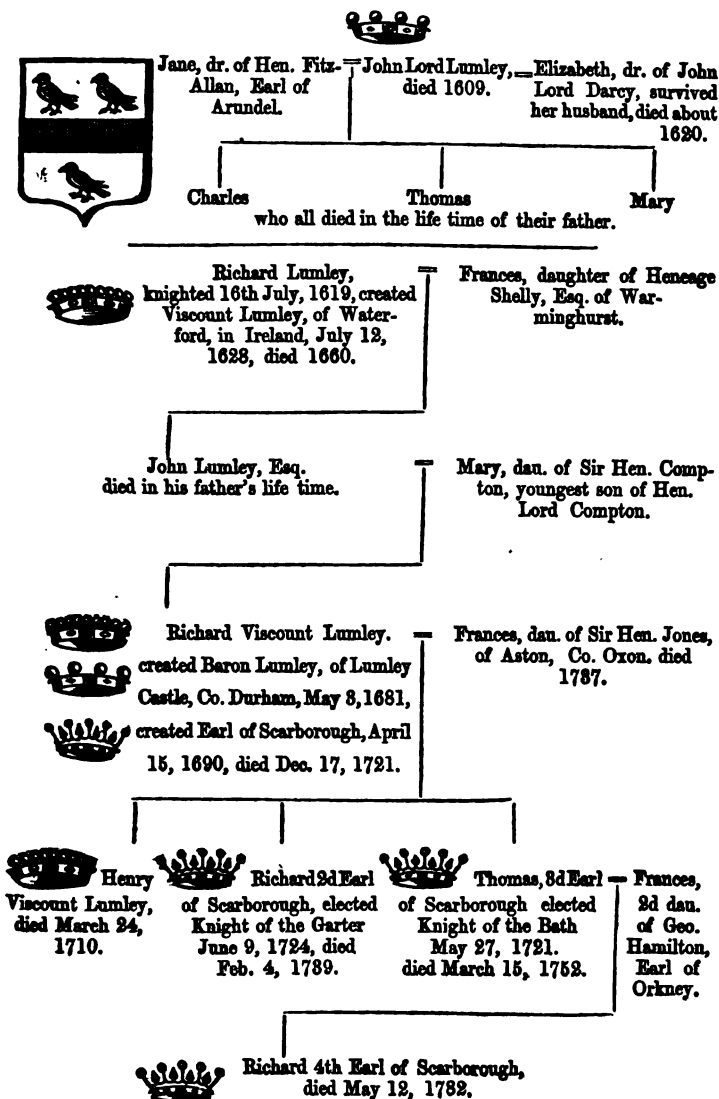
‡ Inscription on the family picture before quoted.

§ October 29, 1605, departed this lyf George Earle of Cumbreland, Lord Clifforde, Vipounte and Vessie, Lord of the honor of Skipton, in Craven, Knyght of the most noble order of the Garter, one of his highness privie counsell, Lord Warden of the city of Carlell and the West Marches, and was honorably buried at Skipton, the xxixth of December, and his funerall was solemnized the xiiith day of Marche next then following.—*Parish Register of Skipton*.

|| History of Durham, l. 474.

¶ v. Chapter on "The Corporation."

John Lord Lumley was a person, according to Camden, "of entire virtue, integrity, and innocence, and in his old age a compleat pattern of true nobility." He died without issue, A. D. 1609.



He had many disputes with Bishop Matthew, concerning their respective rights, which were at length finally determined by a deed of arbitration.*

Richard Lumley, the eldest son and heir of Roger Lumley, son of Anthony Lumley, brother of John, grandfather to the late Lord John Lumley, was the chief heir male of the family; and by a deed of settlement, and the will of the late Lord, he inherited the greatest part of the estates of his ancestors, and amongst others the manors of Hart and Hartlepool.

In the year 1614, the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament from certain towns in the county of Durham, was discussed in the House of Commons, and the debates on that

* This instrument recites that—

“Whereas for many years now last past, there hath been variance and difference between the Bishops of Durham and the Lords and Owners of the manors and lordships of Harte and Hartlepool, with their members, whether the said manors and lordships were within the liberties royal of the said Bishops, lying between the rivers of Tyne and Tees, or part of, or within the county of Northumberland, or some other county, as the owners of the said manors pretended.” The arbitrators, (John Savile, serjeant at law, and Robert Cooper, of the Inner Temple,) “having seene, perused, and considered the auncient records and former proceedings, touching the said difference, to the end common justice might be better executed within the said liberties and manors, did signify that they did take the said mannors, with their members, to be within the precyncte of the liberties royal of the Bishops of Durham, between the said rivers of Tyne and Tees, and thereby did also declare that they did think meet and convenient, and that the said Lord Lumley might, without prejudice to his inheritance, conveniently condescend that his Lordship’s tenants, and other the inhabitants within the said manors, might and should conform, and submit themselves to all ordynance of justice, within the said liberty royal, as other the inhabitants, within the said liberty royal, and dwelling within the said manor of Harte and Hartlepool doe, and to contribute to all assessments, and common charges of the said liberty royal, after the rate of one hundred marks inheritance by year. Also they did think meet and convenient, that all process, and precepts, whereby personal arrests should be made, or executions of judgments should be done within the manors aforesaid, should be first directed to the bailiffs of the said manor for the time being, and in default of due execution of anye suche process, that the Sheriffe, or other officer, of the said liberty royal, might in default of the bailiff of the said liberty, enter and execute such process, and upon like default, is used in other parts of the realme, in defaults of bailiffs, of libertys and franchises, having returne of writs; and that the said Lord Lumley, and his heirs shall, and might have, continue, and use such liberties, and proffittes as aforesime, the said Lord Lumley, and other the Lords and owners of the said manors, and burroughs of Hartlepoole, had formerly lawfullie used and had.”—*Corporation Records* 11th November, 40th Elizabeth.

occasion shew that although Hartlepool was a poor town, yet it held its privileges from the crown, and that it was the only port town in the county.*

* *Extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons.*

May 31, 1614. An act for knights and burgesses to have places in parliament, for the county palatine, city of Durham, and borough or town of Berners-Castle, alias Castle-Barnard.

Sir Thomas Hobby, for the commitment; and that Hartipooles, the only port town within that county, may be thought of by the committee, to have burgesses.

Sir George Moore.—Not to.—

Sir John Savyle.—The bill reasonable.—Thinketh, my Lord of Durham disliketh not the bill; but thinketh.—Committed to the King's learned counsel, to all that have spoken, &c.

March 14, 1620. Sir Thomas Hobby reporteth the bill for knights,—burgesses for the county palatine of Durham, with amendments.—Agreed, knights for the county, citizens for Durham.

Barnard-castle agreed by the committee to have burgesses; because the Prince his town, and he desireth it.

Hartipooles, by opinion of the committee, to have burgesses; because a port town.

The rest rejected; because of pestering the house; and because these *incorporated* by the bishop, not by the king.

Sir W. Earle.—That the number of burgesses here too great; to have but as many as Chester, viz. two knights, and two burgesses.

Sir Ro. Payne, accordant, for no reason, because an haven.

Sir Thomas Hobby contra.

The bill to be re-committed.

Brought in again, without amendment.

Sir Thomas Wentworth.—Rather to leave out Barnard-castle, which a dry town, rather than Hartipooles.

Sir T. Bowes.—They as much charged with public charges, as they which have eight burgesses; more for purveyance and arms, than the East Riding of Yorkshire. In Hartipooles not a sufficient man dwelling to serve; in Barnard-castle many. This the prince his town, Hartipooles a subject's.

Mr. Carvyle.—for Hartipooles, in respect to the ancientness, walled strength, &c. hath all the privileges from the king; where Durham city the Bishop's.

Mr. Secretary, for six burgesses, and particularly for Hartipooles, for Barnard's Castle; because the prince his desire to have it.

Mr. Brooke.—To have but two knights, two burgesses.

Sir John Walter.—That Hartipooles, a poor town, desire it not; that thought fit, Barnard-castle should have burgesses, to speak for the prince, whose town it is.

Mr. Mallory for Hartipooles and Barnard-castle.

Sir Thomas Row for Barnard-castle, rather than Hartipooles, because much given to Popery.

Sir Francis Goodwynn.—To have but four burgesses at most.

Mr. Whiteon.—To have either of these towns have one burgess.

Upon question, resolved, Durham to have knights, and Durham to have two burgesses.

Barnard-castle to have two burgesses.

In the year 1685, Hartlepool, with Stockton, Sunderland, &c. was charged with one ship for the service of the State, manned with fourscore men, and double equipage, with ammunition, wages, and victuals; about this period orders for ship money are very frequent.

In September, 1640, the Scottish army entered Northumberland and Durham, where they remained until the following year. The inhabitants of the bishopric were taxed at the rate of £350 per diem, "which they were enforced to pay," to the amount of £12,250, "to preserve their country from destruction."*

In the year 1641, Morton, Bishop of Durham, was accused of high treason by the House of Commons, and soon afterwards the see was dissolved.

In January, 1644, the Scots again entered England, invited by the Parliament, and in the month of August, "the Earl of Callender, with some of the Scots forces, took Hartlepool, in the bishopricke of Durham, and Stockton, places of importance, for the Parliament."†

In 1645, Lieutenant-Colonel Dowglass was governor of Hartlepool."‡

Hartlepoole to have no burgesses; Hartlepoole stricken out, by order of the House. A. D. 1621. By an inquisition *post mortem*, held 7th April, xx. James, it appears that Will. Read, Knight, died, seized of 80 messuages, 89 cottages, 49 orchards, 1000 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 80 acres of marsh, and six pounds rental, in Stranton, Seton, Newborne Rowe, Hartlepool, Tunstall, Brereton, Dawton, Hart, Over Throston, Nether Throston, Elwick, Greatham, Claxton, Newton, and Cowpon, which he held in capite by military service, and the whole was worth above reprises £180 per annum.

* £300,000 was voted by the House of Commons, as a fit proportion for the friendly assistance and relief of the losses, and necessities of their brethren of Scotland, and, in convenient time the House will consider how to raise it.—*Guthrie's History of England*, 3. 1002.

† Whitlock's Memorials, p. 98.

Rymer's Fed. v. xx. p. 552, a garrison mentioned at Hartlepool, A. D. 1645. In Hart Parish Register, "James, son to Addam Banner, a loutenant in y^e Scotcs arme at Hartinpoole," was baptised June 28, 1645.

‡ Which appears from the following inscription, formerly legible on a gravestone, in the chancel of St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle:—

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Margaret Lindsay, late wife of Lieutenant-Col. Richard Dowglass, Esq. and governor of Hartleppool, son to Sir William Dowglass, of

By the tenor of the resolutions of the House of Commons, it would appear that the Scots army did not engage against the enemy, according to the desires of both Houses of Parliament, and that their continuance in the northern parts contrary to those desires, was not only unserviceable, but prejudicial to the ends for which their assistance was desired, and destructive to those parts of the kingdom; as the Scots army, irregularly paid, was obliged to subsist by plunder and contributions.

The Scots remained in possession of Hartlepool, until the

Callers, Knight and Sheriff of Tiviotdale, who departed this life the 81st of December, 1645.

"In life beloved, in death deplored of all,
 "Here lyeth the world's loss, to heav'n a gayn .
 "She living died to vice, and now dead shall
 "Her pretious name still live freed from all stayne."

Brand's History of Newcastle. Dr. Ellison's MSS.

"In January, 1644-5, a ship of Scarborough, driven by storm into Hartlepool, was there seized upon by the Parliament's forces," (perhaps by the Scots for the Parliament,) "and her two brass, and four iron pieces of ordnance, with store of arms."
 —*Whitelock's memorials.*

April 11, 1646, "Alexander Wood, an Ensigne," was buried.—*Hartlepool Parish Register.*

Oct. 13, 1646.—Resolved, that it be desired, that satisfaction may be given to this kingdom, that such forces of the Scotch nation as have been put into the several garrisons of Newcastle upon Tyne, the city of Carlisle, the town of *Hartlepool*, &c. without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, may be forthwith removed; to the end the same may be disposed of in such manner as shall be thought fitting by both Houses of the Parliament of England.—*Journals of the House of Commons.*

Dec. 8, 1646.—Sir Phillip Stapilton reports from the commissioners of Scotland a proposition touching of their receiving the £200,000, and of the marching of their forces out of this kingdom, and after some alterations the said proposition awarded was in hæc verba, viz. :—

"It was once agreed on betwixt their Lordships and us, that the money should be brought to Hartlepool or Stockton, and we acquainted your Lordships, that we were positively limited thereunto by our instructions; and it being a matter wherein your Lordships need not to differ with us, whether the other £100,000 remain at Yorke or be brought to Hartlepool, Stockton, or to the north side of Tees; to the end there may be no retardment of this agreement, we propose that after the receipt of the first £100,000 as is expressed in your Lordship's paper; and after the garrisons of Hartlepool, Stockton, Durham, and all other garrisons and passes on the south side of Tyne are quitted by our forces, and after that all our forces are removed to the north side of Tyne, (from which they cannot, in a day and a half, march over the bridge to the south side, there being at this season no other pass upon that river,) our hostages also remaining."

beginning of 1647, when it was finally evacuated* by treaty with the Parliament. Shortly afterwards it was resolved by the House of Commons "that the new works of Hartlepool be alighted, and the town disgarrisoned."†

Hartlepool was now garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces ; for on the 24th of November, 1648, there was presented to his Excellency Lord Fairfax, Lord General, at Windsor, a petition and representation of the officers and soldiers of the garrisons of Newcastle, Hartlepool, Holy Island, and of several officers of Berwick upon Tweed, wherein the King is charged with being "the occasion of a seven years unnatural bloody war, by deserting his Parliament, and the principal author, contriver, abettor, and manager of all the bloodshed, massacres, devastations, and whatever ruin have befallen, not only this kingdom, but also Ireland," declaring "that all other endeavours are to little purpose, while the grand delinquent is untouched, as being not an acceptable sacrifice to the justice of God, to offer him ought else while the Agag is spared!"‡

* The title of a 4to pamphlet, presented by his present Majesty to the British Museum, records the fact. "The last newes from the North, shewing our brethren's fidelity in delivering up Newcastle, Carlisle, Durham, Hartlepool, &c. into the hands of the Parliament, 1647."

† February 26, 1647.

In the clandestine treaty between the Scotch commissioners and King Charles 1st, signed at Carisbrook Castle, 26th December, 1647, it is stipulated, that "his Majesty was willing and did authorize the Scottish army to possess themselves of Berwick, Carlisle, Newcastle, the Castle of Tinnmouth, and the town of *Hartlepool*, which were to be "places of retreat and magazines."—*Rapin*, vol. 2. 544.

In December, 1649.—"Pirates lay lurking up and down in those seas, and did great mischief. That one of them went into the river Tees, and took out of a vessel, as she lay on ground, 200 firkins of butter, and went on shore, and took divers gentlemen ; but being pursued by a party of foot from Hartlepool, they left the gentlemen behind and got to their ship."

In February, 1650.—An Irish frigate boarded a Newcastle ship near Hartlepool, which the governor seeing, caused some of his guns to be so planted, that they shot the Irish frigate through and through, and caused her to hasten away, and leave her prize behind, which came in safe to Hartlepool."—*Whitlock's Memorials*, p. 435 and 441.

‡ From a tract in quarto, printed by John Partridge.—1648.—*Brand's History of Newcastle*, v. 2. 476.

1648, October 29. Captain Errington shot to death, and buried.—*Hartlepool Parish Register*.

In the year 1649, Captain Richard Webb was governor of Hartlepool.*

Richard Lumley was knighted by King James, and created Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in Ireland, July 12, 1628.—During the Rebellion, his loyalty to the King was unshaken, and he formed his castle at Lumley into a formidable garrison. He was a principal commander under Prince Rupert, and was at the siege of Bristol, where he remained until it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, A. D. 1645. “He was also among those loyal Peers, who subscribed a memorable declaration, just before the meeting of the Parliament, that restored King Charles II., which (as my Lord Clarendon observes) very much contributed to it, by appeasing the minds of many people who had incurred guilt.”†

Shortly after the restoration in 1660, the see was re-established, and John Cosin elected Bishop, though a considerable portion of its possessions had been sold during the usurpation.

Richard Lord Viscount Lumley (eldest son of John Lumley, who died during the life time of his father,) succeeded his grandfather Richard, above-mentioned, about the year 1662, in his estates and Irish honors. “In consideration of his great merit, approved fidelity, and his descent from noble ancestors, ancient Barons of this kingdom, he was advanced to the state and degree of Baron of Lumley Castle, in the county palatine of Durham.” He commanded a regiment of horse, and had a principal share in gaining the victory of Sedgemore. He also took an active part, and contributed essentially to the success of the glorious revolution of 1688. In consequence of which services he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, by King William, advanced to the dignity of a

* The 2d of October, 1649.

“Md. That the day above written, Richard Webb, captaine and governor of “Hartinpoole, was sworne free burgesse of Hartinpoole, before John Walker, mayor, “and other chief burgessees, here p’sente.”—*Corporation Records*.

† Collin’s Poerage.

Viscount, April 10, 1689, and to the title of Earl of Scarborough, April 15, 1690.

He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Vice-Admiral of the sea-coasts of Durham and Northumberland. The several offices of state, which he filled with zeal and ability, prove that he was a nobleman of exalted talents and character.

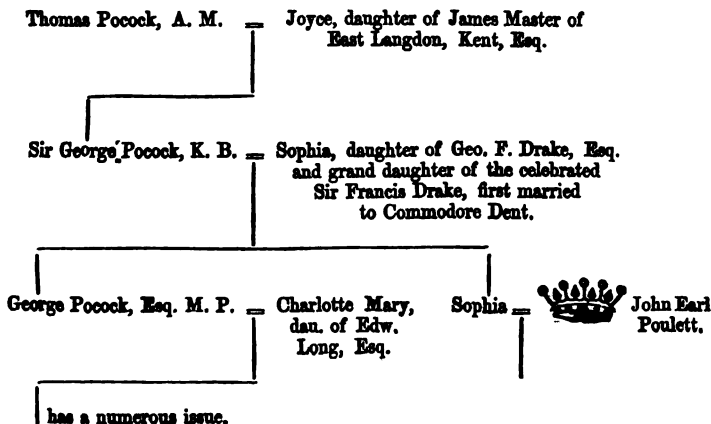
He died December 17, 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Richard, the second Earl of Scarborough, who was called by writ to the House of Peers, during the life-time of his father. The command of the second regiment of Foot Guards, with the Order of the Garter, was conferred upon him, as well as the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham. He died unmarried, on the 4th of February, 1740, and was succeeded by his next brother and heir, Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson, Knight of the Bath, third Earl of Scarborough, and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham, who died March 15, 1752, and was succeeded by his son Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, who sold the estates of Hart, Hartness, &c. in the year 1770, for the sum of £72,000.



Sir G. Pocock, K. B. the purchaser, "entered early into the naval service of his country, under the auspices of his uncle, Lord Torrington, and emulating his great example, rose with high reputation to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. His abilities as an officer stood confessed by his conduct on a variety of occasions, but his gallant and intrepid

spirit was more fully displayed by the distinguished part he bore at the taking of Geriah, and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore; and afterwards, when, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet, under M. de Aché, in three general engagements, shewing what British valour can achieve, aided by professional skill and experience. Indefatigably active and persevering in his own duty, he enforced a strict observance of it in others, but at the same time with so much mildness, and such condescending manners, as to gain the love and esteem of all who served under him, whose merits he was not more quick in discerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. Returning from his successful career in the East, he was appointed to command the fleet on the expedition against the Havannah;* by his united efforts in the conquest of which, he added fresh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable possession to this kingdom. Upon his retiring from public employment, he spent the remainder of

* In this expedition, the troops were commanded by the Earl of Albemarle. The spirit, unanimity, and perseverance of the army and navy, were eminently conspicuous. Never, indeed, was there a period of such cordial co-operation between the land and sea forces, or such a punctual attention to orders. The spoil consisted of an immense quantity of artillery, small arms, ammunition, warlike stores, tobacco, and valuable merchandize, together with £8,000,000 sterling in silver.—*Berkenhout's Continuation of Campbell's Lives of Admirals*, 5. 175.



his life in a state of dignified ease and splendour, hospitable and generous to his friends, and exhibiting a striking picture of christian benevolence, by his countenance and support of public charities, and by his liberalities to the poor. A life so honorable to himself, and so endeared to his friends and family, was happily extended to the age of eighty-six, when he resigned it in the year 1793, with the same tranquil and serene mind which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it.”*

He was succeeded in his possessions by his only son, George Pocock, Esq. of Holwood-House, in the county of Kent, and Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, Member of Parliament for the borough of Bridgewater.

* Inscription on the monument erected to his memory by his son, and executed by Bacon, in Westminster Abbey.

THE CORPORATION.

THE advantages which other counties have derived from the survey of William the Conqueror, are unfortunately denied to the county of Durham: hence, the property of individuals at this early period, as well as the peculiar rights and immunities which might have been possessed by particular towns, are involved in considerable obscurity. It appears unnecessary in this place, to enter into any lengthened disquisition on the origin of communities, which still opens a wide field for antiquarian research and discussion: the present chapter, with the exception of a few prefatory remarks, will therefore be entirely confined to the local interests of Hartlepool.

It is said by Dr. Brady, in his *Historical Treatise of Cities and Burghs*, that the burgesses (by which he conceives were meant all the housekeepers and tradesmen in towns who paid taxes) had, in the Saxon times, and afterwards in the reign of the Conqueror, their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and paid an acknowledgement therefore; or else were in a more servile condition, as being in *Dominio Regis vel aliorum*, altogether under the power of the king, if in his demesne, or else under some temporal lord, bishop, or abbot, as part of their demesne lands; and in this last case, they were at the disposal of their lords, whether king or subject, without whose consent they could not devise their estates even to their own children. Under their authority they were permitted to carry on their respective callings or trades; for which, in return, they were bound to pay them such customs, duties, &c. as should be imposed.*

Robertson† is of opinion that the establishment of communities or corporations was posterior to the conquest, though he considers it as “not improbable that some of the towns of

* V. Anderson's *History of Commerce*.

† *History of Charles V.* note xviii. vol. 1. See likewise Lord Lyttleton's *History of Henry II.* vol. 2.

England were formed into corporations under the Saxon kings, and that the charters granted by the kings of the Norman race, were not charters of enfranchisement from a state of slavery, but a confirmation of privileges which they already enjoyed." It appears, however, from Domesday, that "the greatest boroughs were at the time of the conquest, scarcely more than country villages,—that the inhabitants lived in entire dependence on the king and great lords, and were of a station little better than servile."*

The great end for which franchises were wont to be granted by the Kings of England, (says Madox†) was *ad crementum*, or *meliorationem villa*, not to defeat themselves of their ferme‡ due from the towns, but to amend and improve them, "to enable the townsmen to live comfortably, and to pay with more ease and punctualness, their yearly ferme and other duties to the king." It is certain that the kings and chief lords derived considerable revenues from the towns they enfranchised; the people likewise experienced an amelioration in their habits of life, and were released from a state of the most degrading servitude.

The earliest Hartlepool charter on record, was granted by King John, who was "either the first, or the chiefest, (says Speed, p. 572) "who appointed those noble formes of civill government in London, and most cities, and in corporate towns of England, endowing them also with the greatest franchises." In the second year of his reign, A. D. 1200,§ he granted his charter to the men of Hartlepool, that they should be free burgesses, and that they should enjoy the same liberties and laws as the burgesses of Newcastle, truly, fully, and in tranquillity: "which

* Hume's History of England. Appendix.

† Firma Burgi, chap. xi. sect. ii.

‡ Ferme rent, fee farm signifies perpetual ferme or rent. For ever since feodum, fee, was by usage in England applied to signify a perpetual estate or inheritance in land, it hath been used also to signify perpetuity in an office, and in a rent or ferme.—Madox Firma Burgi, chap. 1. sec. 4.

§ Vide Appendix, p. i.

liberty granted to the burghs, and burgesses, (for all the inhabitants of burghs were not such) was a freedom to buy and sell, without disturbance, a liberty from paying toll, pontage passage money, lastage, stallage, &c.* in the mercates and fairs in these burghs, and in coming to, and going from them, and for these things the burghs were called free burghs, and the burgesses free burgesses, &c."†

When the king granted liberties to any of his demeane towns, (says Madox in his History of the Exchequer, c. xi. p. 291) he was moved to it by two reasons: one the fine paid in hand, the other, the improvement, or (as they anciently called it) the amendment of the manor, or town. Accordingly, on this occasion the king was not unmindful of the first consideration, and the burgesses paid into the king's exchequer the sum of thirty marks for their charter.‡

Thus were the inhabitants of Hartlepool formed into a community, possessing most valuable privileges and immunities: similar establishments, "more perhaps than any other cause," contributed to "introduce regular government, police, and arts, and to diffuse them over Europe,"§ and likewise prepared the way for the gradual progress and encouragement of commerce in this kingdom.||

The peculiar circumstances under which Hartlepool was placed in its early history, sometimes under the immediate authority of

* Pontage, toll paid for passage over bridges with horses, carriages, &c. and under them with boats, ships, &c.

Passage, money paid by passengers at bridges, gates, &c.

Lastage, a liberty to carry their goods up and down in fairs and mercates, where they please.

Stallage, a payment for a stall, or a right to have one in fairs or mercates.—*Brady on Burghs. Appendix.*

† Brady on Burghs, p. 88. edit. 1771.

‡ Homines de Hertrepol, reddunt compotum de xxx marcis, ut habeant libertates & leges in villa sua de Hertrepol, quales habent Burgenses de Novo Castello super Tinam in villa sua; et pro habenda inde Carta Regis: & ut sint liberi Burgenses.—*Madox's History of the Exchequer.* Thirty marcs were at that time nearly equal to the sum of £300 at the present day.—*v. Bishop Fleetwood's Chronicon Preciosum.*

§ Robertson's History of Charles V. v. 1.

|| Anderson's History of Commerce.

the lords of the manor of Hart, Hartnesse, &c. occasionally under the domination of the bishops of Durham, and not unfrequently seized into the kings hands, will account satisfactorily for the charters which have at various times been granted to its inhabitants.

The next grant of liberties to the burgesses of Hartlepool, was from Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1230. This charter recites "that with the assent of Ralph the Prior, and our Chapter of Durham, we have given, granted, and confirmed to the inhabitants of the town of Hartlepool, that they shall be free burgesses, and that all their tenements in the borough of Hartlepool shall be free on payment of their just and right rents yearly for all services, aids, customs, and taxes. That in the said town of Hartlepool there shall be every year at the festival of Saint Laurence, a free fair, to continue fifteen days, and in every week a free market on Tuesday. That the said burgesses shall have good and right liberties, and free customs as free burgesses, free ingress and egress with our perfect peace, and that of our successors, of going and returning with all their goods, as well by land as by water, in our bishopric, through the whole of our territory. That the said burgesses shall enjoy the full liberty of having a mayor, and a merchant guild,* as honorably as other burgesses have in the boroughs of our Lord the King in England; saving to ourselves, and to our successors, the usual customs due to us, and wont to be paid in all things; and saving to us and our successors, prisage of wine, as our Lord the King takes it in his dominions in England; and saving to ourselves and successors, the reasonable pre-emption† of all

* Gilda mercatoria, a merchant guild.—*Madox Firma Burgi*, chap. 1. sect. 9.

† The law of purveyance after William the Conqueror, was softened and modified into the prerogative of pre-emption, in virtue of which a right was vested in them, (the Kings or chief lords) of seizing upon any corn, cattle, or other provisions, upon paying a stated, or rather an optional price; a prerogative, although not quite so oppressive, yet almost equally disliked with the former, as it bore with equal violence against the liberty of the subject; it was not until the reign of Charles II. that this statute was finally abolished, when the exertion of it was made penal as incurring the punishment of præmunire.—*Bawdwen's Domesday of Yorkshire*.

things exposed to sale, as our predecessors in their time had the privilege, or as our Lord the King has it in the boroughs of his baronies in England; and saving to ourselves and successors, that as well as our free-men, as others our feudal tenants, and the men of the Prior, and convent of Durham, as well free as otherwise, shall be for ever exempt from tolls in the aforesaid borough of Hartlepool. But we and our successors in the fore-mentioned pre-emptions of every thing exposed to sale, must be preferred to all others. Wherefore we will, and firmly charge, that the above-mentioned burgesses have, and possess well, and in peace, quietly, and honorably, all the aforesaid liberties and customs, and that this our gift and concession, and confirmation of the present charter may possess a perpetual validity, we have caused our seal to be placed to this present writing.—Given by the hand of Valens, at Alverton, 3 kal. Oct. in the third year of our episcopacy.”

A confirmation of the preceding charter by Ralph the Prior, and the convent of the church of Durham, states that they have given their consent to the bishop's grant, saving however for ever their liberties, which are expressed in the charters of William and Robert de Brus, and saving likewise the privilege of purchasing their provisions in the borough, without impediment from the burgesses of Hartlepool.*

Peter de Brus, who then held the borough of Hartlepool in his own hands during the minority of the 5th Robert de Brus,† consented to the grant of the bishop, saving however the right

* Oibz Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Rad. Prior & conv. Dunelm Eccle Sal. Noverit universitas vestra nos assensum præbuisse donationi concessæ & confirmationi quam ven. pater Ricard' d. g. Dunelm epis. fecit Burgensibus de Hertilpole super rectis Libertatibus, & liberis consuetudinibus Burgi de Hertilpole sicut in antenico ipsius Epis. plenius continetur, Salvis nobis in perpetuum Libertatibus nostris in eod. Burgo, sicut in Cartis Willelmi & Rob. de Brus continetur. Salvo etiam in perpetuum quod liberi simus in emptione victualium nostrorum in eodem Burgo ita quod non liceat eisdem Burgensibus de Hartilpoole aliquod impedimentum facere Nobis super eisdem victualibus nostris. Et in hoc rei test. presenti scripto appositum est Sig. Ven. Patris Ricardi d. g. Dunelm. Episcopi.

† Vide page 25.

of the heirs of Robert de Brus, when they should come to lawful age, the liberties granted by William and Robert de Brus, and the pre-emption of provisions.*

Unfortunately the charters of William and Robert de Brus are not to be found, so that it is impossible to ascertain what peculiar privileges the burgesses received from their immediate lords.

From this period, therefore, the election of Mayors would naturally commence, although the first on record does not appear before the year 1315.

The Bailiffs seem to have been originally appointed by the King, and subsequently by the Bishops, when the see was in tranquil possession of its rights: they appear to have possessed some authority, and were likewise the Collectors of the Customs.

MAYORS.

1315 Andreas Bruntoft*

1317 Andreas Bruntoft

1322 Joh's Goldsmith*

1323 Will' filius Gilberti*

BAILIFFS.

Ric'us Masun†

Will' de Farnelly

Tho. Lamberd

* Oïbe [verbatim ut in superiori] fecit Domino Petrus de Brus super rectis libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus Burgi de Hertipole sicut in antenico ipsius Epis. plenius continetur Salvo in oïbe. jure *heredum Roberti de Brus cum ad legitimam aetatem pervenerint*, & Salvis Nob. in perpetuum libertatibus nris in eod. Burgo sicut in Cartis Willelmi & Rob. de Brus continetur. Salvo etiam in perpetuum quod liberi simus in emptione victualium nostrorum in eod Burgo ita quod non liceat dicto Petro aliquod imped. facere nobis super eisdem. Et in hoc rei test presenti scripto ex una parte appositum est S. capituli nostri & ex altera parte S. dei Petri de Brus.

† Whose lease of Hartlepool, &c. from Bishop Kellow is as follows, v. p. 29. Composicio int' Ep'm & Ric' le Maceon de Hertrepol Hoc scriptu' indentat. test'r quod nos Ri'cus &c. concessim. &c. et ad firmam dimissim' Ric' le Maceon de Hertrepol villam n'ram de Hertrepol cu' furnis molendinis aquaticis et molendino de Hert & h'end. & tenend. usq' ad t'm uni' anni plenarie co'pletn'. Reddo' nob &c. q'tor viginti & quatuor lib'r ad duos ejusdem anni terminos. Salvis Nob. & success. n'ris custumis & oïbe. aliis ad nos et eccl'iam nram Dunelm p'tin. ratione n're regie dignitatis. In cuj. &c. dat. apud Kypier XlIII die mens. Nov. anno MCCCXIII & cons. n're quarto.

The King's bailiffs at Hartlepool are mentioned as early as 26th Edward I. 1297; in an order to them, "that no abbot or monk of the Cistercian order, shall go beyond seas, without the King's permission."—*Ryley's Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 476.

The list of mayors and bailiffs at this early period is extremely defective: those marked with a * are taken from cartularies in the Dean and Chapter's Office, at Durham; nearly the whole of the remainder, until the grant of Queen Elizabeth's charter,

1324	Will' filius Benedicti
1335 Nich. de Bruntoft*	
Nich. Lamberd	Benedictus filius Will'
1337 Joh's de Nesbet	Joh's Ward
1342 Helyas de Brancepath	Joh'es de Nesham
1343 Joh'es de Nesbyt	
1344 Helyas de Brancepath*	Joh'es de Nesbyt
1345 Joh'es de Nesbet*	
1347 Joh'es Ward	Joh'es Nesbet
1348 Andreas fil' Rogeri*	Will' fil. Benedicti
1351 Helyas de Brancepath	
1357 Will' de Bruntoft	Will' de Gretham
1362 Joh's de Seton	
Benedictus fil' Will'i	Tho' de Eglescliff
1364 Ada' Dowson*	
1385 Joh'es Nesbyt*	Elya Brancepath, Joh' Bayde
1386 Joh'es de Whittrout*	
1387 Joh's de Whittrout*	Rob. Bruntoft, Will' de Slingisby
1393 Andreas Bruntoft	Will's de Birtby, Will' de Slingisby†
	Sam. Morland, temp. Ric. II.
1397 Joh's Whittrout*	
1398 Joh' Goldsmith, Jun.*	22 Ric. II.

are from Hutchinson's History of Durham, vol. 8. p. 18, (where they are stated to have been principally collected from ancient charters) except where a particular reference is given in the notes.

The charters of murage, &c. granted by several bishops to the burgesses of Hartlepool, will appear in those chapters to which they have a direct reference.

† The mayor and bailiffs, together with John Whitrent, John of Whitby, John Goldsmith, jun. and John Sanderson, burgesses, were bound in the sum of 1000 marks in this year, (July 11) to keep the peace towards Sir Ralph Lumley, knight, his servants, &c.; a similar recognizance was given by Sir R. Lumley.—*History of Durham*, vol. 8. p. 17.

The dispute seems to have been occasioned, in consequence of Robert de Mapilton, and 117 others (principally inhabitants of Hartlepool) having taken a ship *vi et armis*, of the value of £20, of the said Ralph from Stranton, and having carried it to Hart; this occasioned a serious quarrel, which seems to have been fomented by Matilda, widow of Roger de Clifford. The King (Richard II.) at length interfered and ordered the bishop to prevent all further dissensions.

1407 Rogerus Hood	Joh'es Pellow, Will. Slingsby
1410 Ric. Bruntoft†	
Joh'es Goldsmith	
1417 Joh's Goldsmith*	Joh' Pellowe
1435 Rob. Howden	
1476 Ric'us Vavasour	
Rob. Pert	11 King Henry VIII.
Joh's Whittrout	8th of Bishop Skirlaw
1535 Ric' Lasynby†	
1563 Joh' Brown	
1582 Joh' Brown§	
1583 Richarde Hutone||	

In the year 1598, "at the humble suit, request, and petition, of Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley,"* Queen Elizabeth was pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the borough of Hartlepool; in the preamble to which, it is stated, that the

† Ric. Bruntoft, mayor, and the commonalty of Hartlepool, were bound in the sum of 1000 marcs to keep the peace towards Thomas Sparrowe, John Pollowe, Will. Slyngesbye, Will. Colling, Ric. Carrell, Steph. de Elmedon, and Will. Toby, towards all his Majesty's subjects, &c. September 8th, in the 5th year of the episcopacy of Bishop Langley.

‡ Randall's Farrago.

The Rev. Thomas Randall, who was master of the Free School, at Durham, had free access to the libraries and public offices; his MSS. consisting of about twenty volumes in quarto, he bequeathed to the late George Allan, Esq. of Grange. He died in the year 1775.

§ December 8, 1600, John Brown, "sometime maior of ys town was buried."—*Parish Register.*

| *Extract from the Will of Richard Hutone.*

In dei nomine Amen. The last day of December, A. D. 1582, I Richarde Hutone, major of ye town of Hartillpole, within the bishopricke of Duresme, praised be God, being of perfect and good remembrance, do make this my last will and testament in maner and forme followinge:—First, I bequithe my soule only into ye handes and mercie of Almighty God my creator and Redemer, by whose merits I hope to be saved. And my bodye to ye earth from whence it came, to be buried within ye churche of S. Hilde, in Hartillpole aforesaide, in ye mydde halleye, before ye quiere dore there with my mortuanye dewe, and accustomed by ye laws. Item. I geve and bequithe to ye reparinge of ye same churche, iiii. lii. d. &c.

Witnesses { John Browne, Alderman.
John Stappylton, clerke, &c.

Lib. Test. p. 86.

* Vide page 55.

burgesses and inhabitants of Hartlepool, have enjoyed their liberties, franchises, &c. as well by prescription, as also by virtue of *divers grants* and confirmations, made of old by her predecessors, Kings of England.

The principal clauses of this charter state, that the burgesses shall be, and continue for ever, a body corporate and politic, and that they shall have a common seal; that the mayor shall be chosen out of the burgesses, who shall continue in office one year; that twelve of the best-approved and most discreet burgesses shall be called capital burgesses and common council, for all things concerning the town and the government thereof, and be aiding and assisting the mayor; that they (i. e. the mayor and capital burgesses) shall have a council-house or guild-hall; that they shall have power to hold a court of the mayor and burgesses, and in the same court to determine of the statutes, laws, &c.; that they shall have power to constitute and ordain such laws, &c. as shall be honest and necessary for the government of the mayor, burgesses, inhabitants, sojourners, &c.; that they shall provide punishments, penalties, and imprisonment, to be inflicted on those who break the laws, &c. such laws, however, shall not be repugnant to the laws of England; that they shall choose one of themselves, yearly, to be mayor, on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and if he die, or be removed, they shall choose another; that if any person so chosen and appointed mayor, or to any other inferior office, shall refuse to act, then the mayor and capital burgesses may commit the offending party to gaol, or impose a reasonable fine; that in case of the death or removal of a capital burgess, a common burgess shall be appointed in his place; that there shall be two serjeants at mace; a market on Tuesday* in every week, and a yearly fair, beginning on the vigil of St. Lawrence, to continue 15 days; a court of pie-powder, &c. with tollage, stallage, &c.: it is likewise expressed, that the mayor and burgesses shall have so many, as great, and the like

* Now holden on Saturday, by prescription.

privileges, &c. as the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne.*

This charter was granted on the 3d day of February, and on the 8th day of June following, Edmund Bell the mayor, and the chief burgesses, "in consideration of the great pains taken "by Lord Lumley, for enlarging the franchises of the borough, "granted to him and his heirs, one moiety of all the fines, "amerciements, issues, sums of money to be taken for all "punishments, corrections, bloodsheds, and affrays,—of all "fines taken for making burgesses, or free merchants,—of all "fines arising upon any ordinances, customs, or constitutions, "within the said borough. And also that Lord Lumley, and "his heirs, shall have keelage,† viz. eight-pence for every vessel arriving with a boat, laden or unladen, within the port, "and for every vessel without a boat, four-pence; and also for "stallage of every shop and booth, upon every one of the market "days, one farthing; and for passage of every horse on every "market day, one halfpenny; and for every shop and booth in "the time of the fairs, one halfpenny; and for passage of every horse at any fair, one halfpenny."‡

1593 Edmund Bell, mayor.§

1594 Perceval Bell.||

1599 Robert Porrett.

The Town Records commence at this period, though frequent references are made to other books of a prior date, which are no longer in the possession of the corporation. The first book in which the proceedings are detailed, begins with a Pariah Register, from the year 1566 to 1597 inclusive; then follow

* Vide Appendix, p. v.

† Vide p. 28. The fifth Robert de Brus possessed the same privilege.

‡ Mr. Pocock's papers.

§ Appointed to be the first and new mayor, by the charter of Queen Elizabeth.

|| His election would take place according to the charter, on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1593. His wife died on the 6th of January, 1593-4, according to an inscription on a brass plate preserved in the church, where she is styled "late wyfe to Percavell Bell, now maire."

the orders, statutes, &c. &c.* for the regulation of the town written with great care, [adorned with many well-formed initial letters,] and as they afford curious memorials of the times, the most interesting will be occasionally given in the notes.

* The first entry appears under the imposing title of



Orders in Council.

"The booke conteyninge in ytt, the forme of the election of ye maior of this towne of Hartlepoole, his oathe, the election of the chief burgesses, and there oathes. And the oathe for all other officers, and freemen of this town, and also all the orders, statutes, ordynances and decrees of the same town newly corrected, made and sett forth, for ye well governynge of this town of Hartlepole, by Robert Porrett, maior, Percyvell Bell, Edmund Bell, James Etur, Cuthberte Conyers, Will'm Porrett, Raphe Porrett, Thom's Harte, Will'm Wrighte, Will'm Wylkinson, Will'm Shipp'de, and Richard Humble, chief burgesses, com'on counsell assystante to the sayd maior, and the same redd over this nynetyenthe daie of October An'o d'ni 1599, beinge the courte daye, before all or the most p'te of the free burgesses, and other the inhabytants of this town whos willyngly dyd submytt themselves to be governed by the same."

The first part of these orders relate to the election of the mayor, who after having been elected, must take the following oath:—

"**I** shall well and trewly to the best of my power, execute the offyce of maiortie of this town of Hartlepole, for this yere next to come, and well and faythfully govern and mayneteyne the same, and all the franchises, fredomes, lyberties, usages, customes, statutes, orders and degrees yrof. I shall trewly mayneteyne the holye church, and doe justyce trewly, as well to the poore, as to the riche, I shall judge indifferently betwene p'tie and p'tie, w'thout anie favor or displeasure I owe unto any man, and without any private gayne to myself. Soe help me God, and the contents of this booke."

Then follows an order, that "yf anie of the twelve chiefe burgesses of this town shall bee elected to bee maior thereof, and he nott beinge p'sente att the same election, *that* then hee or they soe beinge elected, shall upon notyce thereof given unto hym, repayer home w'th what speed convenyently hee may, to take upon hym the sayd offyce, and yf hee soe beinge absente and elected, and haveinge notyce thereof given

as aforesayd, shall refuse by words or denye by wrytinge to take upon hyme the sayd offyce of maraltie, and the execution thereof for one whole yere then next after, *then* hee or they soe refuseinge, shall for every such refusal paye to the use of this town XII". Then the chief burgesses proceed to a freah election, and when the election shall fall out to be even "in voyces, that then the ancyente maior shall have the casting voyce."



tatutes, orders, and ordynances, made and fully agreed upon for the good gob'mente of this town of Hartlepool, by Rob'te Porrett, &c.

The first section, or "orders for the church," will be found in the chapter to which it particularly relates.

The second section contains "orders for the town," amongst which are the following:—

10



Item. ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever of this town shall be lawfully elected, and chosen to bee one of the twelve chiefe burgesses, comon counsell to the maior of this town, and refuseth to take upon hyme the same place of a chiefe burgess, comon counsell of the same town, shall for every tyme soe refusing, paye to the use of this towne 2v.

11. Item. ytt ys ordeyned, that the maior of this towne, and every of the twelve chief burgesses, comon counsell assystante to the sayd maior, shall p'vyde for, and

have in there houses at all tymes, one suffeeynte halberte, with a musket, or callever,* and one pounce of powder, matche and shott, which shall bee redye, at all tymes and soe often as ytt shall please the maior to take viewe thereof, upon payne to paye...*xxs.*

* *The caliver was a lighter kind of musquet, with a match-lock, and was made to be fired without a rest.*—*Gross on Ancient Armour*, 2. 295.

12. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt whosoever hee bee of this town that malyciously against the peace, amytethe or affrayeth upon anie man w'thin this town in the p'ns of the maior shall paye for every tyme soe dosinge to the use of this towne..... *xs.*

And also bee further punyshed att y^e discrecion of y^e maior.

13. Ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever they bee of this town that frayethe or breakethe y^e peace, w'thin the lyberties of this town, shall paye for evrye suche fraye or assalte *iiis. iiijd.*

And for bloode, yf there bee anie *vis. viiijd.*

14. Ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever they bee that w'thin the lyberties of this town, disobeyethe the mair in his offyce, or usethe anie reprochfull, or contemptuous speeches against the sayd maior for the executinge of the sayd offyce, yf the same may be p'ved, hee or they shall paye for every tyme soe offendinge *xxs.*

Or be punyshed att the discrecion of the maior.

15 "Reprovinge or falsfyenge a chief burgesse" in the presence of the maior *vs.*

16. For calling a chief burgesse "false." *vis. viiijd.*

17. For calling a commoner "false or a lyer." *iis. viid.*

26. Ytt ys ordeyned yt whosoever hee or they be w'ch hereafter shall be made free burgesse of this town, shall over and besydes his or there fynes to the town, paye to the poore man's box *xiiid.*

Orders for the Shippinge.

31. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt whatsoever inhabytante of this towne, goeth aborde of any shippe, or hoye, w'thin this wycke or harborough, and buyeth anie maner of corne, victualls, beare, or anie other goods, or comodities whatsoever, bee ytt but portage of anie value, w'thout the lycens of the maior, and before there bee a pryce thereof sett down by the sayd maior, of the sayde corne, goodes, or other merchandyse or victualls, *that* then hee or they soe offendinge, shall not onely paye for every tyme soe offendinge, to the use of this town ten shillings, but alsoe the sayd goods, or comodities soe by hyme or theme boughte, to be taken from the p'tyes soe buyinge, and the same to be sequestred att the discrecion of the maior, twelve chiefe burgeses, comon counsell of this town, or the greater p'te of theme.....*xs.*

Orders for Inholders, &c.

39. Ytt ys ordeyned, that every inhabytante of ys town that brewethe eyther ale or beare for sale, shall sell y^e same after suche measure and assaye, as shall bee sett down by ye maior, twelve chiefe burgeses, comon counsell of this town or the greater p'te of theme, upon payne to paye for every tyme not soe doeing to the use of this town *iiis. iiijd.*

The form of the presentment for ye constables:—

"*May it please your worship, We, the constables of Hartlepool, do certifie, yt we have no ale houses, tiplars, nor drawers, but what is and hath been licensed by ye maior and aldermen time out of mind.*"

43. Ytt ys ordeyned yt whatsoever victualer, inholder, or ale-house keeper, of this town, receyveth and lodgeth in his or there house or houses, anie maner of vagrante,

or unknown p'sons, nott bringinge the sayd p'sons to the maior or his deputye, shall pay for evrye tyme soe dooinge, to the use of this town.....*vis. viiis.*

Orders for hpyeringe and retapneinge servants.

54. Ytt ys ordeyned yt what servant soever of this town, shall be taken forthe of his maister's house, after nyne of the clocke att nyght, except ytt bee upon his maister's busyness, or for some other lawfull cause, or in the twelve daies of Christenmes, shall pay for every such offence.....*xiiid.*

60. Ytt ys ordeyned that whosoever they bee of this town, that casteth fourthe of there houses into the streates anie garbage or stynckinge water, shall pay, for every suche defalte*vid.*

62. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt whosoever ys founde lystening about anie man's wyndowes to here his secretes, shall pay for every tyme hee or they shal bee founde.....*xiiid.*

1600*Robert Porrett
 1601 James Eture†
 1602 Perceval Bell
 1603 William Wright
 1604 William Porrett
 1605 Perceval Bell
 1606‡William Wright
 1607§Perceval Bell

BELL.

65. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt yf anie man play at foot-ball or jowell, w'thin anie of the streates of this town, hee or they soe playing shall paye, for every such offence.....*iiis. iiid.*

66. Ytt ys ordeyned yt whosoever ys taken scoldinge or revyleing one another in ye streates, or w'thin the lybertyes of this town, yf ytt may bee p'ved to the maior, twelve cheife burgesses, comon counsell of this town, or the greater p'te of theme, they soe offendinge shall eyther bee punyshed att the discrecion of the maior, or ells shall pay to the use of this town, for evrye such offence*iis. vid.*

Orders for Butchers.

71. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt whosoever hee bee of this towne, that keepeth anie mastyve dogg w'thin this town, nott mused in the daye, and in the house upon the nyghte, shall pay for every such default*iiis. iiid.*

[The "orders for y^e sandes and fishermen" will be given hereafter, under the chapter on the fisheries.]

Orders for the Pasture.

86. Ytt ys ordeyned, that noe free burgess of y^e town shall putt anie horse or meare upon the comon pasture of this town, before they shall bee seene and allowed of by the maior, twelve cheife burgesses, comon counsell of this town, or the greater p'te of theme; and that evrye such horse or meare, soe vewed aund seene, shall, by the sayd maior, twelve cheife burgesses, comon counsell of this town, or the greater p'te of theme, bee thought to be worthe, in there judgment, the some of four marks of lawfull English money, upon payne to paye, for evrye tyme suche horse or meare ys taken upon this pasture, and nott seene and allowed of as aforesaid.....*xiid.*

94. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt noe inhabytante of this town shall kepe anie geese or swyne w'thin the precynctes of this town, except upon there own backsyde, upon payne to paye, for evrye swyne which shal be taken abroad*xiid.*

And for evrye goose.....*vid.*

95. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt yf anie inhabytante of this town doe kepe anie pett att anie tyme hereafter in this town, to the anoyance of his neighbors; and yf ytt may be p'ved, that the same pett hath been kepte there by the space of fowerteyne dayes, hee or they soe offendinge shall pay to the use of this town, for evrye such offence, *iis. vid.*

96. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt noe inhabytante of this town, shall kepe anie horse or meare upon the comon pasture, after the feast dayes of St. Martyne the Byshopp, in wynter, untill the feast-daye of St Hellyn then next after yerely, upon payne to paye, for evrye such offence*vis. viiid.*

* In the mayor's account, for this and several of the succeeding years, appears this item.—"To the maior for his stypend*xliiis.*"

At this period a town's house was building, and towards the expences, the chief burgesses contributed yearly*x.*

The comon burgesses (amongst whom is Sir Will. Bowes, knight)*vs.*

And every inhabitant.....*iis. vid.*

† 1602, 10th July. Marie, y^e good wife of James Eture, buried.—*Parish Register.*

‡ The mayor's salary is stated, in his account, to be £10 this year, at which sum it continued for several years following.

§ 1607. To the chief Lord (Lord Lumley) for his moyty of all towell, &c. and fines*iii li. xvs. viiid.*

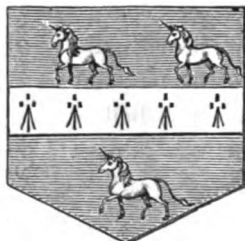
Mayor's Account.

1608*William Wright
 1609 Robert Porrett
 1610†Edmond Bell
 1611‡Robert Porrett
 1612§William Wilkinson

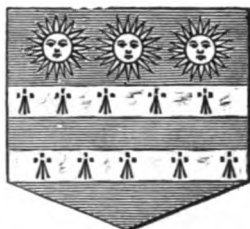
* * * *

1616||William Wilkinson
 1617 Robert Porrett
 1618 Perceval Bell
 1619 Robert Porrett
 1620 Thomas Wright¶
 1621 Thomas Nicholson
 1622 Edmond Bell
 1623 Thomas Nicholson
 1624 Robert Ridlington
 1625 William Wright
 1626 Robert Ridlington

WILKINSON.



NICHOLSON.



* For fynes, frayes, for drawing of beare, and other casualties xliiij*s*. ix*d*.
Mayor's Account.

† In the mayor's account is the following item :—

“For the use of Right Honorable the Ladye Elizabeth Lumley, w^{ch} is for the rente of her lande, and other dues w^{thin} this towne 8 *li*.”

‡ April 1. It is ordained, “wth the generall consente of all the inhabitants here, for the p^{petuall} good of this towne, for the repayreinge the church and peare, for renewinge the charter, and for the inclosinge the alykes, and for other good causes, that the maier for the tyme beinge and his successors,” the chief burgesses, common burgesses, and inhabitants shall pay, “during the terme of fower yeres” the mayor 20*s*. chief burgesses 10*s*. freemen 5*s*. and unfreemen 2*s*. 6*d*.” This stupendous undertaking of enclosing the alykes, seems to have had no further result, as the subject is not again mentioned.

§ In this year's account, 5 shillings were paid to “John Thorp, for moldy warps.”

		£	s.	d.
¶	Sesment of the maier and brethren	vij		
	..... Fremen	xi	vi	viii
	..... Unfremen	ij	viii	vij

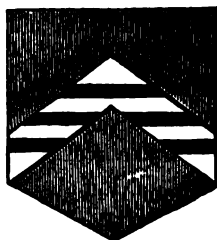
Some xx xv iiij
Mayor's Accounts.

¶ Thomas Wright, of Hartlepool,
 Mayor, 1620.

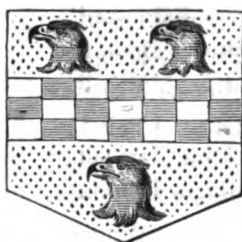
Roger Wright, of Hartlepool,
 Mayor 1632, 1634, 1636, 1637,
 bur. May 18, 1637.

THROCKMORTON.

1627*John Throckmorton
 1628 Robert Ridlington
 1629 William Wright†
 1630 Robert Ridlington
 1631†Thomas Nicholson
 1632 Roger Wright
 1633 Thomas Nicholson
 1634 Roger Wright
 1635§Thomas Nicholson
 1636||Roger Wright
 1637¶Roger Wright
 1638 Richard Grace
 1639**Thomas Nicholson
 1640 Nicholas Joyce
 1641††Thomas Nicholson



WRIGHT.



* Amongst the fynes and amercem'ts this year, are	s. d.
Richard Walton, a fray upon Wm. Raughton	8 4
Thomas Humble, for twoe frays upon R. Walton.....	6 8
Ralph Greene, for calling Rob. Wilkinson (chief burgess) a knave	6 8
Stephen Dixon, for his goose upon the pasture.....	1 0

† Buried April 23, 1635—*Parish Register*.

‡ On the 1st of December, 1631, Lord Viscount Lumley granted a lease to the mayor and corporation for 21 years, at £12 per annum, of "one-half of the tolls, anchorage, and poerage, fines, and amerciaments, and all houses, burgages, and burgage steads, waist lands, out rents, land maile, and all other the premises, with there appartinents," excepting however "all fellons lands, and goods of fellons, and traitors, and goods of outlawes, and of fellons of themselves, and all deodands, wanes, estrayes, treasure trove, and wrecks of all kinds."

§ Mem. Jan. 23. The names of the brethren, who have given there consent to rayse the stipent for the maior to tenn pounds:—

Mr. Chr. Fulthorp	Robert Wilkinson
Mr. Clement Fulthorp	James Nicholson
Mr. Tho. Nicholson	Tho. Robinson
Mr. Roger Wright	Wilm. Fleck

July 27, 1635. Mr. William Bulmer, of Wilton, admitted a free burgess, by "paraigntage, and paid 4s."

| The records are defective for several years at this period, and the names of the mayors have, occasionally, been preserved by the Parish Register.

1636, Jan. 27, Jeanne, y^e wife of Roger Wright, *maior*, buried.

Apr. 26. Mr. Anthony Dodesworth admitted a free burgess.

¶ May 18, 1637. Mr. Roger Wright, *mayor*, was buried.—*Parish Register*.

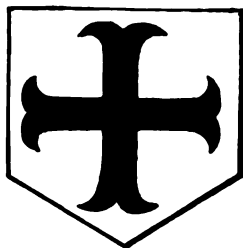
** In this year a suit is mentioned as having been instituted against the mayor in the Star Chamber by Robert Porrett, though the subject is not specified. A suit is likewise mentioned in 1653, and in the county court in 1666; it was determined, however, on all these occasions that the town should "defend the same."

†† 1641, May 30. James ye son of Mr. James Lindey, baptized. Thomas Nicholson, *mayor*, &c. witnesses.—*Parish Register*.

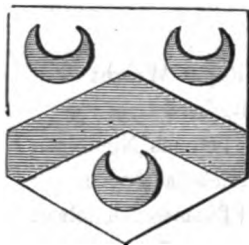
Thomas Nicholson was buried the 16th of January, 1646.—*Parish Register*.

FULTHORP.

1646 Richard Grace
 1647*John Wells
 1648 Christopher Fulthorpt
 1649†Richard Grace
 1650§John Walker
 1651 Richard Langley
 1652||John Walker
 1658¶John Wells
 1654 John Marshall
 1655 Roger Dobson
 1656 John Marshall**
 1657 Roger Dobson
 1658 John Marshall
 1659 Roger Dobson



WALKER.



* In the mayor's accounts for this and the two succeeding years, "cesses" are mentioned as being imposed upon the town "by reason of a garrison here."

† Of Tunstall.

‡ Oct. 2. John Benson was sworn free burgess, and "xxs. promised to be allowed him, in respect of his Sondays' dinners, w^{ch} y^e clerke usually had at the mayor's table."

§ On the last day of September, John Wells, one of the chief burgesses, having been elected mayor, refused to take the oath, (a similar refusal having taken place the year before by Robert Webster) for the execution of the office, "whereupon he was fyned £x. and to be committed to p^{ri}son untill he payd or compounded for the said fyns." He was chosen again on Oct. 6, 1651, and having given a similar refusal, he was fined two pounds. Robert Webster was likewise fined x pounds. On the 9th October, in the following year, however, John Wells was excused his fines, and took the oath and execution of the office.

|| In this year, Sir Richard Lumley, Knight, Lord Viscount Lumley, granted a lease to the mayor and burgesses of "all that moitye, or one halfe of the tolls, anchorage, and poorage, fines and amerciements of courts, and all profitte thereof or thereunto belonging, within the said town of Hartlepoole, which belong, or in any wise appertayne unto the said Lord Viscount Lumley," for 21 years, at £10 per annum.

¶ October 14 of this year, several of the inhabitants are ordered to be "charged with a muskett."

** "Mr. John Marshall, mayor of Hartlepoole, and Mistrisee Anne Askwith, of the p^{ar}ishes of Greatham, was three severall Lord's dayes published in the parische church of Greatham, according to the act of p^{ar}liament, and was married before Justice Fulthorp, in Greatham chappel, upon Tuesday the 20th day of May, 1656."—*Greatham Parish Register*.

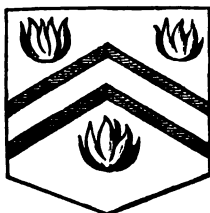
The writer of the Elwick Parish Register exclaims that "maryinge by justices, election of registers by the parishoners, and the use of ruling elders, first came into fashion in the times of rebellion, under that monster of nature and bludy tyrant, Oliver Cromwell!!"

Oct. 6, 1656. John Tong, of Lutterington, gentleman, admitted a free burgess.

In the same year, the mayor appointed the following officers:—1 town clerk, 1 serjeant, 2 chamberlains, 8 auditors, 4 constables, 4 bread weighers, 4 pier masters, 2 ale tasters, 2 grassmen, 1 herd, 2 sand cleaners, 2 viewers of weat, and 1 measurer [of cloth.]

1660*John Wells
 1661 John Marshall
 1662 Roger Dobson†
 1663 Joseph Speeding‡
 1664§Roger Dobson
 1665||John Wells¶
 1666 Roger Dobson**

WELLS.



* In this year June 8th, it is declared, that

"In pursuance of the gracious declaration of his most excellent Maiestie Charles the Second, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. given under his Maiesties sign manuall and privy signett, at his court at Breda, the 14th April last, and upon the 1st of May inst, ordered by the Comons in Parliament assembled, to be printed and published," (offering a free and general pardon to all persons, who should take advantage of the same, by any public act within forty days), "We whose names are underwritten, dwelling in the towne of Hartlepool, doe with most humble and hartie thankfulnessse, lay hold upon his Maiesties free and gracious p'don by the said declaration granted, and we doe hereby publicly declare, that we do and desire to lay hold upon his Maiesties grace and favour, and that we are, and still will continue his Maiesties loyall and obedient subjects. &c. &c." Signed Jo. Wells, Roger Dobson, Simon Askwith, John Marshall, Joseph Speeding, Robert Merriman, Robert Routledge, John Claxton, John Harrison, Jno. Wells, and Bar. Dunn, (town clerk.)

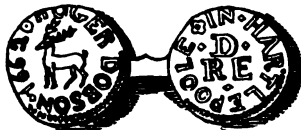
A similar minute to the above, is likewise signed by John Bowey, minister of Elwicks; John Brabant, minister of Midlam; and Henry Doughty, preacher of Sedgfield.

† No copper farthings having been issued during the usurpation, the practice of issuing tokens became very common amongst trademen, which continued until 1672, when they were superseded by a royal coinage of copper half-pence and farthings.—*v. Leake on English Money, p. 363.*

Roger Dobson issued tokens in 1662, bearing on the obverse a Stag, or Hart, being intended perhaps to denote the *arms* of Hartlepool, circumscribed ROGER DOBSON,

D

1662, and on the reverse IN HARTLEPOOLE, with R E in the centre, forming the initial letters of the names of himself and his wife.



‡ Resigned October 3, 1664.

§ Sept. 9th, William Howard, Esq. of Thorp Bulmer, was admitted a free burgess.

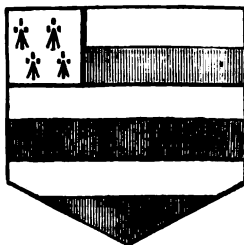
|| April 25, Gilbert Jarrett, (Garrard) Baronet, was admitted a free burgess by composition.

¶ Of Hartlepool—he resigned his office of chief burgess, September 2, 1670. And on October 9, 1673, "old Mr. John Wells was buried."—*Parish Register.*

** Buried January 8, 1668.—*Parish Register.*

1667 John Marshall
 1668 Robert Powell
 1669 Robert Merriman
 1670*John Miller
 1671†William Bellasis‡
 1672§Anthony Dodsworth||
 1673¶John Claxton
 1674 Samuel Smathwaite

MARSHALL.



* July 19, "Charles Lord Saint Jones, (afterwards Marquis of Winchester, and Duke of Bolton,) took the oath of a free burgess, and did give to the use of the mayor and burgesses 40s."

† Sept. 28, "Sir David Fowles, (Foulis) Knight and Baronett; Sir Robert Laton, Knight, (of Saxhow, in the North Riding of Yorkshire); Anthony Lowther, Esq. Wm. Fowles, (Foulis) Esq. Richard Penn, Esq.; in the county of York, were admitted free burgesses; and on Oct. 2, Coronell Henry Ubank, of the city of London, was admitted a free burgess."

‡ Of Owton.

§ Sept. 26, Mark Errington, of Stockton, Esq.; Anthony Dandby, of Yorkshire, gentleman; Richard Miles, Schoolmaster; and Robert Wilson, merchant tailor, were admitted free burgesses.

¶ Of Stranton West Hall, (formerly parcel of the land belonging to Guisbrough Abbey) which he sold in 1688 to William and Richard Read, of Hart, and afterwards lived in Elvet, Durham.

¶ On April 15, it is ordered at a general guild, "that whosoever he be, of any merchant trade, or house-carpenter, joyner, ship-carpenter, draper, tailors, plumers, glaisers, cordiners, butchers, gloves and skinners, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, wallers, wine coopers, tallow chandlers, *et alias*, that shall presume to come in, and within the liberty of this corporation, to trade or occupye any such trade, without the liberty, or consent off any such who are enjoyned to the prejudice of the free trades, and companies within the corporation, as now is ordered for the good off the free burgesses and inhabitants theirow, and for the better preservation off all the companijes and encouragement of them, to them and their successors for ever hereafter, we doe hereby order and have fully agreed upon, that whatsoever he be that shall com within the corporation aforesaid, shall pay to the use off the major and burgesses of this towne for every such time soe offending as he or they shall trade, complent being made by one or two more of the companys aforesaid, to the major and burgesses, for every such offence..... xs.

The companys of tradesmen "shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, within their hall, or com'on hall and meetings, order, and with the consent of their warden, and major partt of them at their quarterly meetings, make such lawes and orders, for the better discouragement of their trades and callings hereafter, for the better suppressing of all those yt shall hereafter make any brash* within the corporation, to the damage of all, or any of the said companyes aforesaid, shall upon every such offence pay to the warden of the said company, over and above the fine above mentioned, for every time so offending the sum of xs.

Unfortunately no other record exists respecting the free trades, excepting the above: a reference is given in the margin to folio 12, which however is no longer in possession of the corporation, and on a subject so interesting to the inhabitants, even local tradition offers no reasonable conjecture.

* *Brash. (Scotch)—an effort, an attack, an assault; as in English brush is used.*

October 16. It is ordered that the bill of Robert Fenwick, gentleman, shall be cleared, (which is certainly extremely moderate)—

	s. d.
For my own charge in going to Durham 3 times	7 6
And to Kirkleadum one time	2 6

BARNES.

1675*Robert Routledge†

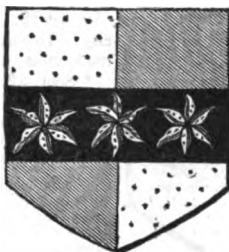
1676†Henry Barnes

1677 William Bellasis

1678§Richard Moore||

1679 John Fulthorp

1680¶John Fulthorp**



* The mayor is empowered to grant licence for any of the tradesmen formerly mentioned, (1678) to come within the liberties of the town, when the freemen will not work at a reasonable rate.

Whereas by the charter of Queene Elizabeth of happy memory, as many, and as large franchises, liberties, privileges, and pre-eminences, are fully granted unto our corporation of Hartlepool, as the *village* of Newcastle upon Tyne, by whatsoever name or names of corporate or incorporate, had or should enjoy: and for as much as the said corporation of Newcastle, in all times heretofore, and now, doth receive and take toll of all manner of corn and graine, brought out of the adjacent counties thereto, sold, or to be sold: We therefore the mayor, &c. doe hereby order, that the like toll be taken of all corne and graine in like manner brought into this corporation of Hartlepool, and that for the prevention of wrong betwixt the buyer and seller, just measures be provided and kept, and that transgressors be punished according to the law, &c.—*Corporation Records, Dec. 8, 1675.*

† January 6, Jean, the daughter of Mr. Parcivell Donkin, baptized. Mr. Siscins of Durham, Mrs. Dedsworth, and Susannah Routledge, *Mrs. Majres*, of Hartlepool, witnesses.—*Parish Register.*

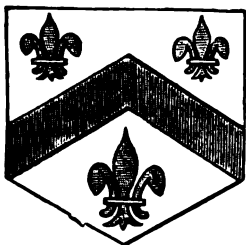
‡ January 18th, Christopher Vane, of Raby Castle, was admitted a free burgess.

§ October 1. Edward Trotter, Esq. George Trotter, Nicholas Conyers, Esq. and John Clerke, gent. were admitted free burgesses.

|| January 11, 1679, Richard Moore, Alderman, was buried.

¶ In this year the following persons were admitted free burgesses:—Feb. 20, John Butler, gent. Thomas Butler, grocer, Edward Marley, barber-surgeon, and William Loxon, tallow chandler and barber-surgeon.

BELLASIS.



The following persons were also admitted free burgesses:—

August 2. John Parkhurst, Esq.

Sept. 17. Thomas Featherstonhalgh, Esq. John Elstob, and Arthur Joblin, gentlemen.

Sept. 25. William Lee, Esq. and John Davis, gentleman.

Oct. 1. Capt. Wm. Belasis, Lieut. J. Belasis, Mr. George Tocketts, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, goldsmith, and John Swainston, Mariner.

Oct. 6. Mr. Robinson, minister of Sedgfield.

** May 18. In compliance with the corporation act (13 Charles II.) the members of the corporation declare that "no obligation is imposed by the solemn league and covenant," &c.

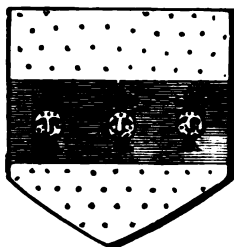
(Signed) John Fulthorp, mayor
Wm. Davison, recorder
Cl. Fulthorp
Anthony Dodsworth
John Miller
Anthony Easton

Edmond Bell
Robert Routledge
Thomas Thompson
John Merriman
John Marshall
Joshua Smith.

June 12. John Trotter, Esq. and Christopher Fulthorp, rector; and on July 19, Christopher Featherston, Esq. were admitted free burgesses.

1681*William Tempest†

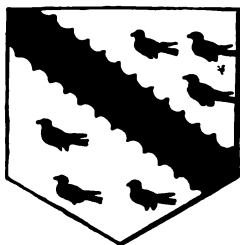
MORLAND.



August 12, 1680. George Morland Esq. (M. P. for the city of Durham, 1688) and on October 4, Stephen Tenant, vicar, (of Stranton) were admitted free burgesses.

* Sept. 22. Nicholas Conyers, vice-comes, John Sudbury, Esq. Mr. Thomas Cowper, Mr. Robert Viggoner, Thomas Stoddert, Thomas Watson, Thomas Wake, and Charles Easterby, were admitted free burgesses..

Oct. 8. It is ordered yt Nicholas Corner, and George Patteson, taylors, freemen of this town, shall be ready at all times upon request to them, or either of them made, or notice given, to work at any of the chief burgesses houses, as often as occasion shall require, upon payne to paye for everie neglect or refusall to ye mayor 8s. 4d.



† William Tempest of Old Durham.
Esq. M. P. for the city of Durham, mayor 1681, 1687, and 1698, bur. March 15, 1699.

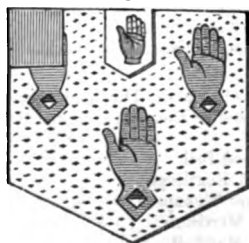
John Tempest, of Old Durham,
Esq. M. P. for the county of Durham, Mayor 1702, 1715, 1720, bur. Jan. 30, 1737.

John Tempest, Esq. of Sherburn,
&c. M. P. for the city of Durham, mayor 1747, 1758.
ob.

John Tempest, Esq.
M. P. for the city of Durham, mayor, 1778,
ob. Aug. 12, 1794.

Frances—Sir H. Vane,
Bt. L. L. D.

John Wharton, Tempest,
ob. s. p.

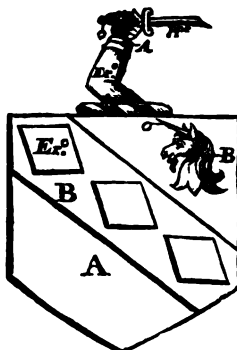


Sir H. V. Tempest, Bt.
M. P. for the city,
afterwards for the
County of Durham,
mayor 1798, 1806,
ob. Aug. 1, 1818.

Frances—M. A. Taylor
Esq. M. P.

1682 Joshua Smith
 1683 John Miller
 1684*Edmond Bell
 1685 Joshua Smith†
 1686‡William Gibson
 1687 William Tempest
 1688§George Heath
 1689 Edmond Bell
 1690 John Merriman
 1691 John Crooks
 1692 William Gibson
 1693 William Tempest
 1694 George Heath||
 1695 Anthony Wood
 1696 William Gibson
 1697 John Crooks
 1698 Edmond Bell
 1699 Thomas Snowdon¶
 1700 Joshua Smith**
 1701 James Hirdman††
 1702 John Tempest
 1703 John Crookes
 1704 Edmond Bell
 1705 Robert Wright‡‡

SMITH.



HEATH.



* Oct. 6. George Sanders, minister of Monk Healeton, was admitted a free burgess.
 † Died July 5, 1701.—*Tombstone in the Church.*
 ‡ December 15. Rowland Tempest, and William Sanders, Esq. admitted free burgesses.

§ September 28. Mr. Stephen Woodfield, Mr. James Hope, and Mr. William Marshall, ministers, admitted free burgesses.

| Of Little Eden, in the county of Durham.

¶ Mr. Thomas Snowdon, "Merchant and Alderman," bur. Feb. 8, 1716.—*Parish Register.*

** Mr. Joshua Smith, of Hartlepool, mayor 1700,
 ob. Feb. 8, 1707.—*Tombstone
 in the Church.*

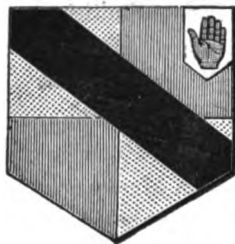
Mr. Anthony Smith, of Hartlepool, mayor 1718,
 ob. July 11, 1721, aged 87.—*Tombstone in the Church.*

†† Of Hartlepool, buried there Oct. 8, 1732.

‡‡ Of Sedgefield.

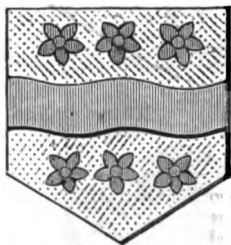
1706 John Spearman*
 1707† John Thompson
 1708 John Wilson
 1709 John Tempest
 1710 Thomas Davison‡
 1711 James Nicholson§
 1712|| Sir John Clavering, Bart.,¶
 1713** Anthony Smith
 1714 John Eden††
 1715 John Tempest

CLAVERING.



* Of Hetton-in-the-Hole, county of Durham.

† Sept. 5. Mark Shaftoe, Esq. Thomas Davison, Esq.; Sept. 6. Thomas Conyers, Esq. (M. P. for the city of Durham); and Sept. 8, William Hart Atkinson, mayor of Stockton, were admitted free burgesses.



‡ Thomas Davison
 of Blakiston, Esq.
 mayor, 1710,
 ob. Sept. 9, 1748, set. 66.

Thomas Davison,
 of Blakiston, Esq.
 mayor 1738,
 ob. Feb. 5, 1756, set. 48.

§ M. P. for the city of Durham, nephew to Sir John Duck; (his eldest daughter married Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore,) ob. 1727.

|| Sep. 26. Robert Shaftoe, (M. P. for the city of Durham.) George Baker, John Bland, and Thomas Forster, Esqrs. were admitted free burgesses.

¶ The third baronet, ob. August 11, 1742.

** November 8. James Cooke, Esq. admitted a free Burgess.



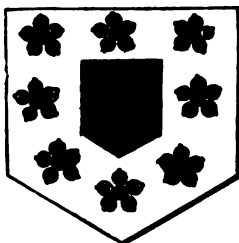
†† John Eden, Esq.
 succeeded his father, the
 1st baronet, in 1720, M. P.
 for the city of Durham,
 mayor 1714, 1722
 ob. May 2, 1728.

Sir Robert Eden, 8d. Bart.
 ob. 25th June, 1755.

Sir John Eden, 4th Bart.
 M. P. for the county of
 Durham, mayor 1775,
 1786, ob. Aug. 28,
 1812.

1716*John Hedworth†
 1717 George Heath
 1718 John Thompson
 1719†Robert Hutchinson .
 1720 John Tempest
 1721§George Heath
 1722||Sir John Eden
 1723 William Romaine¶

HEDWORTH.



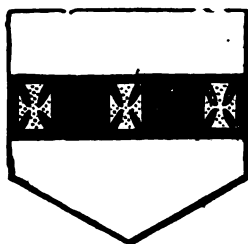
* Oct. 1. Whereas the guild jury, on behalf of themselves and ye rest of ye freemen and inhabitants of this corporation, have petitioned us, and therein represented the ruinous condition of ye church and town walls of this corporation, which, if not timely mended, must inevitably fall to the ground. It is ordered, that "every succeeding mayor shall be freed and discharged from making such yearly treat or entertainment to ye said inhabitants for the future; and yt ye accustomed ass of five shillings for every freeman, and two shillings and sixpence for every unfreeman or inhabitant in ye said corporation, being time immemorial yearly due and paid to ye mayor for ye time being, be from hence forward" applied to the repairing of the aforesaid church, &c.

† Of Chester Deanery, M. P. for the county of Durham, mayor 1716, 1728, and 1740. He died in his chariot near Leicester, on his journey home from Bath, April 4, 1743, aged 65 years.

‡ In the mayor's accounts are the following charges:—To two feasts, £16 19s.; to ye rejoicing night, 1s.; to ye sarjeants' dinners, at 4d. per time, 18s. 8d.

§ Richard Hilton, of Hilton Castle, admitted a free burgess.

¶ Presentments—Robert Wheat in contempt, to work and trade as a weaver against ye laws and privileges of this town, as being a foreigner and no freeman..... 10s.
 Robert Wheat for his second contempt..... £1.



¶ Robert Romaine
 admitted a burgess,
 Aug. 27, 1663.

William Romaine,
 mayor 1723, 1735, 1745,
 bur. July 9, 1757.

William Romaine
 born September 25, 1714,
 ob. July 26, 1795.

Mr. William Romaine, who is still remembered at Hartlepool with respect, "was," (or rather his father Robert), according to Mr. Cadogan, "among the French protestants, who took refuge in England, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes: he settled here as a merchant, and became a member of the corporation. In 1741, there was a very considerable advance in the price of wheat, from six to fifteen shillings per boll; on this occasion the people rose and came in great numbers, a formidable mob to Hartlepool. Mr. Romaine went out to meet them, asked them their wants, and was answered, that they wanted corn cheaper. He put an immediate and an effectual stop to these riotous proceedings, first by promising to sell all the corn that he had at five shillings a bushel, and then by performing his promise; for he sold to all that came, while the other merchants refused to sell any." The Rev. Wm. Romaine, A. M. was second son of the above. He was born at Hartlepool, on the 25th of Sept., 1714; educated at Houghton-le-Spring, and afterwards sent to Oxford, where he was first entered at Hertford College, and thence removed to Christ Church. His published

THOMPSON.

1724*James Nicholson
 1725†Cuthbert Rafton‡
 1726 John Greveson§
 1727 John Thompson||
 1728¶John Hedworth



"The Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrated from his having made express mention of, and insisted so much on the doctrine of a future state, whereby Mr. Warburton's attempt to prove the Divine Legation of Moses from the omission of a future state, is proved to be absurd, and destructive of all religion;" and a new edition of Calasio's Concordance to the Hebrew Bible. He was rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann, Blackfriars, and lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West, London. He died July 26, 1795, aged 81. He was a very eloquent and popular preacher on the Calvinistical scheme of divinity, and a truly pious and good man. His works were published in 8 vols. by W. B. Cadogan.

* The deputy mayor's moderate charge "for horse hire, &c. to Durham, to speak to Mr. Mayor about the guild dinner," amounts to..... 8s. 6d.

† For y^e dedimus potestatem, and for qualifying myself by taking the oaths £3 1s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
The Mayor's expences when at the Sessions and Assises, at Durham	1	10	0
The Mayor's dinner at Michaelmas	10	4	9
Guild Dinner	7	18	0
Mr. Recorder, his salary	2	3	0
Ye Town Clerk, his salary	2	0	0
Ye Serjeant's salary	4	0	0
Ye Serjeant's Sunday's dinners	0	17	4
Expences on nine court days	1	7	6
The Receipts this year, £45 1s. 9d.— <i>Mayor's Accounts.</i>			

‡ Cuthbert Rafton, of Hartlepool,

Cuthbert Rafton, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1725, 1736, and 1746,
 buried Sept. 12, 1762.

Joshua Rafton, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1764, bur. October 10, 1766.

§ John Greveson, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1726, 1737, 1752, 1766,
 bur. April 25, 1776,
 aged 88.

John Greveson, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1769, 1774,
 bur. September 8, 1786,
 aged 69.

|| Of Shotton, in the county of Durham.

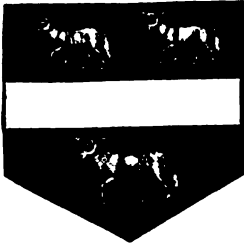
¶ June 1. The Hon. Lucius Charles Cary, (6th Viscount Falkland) George Rupton, Ralph Lambton, Hilton Lawson, Robert Lawson, John Morland, and John Lamb, Esqrs. admitted free burgesses.

1729*Henry Lambton†

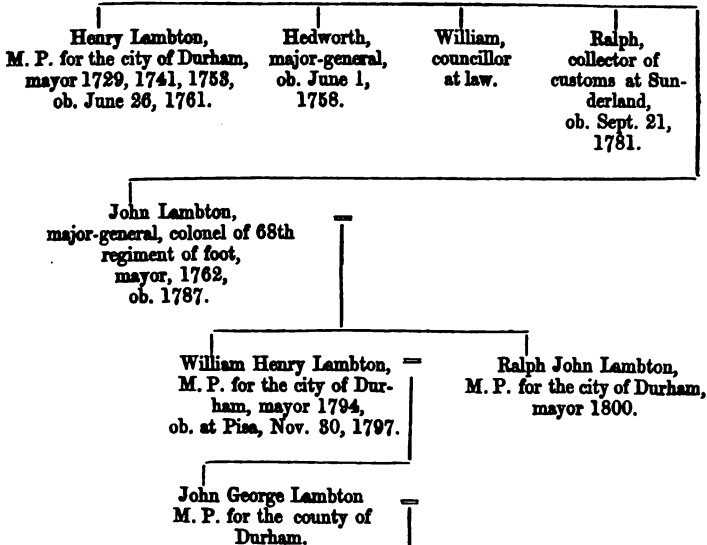
1730 John Hilton‡

* October 8. Robert Wright, an alderman, who had not attended the service of the corporation for some years past, and who was at this time beyond the seas, was dismissed, and another elected in his place.

LAMBTON.



† October 6. Hedworth Lambton, Esq. the Rev. William Wekett, rector of Brancepeth, William Musgrove, William Lambton, and John Lambton, Esqrs. were admitted free burgesses.



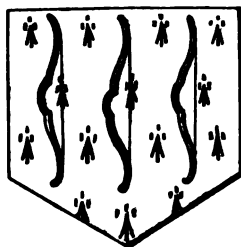
‡ Of Hilton Castle, mayor 1730 and 1742.

He was a good and pious man, and was the last male heir of that ancient and honorable family, who had flourished at Hilton Castle, from the Saxon era.* His portrait is still preserved at Hilton, let into a pannel above the fire place, in the great dining room. It represents a gentleman of middle age, with blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, somewhat high cheek bones, of a placid and benevolent

* In *Carter's Honor Redivivus*, it is stated that "Adam Hilton, living in the time of King Athelstan, (A. D. 924) gave to the monastery of Hartlepool, a pix or crucifix, which was in weight twenty-five ounces in silver, and caused his arms to be engraven on it; arg. two bars az. which are yet seen upon the gate of Hilton Castle."

1731 George Heath
 1732 George Bowes*
 1733 William Carr†
 1734 John Wilson‡
 1735 William Romaine
 1736 Cuthbert Rafton
 1737 John Greveson
 1738§ Thomas Davison

BOWES.



countenance, and open aspect. There were in the same house, a considerable number of other family portraits, all bearing a striking resemblance to each other. One in particular represents a lady, young and handsome, of whom, strange to say, there is presented another portrait exhibiting her in a state of mental derangement:

"Oh! I am alter'd since yow saw me last,
 And time has written strange misfeatures on my cheek;
 That rosy blush lap't in a hily veil,
 Is now with morphew overgrown and pale."

* M. P. for the county of Durham, mayor 1732, and 1734, ob. Sept. 17, 1760. His only daughter Mary Eleanor, married John Lyon, the 9th Earl of Strathmore, and after his decease, the notorious Andrew Robinson Stoney.

† M. P. for Newcastle, called "Parliament Carr," ob. May 16, 1742.



‡ John Wilson.
 collector of the cus-
 toms, at Stockton.
 (v. *Brewster's Stock-*
ton.)—Mayor 1734,
 1744, 1755, & 1771,
 bur. July 10, 1776,
 at Hartlepool.

Thomas Wilson, —
 of Hartlepool.

Robert Wilson, of Hartlepool,
 and of Woodhouse, East Ham, Essex,
 mayor 1781, and 1797
 ob. March, 1807.

Thomas Wilson, —
 of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1772 and 1777,
 bur. at Hartlepool,
 Nov. 4, 1787.

Robert Wilson, of Hartlepool,
 and of Woodhouse, East Ham, Essex,
 mayor 1813. High Sheriff
 for the county of Essex,
 1813.

§ August 7. Charles Bathurst, Esq.; Marwood William Turner, Esq.; Thomas Liddel, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas Hilton; Thomas Davison, Jun. Esq.; and on October 2, Matthew White, of Blagdon, Esq. were admitted free burgesses.

1739*Sir Henry Liddell, Baronet

HILTON.

1740 John Hedworth

1741 Henry Lambton†

1742 John Hilton

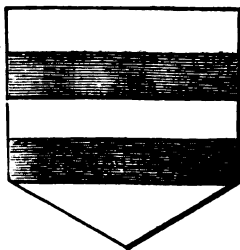
1743 George Bowes

1744 John Wilson

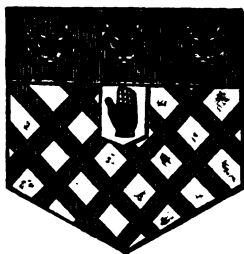
1745‡William Romaine

1746§Cuthbert Rafton

1747 John Tempest



* October 1. Walter Calverly Blackett, Esq. elected a capital burgess.



Sir Henry Liddell, 4th Bart. Thomas Liddell, Esq. created Baron Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, June 29. 1747, mayor 1789, ob. Jan. 30, 1784, without male issue.

Sir Henry George, 5th Bart. of Ravensworth Castle, mayor 1788, ob. Nov. 26, 1791.

He undertook an excursion to Lapland, for a wager, and returned with two Lapland girls, and some rein deer. An account of this journey was published by M. Consett. The girls were returned safe to their native country, with £50, and a cargo of trinkets; and the rein deer have bred in England.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

† An anecdote of one of the members of this ancient and honourable family, may not prove uninteresting:—William Lambton, Esq. commonly called Will Lambton, (grandson to Sir William Lambton, killed at Marston Moor,) was one of the rustiest independent old fellows in the House of Commons. Once on the meeting of a new parliament, the door-keeper seeing him dressed in a plain grey home-spun coat, made of the wool of his own sheep, and thick shoes, would not admit him farther than the lobby, where he sat quietly enough until a friend in a finer coat came up, who remonstrated with the door-keeper on his shutting out one of the most honourable and respectable members of the House of Commons. The door-keeper changed his tone, and hoped his honor would give him something as a remembrance. Up started Will more vexed at the fellow's servility, than at his former rudeness, and gave him a hearty box on the ear—saying, "there's a godspenny for thee; I think thou'lt ken sould Will Lambton again!"

‡ July 6. Walter Blackett, and John Fenwick, Esqrs. elected chief burgesses.

October 30. To expences in drinking his Majesty's health..... £1 6s.

Mayor's Account.

§ To expences in rejoicing at the victory over the rebels..... £1

Mayor's Account.

1748 The Hon. Henry Vane*

1749 Robert Leighton

1750 Henry Vane, Jun.

1751 William Allison

1752 John Greveson

1753 Henry Lambton

1754 George Bowes

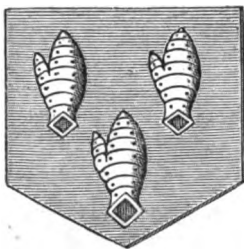
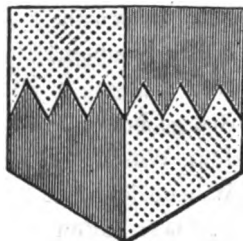
1755 John Wilson

1756 Cuthbert Rafton

1757 Robert Leighton

1758 John Tempest

LEIGHTON.



Christopher Vane,
created Baron Barnard,
of the county of Durham,
July 8, 1699,
ob. October 28,
1723.



Gilbert Vane, 2d Baron Barnard,
ob. April 27, 1753.



* Henry, 8d Baron Barnard,
created Viscount Barnard, and Earl
of Darlington, Lord Lieutenant
and Vice-Admiral of the
county of Durham,
mayor 1748,
ob. March 6, 1758.



Henry, 2nd Earl of Darlington,
Lord Lieutenant of the county of
Durham, &c. mayor 1750,
1763, and 1784,
ob. September 10, 1792.



Wm. Harry, 3d Earl of Darlington,
Lord Lieutenant, and Vice-Admiral
of the county of Durham, &c. &c.
elected a capital burgess, Oct. 13,
1798.

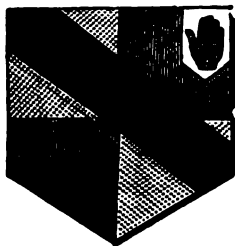


William
created Baron Dun-
gannon, and Viscount Vane.
June 11, 1720,
ob. May 20, 1784.

Raby Vane,
M. P. for Durham
and Carlisle, mayor 1759,
ob. October 1769, s. p.

- 1759 The Hon. Baby Vane
 1760 Robert Allison
 1761 Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.*
 1762 John Lambton
 1763 Henry Earl of Darlington
 1764 Joshua Rafton
 1765 William Allison†
 1766 John Greveson
 1767 George Baker‡
 1768 Robert Allison
 1769 John Greveson, Jun.
 1770 Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.
 1771 John Wilson
 1772 Thomas Wilson

ALLISON.



* Sir Thomas Clavering,
 7th Bart. M. P. for the
 county of Durham,
 mayor 1761, 1770, 1783,
 ob. October 14, 1794.

George Clavering, Esq. —

Sir Thomas Clavering, 8th Bart.
 mayor 1801.

† William Allison, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1761, 1765,
 buried February 9, 1780.

Robert Allison, of Hartlepool,
 mayor 1760, 1773, 1780,
 buried July 8, 1793, aged 77.

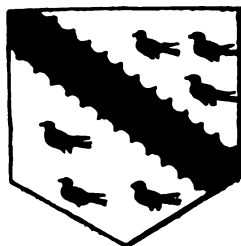
‡ George Baker, of Crook,
 M. P. for the city of Durham,
 ob. June 1, 1728.

George Baker, of Crook,
 and Elemore, mayor 1767,
 ob. May 15, 1774.

George Baker, of Elemore,
 mayor 1792.

- 1778 Robert Allison
 1774 John Greveson, Jun.
 1775 Sir John Eden, Bart.
 1776 Jonathan Davison*
 1777 Thomas Wilson
 1778 John Tempest
 1779 Thomas Davison
 1780 Robert Allison
 1781 Robert Wilson
 1782 Ralph Milbanke†
 1783 Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.
 1784 Henry Earl of Darlington
 1785 Sir H. George Liddell, Bart.
 1786 Sir John Eden, Bart.
 1787 Anthony Hall‡
 1788 John Tempest
 1789 John Marley§
 1790 Charles Spearman||
 1791 Ralph Milbanke
 1792 George Baker
 1793 Carr Ibbetson¶
 1794 William Henry Lambton**
 1795 The Rev. Thomas Place††
 1796 Timothy Johnson
 1797 Robert Wilson
 1798 Sir H. Vane Tempest, Bart.‡‡

TEMPEST.



MILBANKE.



* Collector of the customs at Stockton.—*Vide Brewster's Stockton*, p. 68.

† Succeeded his father, the 5th Baronet, January 8, 1798; M. P. for the county of Durham, in several parliaments. In compliance with the will of the late Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth, he changed his name to Noel in 1815.

‡ Of Flass, in the county of Durham.

§ Of Hartlepool, ob. January 14, 1806.

|| Of Thornley, in the county of Durham.

¶ Of Cocken, in the county of Durham; mayor 1793, 1805, and 1810. Buried at Hartlepool, August 16, 1815, *ant.* 68.

** *Vide arms*, page 91.

†† Rector of Kirklington, Yorkshire.

‡‡ Of Wynyard, ob. August 1, 1813. He was buried at Long Newton, on the 12th of August; the church was crowded to excess, and the solemn service was interrupted by the sighs and tears of the congregation. It seemed as if every one present had lost his dearest friend, and nearest connexion; so truly was Sir H. V. Tempest beloved and lamented.

1799 Henry Methold

1800 Ralph John Lambton

1801 Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.

In the year 1794, Sir Henry Vane Tempest was elected a member of Parliament for the city of Durham, on the death of his uncle, John Tempest, Esq. at a time when, from his long absence in a foreign country, his precarious health, and the total want of intelligence, the knowledge of his existence was rendered extremely doubtful.

This honourable testimony of respect towards his family, was always acknowledged by him with pride and gratitude.

He served the city with zeal and fidelity.

On his marriage with the Countess of Antrim, considerations of the highest personal importance reluctantly obliged him to resign a seat which had been so honourably conferred, to the sincere regret of his constituents.

In the year 1807, the representation of the county was eagerly sought by four different candidates, who were successively offered to the choice of the freeholders; and the zeal of party spirit raged with its utmost violence.

Sir H. V. Tempest had just returned from Ireland: no sooner was his return made public, than all eyes were turned towards him; and though labouring under the oppression of severe indisposition, the entreaties of his friends prevailed, and he stood forward a candidate on the "Independent Interest."

The short-lived struggle strongly evinced the esteem in which he was held; and Sir H. V. Tempest was returned with Sir R. Milbanke, to represent the county in Parliament.

Every succeeding year increased the confidence of his constituents, and afforded him fresh opportunities of proving that he was not unworthy of their choice, by his unremitting attention to their interests.

On the dissolution of Parliament in 1812, he was again returned without opposition; this honorable re-election, and the universal regret expressed for his untimely death, are the best and surest proofs of the purity and fidelity with which he discharged the important trusts committed to his care.

In his politics, Sir H. V. T. was warmly attached to the administration of Mr. Pitt, and he afterwards supported the leading measures of Mr. Perceval, which he firmly believed were calculated in the arduous times in which he lived, to promote the best interests of the country; in many instances, however, he voted in opposition to ministers, and never became the tool of party, nor slavishly followed the opinions of any set of men; but conscientiously voted to the best of his judgment.

In his regular attendance to parliamentary duties, he was always to be found at his post: and the wants and wishes of the county were attended to, and forwarded to the utmost of his power and abilities.

He never spoke in the House of Commons, nor at public meetings in the county, except he felt deeply interested in the subject of debate; when such was the noble energy of his delivery and masculine strength of his language, that he governed the fixed attention of his auditors, and carried irresistible conviction to the mind.

Sir H. V. Tempest died in his 42d year. Descended from a noble and respectable family, he added dignity to his birth, by the possession of those acquirements which distinguish and adorn the accomplished gentleman.

His form was manly and graceful: his countenance was expressive and prepossessing; and there was a peculiarity in his address, which insensibly won on the affections and good opinion of those who approached him.

His education had not been conducted with that regular system and attention, due to the distinguished rank he was destined to hold in public life; yet his facility of apprehension was such, that he seemed to acquire with apparent ease, what in others was the result of continued labour and application; and there were few subjects on which he could not converse with fluency and advantage.

In the various duties of domestic life, the conduct of Sir H. V. Tempest was friendly and affectionate; to his servants he was ever a kind master, and to his tenants a considerate landlord.

Wynyard was the abode of plenty, the seat of hospitality; and if his friends had ever reason to complain, it was, that by his obliging and endearing attention, they sometimes forgot the more rigid maxims of prudence, in the charms of his society.

1802* Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.

SEDDON.

1803 Thomas Wilkinson

1804 John Douthwaite Nesham†

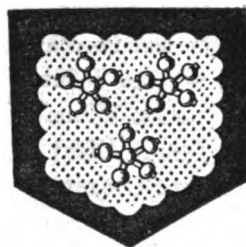
1805 Carr Ibbetson

1806 Sir H. Vane Tempest, Bart.

1807 Sir Martin Stapylton, Bart.‡

1808 Daniel Seddon§

1809 Cuthbert Ellison||



In all public charities, the name of Sir H. V. T. was proudly conspicuous: he was ever ready to relieve the distresses of the poor: and his purse was never closed to the calls of suffering humanity: his charity did not arise from a cold sense of duty, it was the spontaneous emotion of a benevolent heart.

Such were the leading qualities which insured to Sir H. V. T. the esteem of a large and respectable portion of the community; his untimely death has left a melancholy blank in that society which his presence adorned.

His memory will live in the bosom of his friends, and in the unceasing regret of his family. His loss can never be repaired:—and while truth and honour shall be regarded as virtues, Sir H. V. T. will never be forgotten by the “Independent Freeholders of the county of Durham.”

* In consequence of disputes which had arisen between the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool, and the lord of the manor of Hart, respecting the extent of their respective boundaries, the corporation commenced an action against the lord of the manor; but the matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of James Loah, Esq. of Newcastle, who determined, that the township of Hartlepool is within and part of the manor of George Pocock, Esq. commonly called and known by the name of the manor of Hart: that the white, or north wall, and the line of this wall extended till it meet the sea or tide each way, is the division or boundary line of the landed property and possessions of the corporation of Hartlepool, and of George Pocock, to the N. E. of the town of Hartlepool; that George Pocock, his tenants, and assignas have the sole and exclusive right to work, win, take, and lead away stones, from the rocks and shores between the high and low water marks, in all and every part of the township of Hartlepool, subject however to restraints and regulations; that George Pocock, &c. shall not work, win, nor lead away any stones from any part of the sea shore, within the alake, or bay at Hartlepool, beginning from the most westerly point of the boundary line, viz. from the most westerly point of the line of the wall, called the white or north wall, where such line meets the tide, and extending thence to the pier of the harbour of Hartlepool; that George Pocock, &c. shall not take away any stones either from the upright rocks or cliffs, which protect the fields and land of the township of Hartlepool from the sea, and divide the fields and land from the sea shore, or from any part of the rocks or shore, within twenty yards from the upright cliffs or rocks; though the same should be between the high and low water marks; the distance of twenty yards to be measured from the bottom of the upright cliffs or rocks; that all wrecks of the sea cast on the shore in any part of the manor of Hart, including the township of Hartlepool, belong to G. Pocock, and all wrecks of the sea floating within the liberties of the port of Hartlepool, belong to the mayor, &c.; that the sea ware, and sea weed between high and low water marks, within the township of Hartlepool, belong to G. Pocock, except that the mayor, &c. have a right to take a reasonable quantity of the loose parts for manuring their lands within the township.

Dated January 26, 1802.

† Of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham.

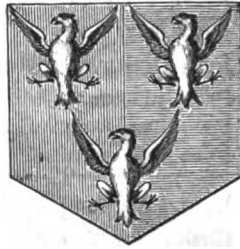
‡ Of Myton, in Yorkshire.

§ A Major-General in the Army.

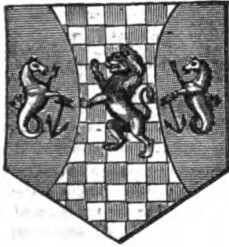
|| Of Hebburn House,—M. P. for Newcastle upon Tyne.

COOKE.

- 1810 Carr Ibbetson
 1811 George Pocock*
 1812 William Vollum
 1813 Robert Wilson
 1814 George Allant†
 1815 John Cooke‡



POCOCK.



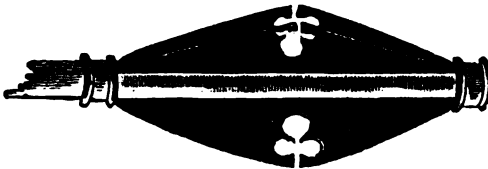
WILSON.



* Vide p. 63.

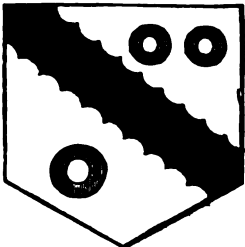
† Of Hartlepool, and Grange, near Darlington, M. P. for the city of Durham.

‡ Of Hartlepool, and Broom, near Durham.



RECORDERS.

1605 Matthew Dodsworth*	1702 John Fawcett
1640 Edward Wright†	1741 Christopher Fawcett
1647 John Turner‡	1747 David Hilton§
1667 John Swinburne	1758 Ralph Hopper
1669 William Davison	1781 Robert Hopper||
1696 John Middleton	1795 William Walton¶



* He was likewise judge of the admiralty for the North; his oath, as recorder, is as follows, viz. :—

I, Matthew Dodsworth, shall be leile (*loyal*) feile (*faithful*) and true to the maior, cheif burgesses, comon counsell, of this town of Hartlepole. And well and truly gyve the sayd maior counsell, and his brethren, the twelve cheif burgesses, in all the lawful matters and causes touching the state of this town when I shall knowe theme. And shall, to my power and cunynge true counsell gyve unto the said maior when I shall be thereunto required, &c.

† Of Durham, Councillor at Law.

‡ Of Kirkleatham, Serjeant at Law, brother of Sir Wm. Turner, Lord Mayor of London,

§ The main stock of the family of Hilton were established at Hilton Castle, previous to the conquest; besides which, there were several other families of the same name, which all, probably, had the same origin. Amongst these were the Hiltons of Burton and of Hilton-Beacon, in Westmorland, from whom descended the Hiltons of Dyons, in the bishoprick. The latter family was divided into many branches. The eldest purchased and resided at Hilton, in the parish of Staindrop, and is now represented by Mr. Henry Hilton, of Barnard-Castle. From another branch, seated at Stockton (vide Hutchinson, v. 8. p. 181) descended David Hilton, Esq. seneschal to Bishops Crewe, Talbot, Chandler, Butler, Trevor, and Egerton, and recorder of Hartlepool as above. Of this family, Alexander Hilton, curate of Denton, nearly connected with the above David, left a son, Cuthbert, of great notoriety, who having taken orders in so church, but having been trained as bible clerk under his father, is thus described by a quaint writer—"Cuthbertus Hilton qui solebat quosdam et quosdam filios et filias iniquitatis illicitâ conjugii copulâ irretire super pontem Castri Bernardi nempe in medio flumine inter Com. Pal. Dunelm. et Ebor. ubi breve domini episcopi non currit." The old rhyme made use of by him on these occasions, after having made the parties leap over a broom-stick, is still remembered :—

"My blessing on your pates, and your groats in my purse,
You are never the better, and I am never the worse."

This pontifex maximus left six sons, who seem to have derived no stain from their father's illegal practices. They were remarkable only for their industry and ingenuity, and were the first artisans in Barnard-Castle, who practised the art of dyeing cloth of various colours. Of these brothers, upon whom their father had quaintly bestowed the names of Abraham, Job, Solomon, David, Cuthbert, and Alexander, the eldest was father to that very respectable citizen of Durham, David Hilton, of Sadler-street, from whom most of the preceding information has been derived.

|| Now Robert Hopper Williamson, Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Durham.

¶ Attorney-General of the county palatine of Lancaster.

The following persons appear to have filled the office of town Clerk :—In 1604 occurs John Thorp,—1618 oc. William Hubbock,—1648 oc. John Benson,—1655 oc. Barnard Dunn,—1665 oc. Joseph Speeding,—1675 oc. Barnard Dunn,—1679 oc. Richard Miles,—1708 oc. Gerrard Donkinge,—1724 oc. Andrew Mather,—1726 oc. Laurence Hodgson,—1788 oc. Andrew Mather,—1748 oc. Edward Goddard,—1763 oc. Robert Robinson,—1767 oc. John Wilkinson,—1769 Robert Preston,—1781 Robert Preston, jun.,—1813 Leonard Raisbeck.

Members of the Corporation in the year 1816.

Mayor,

SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, KNIGHT.

Recorder,

WILLIAM WALTON.

Capital Burgesses, or Aldermen,

SIR RALPH NOEL, BARONET,

WILLIAM HARRY, EARL OF DARLINGTON,

ROBERT WILSON,

SIR MARTIN STAPYLTON, BARONET,

GEORGE POCOCK,

WILLIAM VOLLUM,

GEORGE ALLAN,

JOHN COOKE,

ROBERT WILKINSON,

THE REV. WILLIAM WILSON,

WILLIAM SEDGEWICK,

* * * * *

Town Clerk, and Deputy Recorder,

LEONARD RAISBECK.

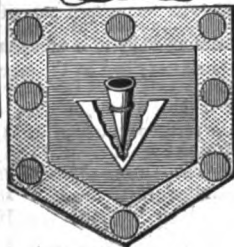
Serjeant at Mace,

ANTHONY POUNDER.

STAPYLTON.



ALLAN.



Hartlepool is the only corporate town in the county of Durham, which has received its charter from the crown.

The mayor of Hartlepool is in the annual commission of the peace for the county.

The revenue of the corporation, which is derived principally from the tolls and harbour dues,* has not for some years past exceeded the sum of £22 per annum.† This sum however, would be sufficient to defray the incidental expences of the town; were not the mayor unfortunately burthened with an annuity of twenty-four pounds, incurred by an improvident

* The principal tolls, &c. due to the mayor of Hartlepool are as follows:—

Corn—from every last brought into Hartlepool.....	5 pecks
From every bushel	1 pint
Ale or porter, from each anker	1½d.
Fish, from every pannier	½d.
Timber, from every load going from Hartlepool.....	4½d.
Potatoes, apples, onions, &c. from every two-horse cart brought to market...	4d.
One horse cart	2d.

And smaller quantities in proportion.

From every person hawking oatmeal, vegetables, &c.....	1d.
Stalls in the market: from every double stall, 4d. groundage 1d.....	5d.
..... single do. 2d.....do. 1d.....	3d.

And on fair days double.

Harbour dues—from every decked vessel (groundage &c.).....	1s. 4d.
From every undecked vessel..... do.	4d.

And from foreign vessels double.

Herrings—from each boat (not belonging to the town) the mayor's sample, or half a hundred.

Oysters, from each boat load, the mayor's sample

Apples, onions, potatoes, &c. from each boat load ½ peck

One half of the above, however, (excepting the harbour dues,) belong to the lord of the manor, who receives likewise one halfpenny from each stall.

† Four auditors are appointed annually to examine and allow the mayor's accounts, two of whom are common burgesses; and on the court days the books are open to the inspection of all the burgesses.

The deficiency of the revenue to defray the expences of the town

was in 1811	£17	9	10
1812	12	7	7
1813	10	4	8
1814	18	6	4

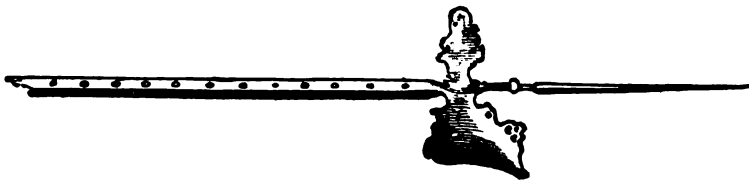
contest with the lord of the manor.* Notwithstanding this, and other difficulties, however, the members of the corporation are most anxious to advance the condition of the town, and to effect many salutary improvements in its general cleanliness and appearance. It cannot be concealed that the police of the town has become extremely relaxed; yet when it is considered that the officers entrusted with this important part of the municipal administration, receive their salaries from the mayor's private purse, it is not to be expected (during the continuance of the annuity at least) that the same vigilance can be exercised here, which is observable in those corporate towns where the revenues are flourishing, and where the jurisdiction of the corporation has been constantly and equally exercised. Add to this the general character of the inhabitants, principally fishermen, who possess an hereditary aversion from all restraint, and who are apt to regard with suspicion and dislike every attempt to reform long existing abuses, however conducive to the comfort and well-being of society. A steady perseverance, however, in the line of conduct which has been adopted by the corporation, together with the expectation of amendment in the finances, will, it is hoped, in the course of a few years, restore the long neglected police of the town to order and regularity.

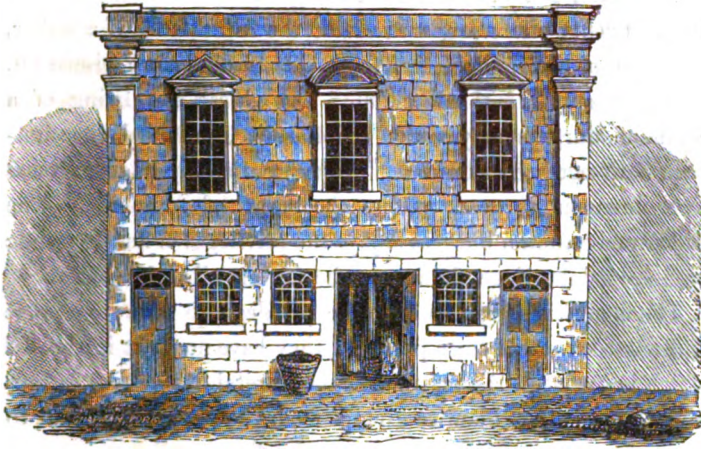
A court leet and a court baron are holden twice a-year by the recorder, who is the steward of the borough, or by his deputy. The grand jury present all offences contrary to good order, and to the statutes and ordinances of the corporation. The court leet takes cognizance of all debts under the amount of 40 shillings, and is of infinite advantage to the inhabitants, who are so far removed from the more expensive courts at Durham. These two courts are holden by prescription: the records of the court leet have not been preserved beyond the 9th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.†—The minutes are preserved in

* Vide p. 98.

† Vide p. 50.

the corporation books from 1679. The lord of the manor appears frequently as a suitor at the leet, but few of the causes on record seem very interesting. The table of fees prescribed for the attornies does not invite the display of forensic talent in the courts of Hartlepool, the parties consequently plead personally, and many exhibitions of natural eloquence and shrewd ability are witnessed, which would not disgrace the higher courts of judicature.





THE TOWN-HOUSE, OR GUILD HALL.

IN the mayor's accounts for 1600, and in several subsequent years, it appears that a Town-House was then building, which stood most probably on the site of the present, which is a modern building, and is said to have been erected about 1750.* The court room is about 50 feet in length, by 22 and a half in breadth, and 15 in height. At other times it is used as a news-room, for even at Hartlepool

"News is the manna of the day."

An adjoining room has now become a public library, which is of modern establishment, and still in its infancy.

The franchise† of Hartlepool may be obtained by gift, composition, patrimony, or servitude.

* Local tradition.

† Oath for every com'on burgess :—

I shall be true unto the maior, and to the franchises and fredomes that belongeth to the burgiahpp of this town of Hartlepole. And kepe the foresayd maior's counsell for matters concernynge the same when I knowe ytt. I shall come unto the foresayd maior where I suppose hee bee, upon the towellinge of the com'on bell, or warayge given me by the serjannte. I shall followe myself w'th no strange man in buyinge or sellinge to the p'iudye of the fredome of the burgesses of this town. I shall kepe all the com'en orders, statutes, and decrees, made for the gov'nement of this town, att my peril and willingly submit myself to be gov'ned by the same.

R

The eldest son of a common burgess, when he attains the age of twenty-one years, may claim the franchise. If a father, possessed of the right of franchise, should die before admission, his eldest son forfeits all claim. The eldest son living of a common burgess may claim the franchise, provided the first-born hath not been admitted. An apprenticeship of seven years to a common burgess, confers the right of franchise. The widow of a common burgess enjoys the privileges of her husband : on a second marriage, however, she forfeits all right thereto.

The common burgesses have the privilege to *stint* one horse and one cow on the town pasture ; they have no right in the soil which is vested in the mayor and the capital burgesses. Common burgesses are likewise exempt from the payment of tolls to the mayor.

Town Seals. These three seals are of great antiquity. The two larger, which have doubtless formed the obverse and reverse of the same seal, were in all probability made on the incorporation of Hartlepool by King John, in the year 1200. The architectural ornaments, and the costume of the figures strongly warrant this supposition. In the centre of the first stands St. Hilda, the tutelar saint of the place, with a monk on each side, celebrating mass. The inscription round the margin is, perhaps, the prayer which the engraver wished to proceed from their mouths,—SVBVENIAT FAMVLIS NOBILIS HILDA SVIS.

The second contains a rebus upon the name and situation of Hartlepool ; a hart at bay in a pool, with the inscription—SIGILLVM COMMVNITATIS DE HERTERPOL.

The third, though not so old as the former, has notwithstanding considerable claims to antiquity. Its architectural canopy, though not so ancient as in the former instance, has, by no means, all that profusion of ornament and decoration, which occurs upon seals even at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Here, again, the patroness St. Hilda makes a conspicuous figure, supported by two bishops. These three figures stand upon a

prostrate hart (another allusion to the name of the place) and are incircled with the inscription **SIGILLVM OFFICII MAJORIS DE HERTILPOL.** The large seal appears to have belonged to the community at large, and the small one to the office of the mayor, for the time being. The original matrices, made of brass, still in good preservation, are in the possession of the corporation.

A seal similar to the second, cut on steel, has been presented to the corporation by Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth.



THE CHURCH.

THE church, or chapel of Hartlepool, is dedicated to St. Hilda, of whom a short account has been given in the chapter on the monastery. The foundation charter of the monastery of Gisburn, in the year 1129, recites that "Robert de Brus (the 2d*) moved by the counsel and advice of Pope Calixtus II. and of Thurstine, Archbishop of York, hath founded, in honour of God and the blessed Mary, a monastery of regular canons, and hath given to the church of the same, the whole of Gisburn, &c., and *inter alia*, the churches of Hart and Stranton, in the county of Durham, with all their dependencies and lands belonging to them.†" As in the succeeding grants the chapel of St. Hilda at Hartlepool, is mentioned as a dependency on the church of Hart, it is natural to conclude that this chapel formed a part of the above grant, although it is not expressly named therein.

In the year 1195, Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, granted to God, and the church of the blessed Mary at Gisburn, and the canons there, the church of Hart, and chapel of Hartlepool, &c. saving to the clerks ministering in the church of Hart, two oxgangs of lands, and their proportion of all tithes, &c.‡

* Vide p. 20.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2. p. 148. "*Ecclesiam de Herte & ecclesiam de Strantona, cum omnibus appendiciis & terris illarum.*"

‡ Mr. Pocock's papers.

A charter of confirmation of Robert de Brus (the 5th*) son of William de Brus, recites that he hath granted and confirmed to God, and the church of St. Mary of Gisburn, and the canons there the donation of Robert de Brus his grandfather, and which his father William had confirmed to them, viz. the churches of Anand, Lochmaben, &c.; and that he hath also granted and confirmed to the canons, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, six oxgangs of land, viz. five in Stranton, and one in Hert, &c. and all the other lands which Robert de Brus his grandfather, and William de Brus his father, had given and confirmed to them, as well in Hertlepole as in all other places.†

In the year 1259, Walter (de Kirkham), bishop of Durham, confirmed to God, and the church of St. Mary at Gisburn, &c. the grants which the venerable fathers his predecessors had made, viz. the churches of Hertness, which Ranulph (Ralph Flambard,) Bishop of Durham, of happy memory had granted, and the chapel of St. Hilda, at Hertilpole, belonging to the church of Hert, which Philip (de Poicteu), Bishop of Durham confirmed to them, and also the church of Stranton, with the chapel of Seaton, the manor of Trimdon, with its appurtenances, which Richard the second, (Poor), Bishop of Durham, had given to them in free, pure, and perpetual alms, &c.‡

In the year 1273, Robert (Stitchell) Bishop of Durham, with

* Vide p. 28.

† *Dug. Mon.* v. ii. p. 151.

‡ *Confirmatio carte de Gysburg.*

Omnib' &c. Walt' di' gra' Dunelm ep's sal'. Nov'it univ'sitas vr'a nos concessisse et p'senti scripto confirmasse deo & eocl'ie sce' Marie de Gisburn, &c. donaco'es, &c. q's fecerunt eis ven' p'res ac predecessores n'ri Dunelm' Ep'i &c. scil' Eocl'ias de Hertnes quas eis donavit Ranulphus bone memorie Dunelm Ep's & capellam Sce' Hilde de Hertpol ad eocl'iam de Hert p'tin q. eis confirmavit bone memorie Ph' Dunelm Ep's et eocl'iam de Stranton cu' capella de Seton q's eis confirmavit bone memorie idem Philipp' Dunelm Ep'. Insuper mania' de Tremdon cu' p'tinciis q'd eis dedit in lib'am puram & p'petuam elemosinam bone memorie Ric' s'cd's Dunelm Ep's quondam Ep's Salesby'r. Et capellam ville q'm eis donavit bone memorie Ric' prim' Dunelm' Ep's. Et mania' de Oastledon q'd eis donavit Ivo de Seton & q'd eis confirmavit bone memorie Nich'us Dun' Ep's &c. sicut in cartis eor' plen' continetur. In cujus &c. Dat. ap'd Stoketus, Anno g're MCCLIX pont' n'ri anno decio.

the consent of the prior and convent of that place, again confirmed* to the canons of Gisburn, the vicarage of Hart, and the chapel of Hartlepool, &c.†

In the year 1288, a charter of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, recites, that on account of the burthens with which William de Middlesburg, prior, and the convent of Gisburn are oppressed, in consequence of their great expenditure in charities, &c. he hath granted to the said William and the convent, the vicarage of Hart, with the customary obventions and appurtenances, during the life of the said William, which they may convert to their use and relief, so that the vicarage be duly served by two virtuous and discreet canons, who must practice hospitality to the poor as far as they are able. On the demise of the said William, however, it is stated that the vicarage shall be vacant, unless the prior and convent shall have canonically presented to the same within the time prescribed by the canons: that then the right of presentation may devolve to the bishop and his successor *per lapsum*.‡

* This was a practice which had long prevailed. No monastery thought itself perfectly safe and "at ease in its possessions," until it had obtained a confirmatory charter from each succeeding bishop, who, as the fee was very considerable, was by no means inclined to dispense with the custom.

† Mr. Pocock's papers.

‡ *Concessio vicariats de Hert.*

Pateat universis sancte Matris ecclesie filiis, quod nos Antonius dei gratia episcopus Dunelmensis, concedimus de zelo pietatis et de nostra gratia speciali, et ob onera, pias elemosinas et grata indigentium subsidia, quod dilecti et præcordiales in Christo filii Willelmus de Middlesburg prior et conventus de Gisborne agnoscent onerosæ et supportant multipliciter his diebus, eidem Willelmo et conventui ut vicariatam de Hert nostre diocesis, cum obventionibus solitis et pertinentiis, ad vitam ejusdem Willelmi Prioris in præsentem quem visceraliter amplectimur & diligimus in usus eorundem revelationis libere retineant et convertant. Ita quod eidem vicariats per duos honestos et discretos canonicos faciant interim congruis debite et assidue deserviri et hospitalitatem pauperum, in eadem vicariata quatenus poterunt, observari. Nolumus tamen quod prior conventus de Gisburn aut canonici ibidem deservientes possint post decessum prædicti Willelmi nunc prioris eorundem quicquam juris vel usus in eadem vicariata ex hujus modi gratia vindicare, sed in decessu vel cessione ipsius Willelmi eam vicariatam volumus et decernimus prorsus vacare; adeo quod, nisi ad ipsam a tempore decessus vel cessionis hujus modi infra tempus a canone præfinitum canonice præsentaverint, extunc ad nos sive successores nostros jus conferendi per lapsum temporis labere devolvatur.

In the year 1308, Anthony (Bek) who had then become patriarch of Jerusalem, as a mark of his especial favour, in consequence of the religious devotion, the continual observance of hospitality, &c. of the prior and convent of Gisburn, granted them the indulgence that in the church of Hart, and chapel of Hartlepool, where the cure of souls had previously been exercised by a secular vicar, divine service should after that time be perpetually performed by a canon of Gisburn, &c.*

In the year 1311, a charter of Richard (Kellow) Bishop of Durham, confirms to the canons of Gisburn, the churches of Hart and Stranton, with their appendages and lands, which Robert de Brus, and Hugh (Pudsey) Bishop of Durham, had confirmed to the said canons, together with the chapel of Hartlepool belonging to the church of Hart, &c. and all lands and rents given to the canons by William and Robert de Brus, in the towns of Hert and Hartlepool, viz. from the street called St. Mary's street, and other rents in the said town, &c.†

In quorum testimonium &c. huic scripto duplicato et penes nos et predictos priorem et conventum de Gisburn pro partibus remanenti nostrum et ipsorum sigilla mutuo apponuntur. Data Dunelmie iiii. kalend Aprilis, An. Dom. 1288 et consecrationis nostri quinto.

* Antonius permis. dei S. Jerosolymitanæ ecc'liæ patriarcha et epis. Dunelm. dilectis in Christo filiis P. et C. Mon. de Gisburn Ord. S. Aug. Ebor. Dioc. Sal. Grat. et Bened. Fervor et Religionis devotio, continua hospitalitatis observatio et elemosinarum pia largitio, cæteraque caritatis opera, quæ in vestro Mon. prædicto jugiter exercentur, nos visceraliter excitant et inducunt favore vos prosequi gratias specialia. Hinc est quod in eccl. par. de Hert nostræ dioc. unâ cum capella de Hartlepole in eadem parochia in usus proprios canonicè possidend et in qua per vicarium secularem cura animarum regi consueverit, ut per vestrum concanonicum populus ejusdem parochiæ regatur et animarum cura exercentur in eadem perpetuis temporibus in futurum vobis auctoritate pontificali pro nobis et successoribus nostris tenore præsentium specialiter indulgemus; Ita scilicet quod nunc et alias quoties opus erit, idem concanonicus vester qui in dicta ecclesia ministravit nobis et successoribus nostris per vos presentabitur, et per nos et suc. nostros admittetur et instituetur, nobis et suc. nostris de spiritualibus, vobis autem de temporalibus responsurus. Proviso quod concanonicis prædictis de fructibus et proventibus dictæ ecclesiæ tantumdem assignetur unde commodè sustentari et hospitalitatis onus congrue valeant supportare; auctoritate nostra diocesana, jure et dignitate ecclesiæ nostræ Dunelm. in omnibus semper salvis. In c. r. t. sigillum episcopale præsentibus est appositum dat apud Aukl. nono die febr. an. dom. 1308. Patriarchat nos' 8º Pontif xviº.

† Dugd. Mon. v. 2. p. 153.

In the year 1400, King Henry IV. meditated an expedition into Scotland, and in order to ascertain the strength of the kingdom, musters were every where made, as well of the clergy as of the laity. An array of the clergy took place on St. Giles' Moor, in the county of Durham, on the 24th day of March, where the vicar of Hertypull (Hert cum Hertilpool) appeared with one lancer, and three archers in his train.*

No further account of the church of Hartlepool occurs until the year 1599, when the statutes for the government of the church appear in the corporation records.†

* Arraio facta super moram S. Egidij 24 die Martii Anno Regni Regis Henrici IV. & Christi 1400 per commissarios, Rev. Patrem Priorem Dunelm. Officialem Dun. Constabular Dun. Rectorem de Wermouth & Decanum de Langchester Commissarios ad predictam arraionem faciendam deputatos ut patet per commissionem eisdem exinde factam.

The total force of the church *militant* summoned, amounted to fifty-two lancers, five hoblers, and 117 archers.

The *quota* furnished by some of the neighbouring parishes was as follows:—

Rector of Elwyke.....	1 lancer	2 archers
Vicar of Stranton	1	2
..... of Hesylde.....	1	2
..... of Norton.....	1	2
..... of Byllingham	1	2
..... of Grindon	1	1
Rector of Lang Newton	1 hobler	1

Dr. Hunter's MSS.

† Amongst which are the following:—

It'm. Imprimis ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever hee or they bee, of the twelve chiefe burgesses, that upon eany Sabaothe daye and other holye daies cominge to the churche, doe nott seat and place hyme or themselves in his or their accustomed places, shall paye for every tyme soe doeinge xii*s*.

Ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever of this town ys found throweing of anye stones upon the churche leads, shall paye for every suche offence, to the use of the town. . .ij*s*.

Ytt ys ordeyned, that whosoever of this town dothe shoot att or within the churche or church steeple of thys town, with gun, crosbowe, or anie other shott, for the kyllinge of any dove, pigeon, or anie other foule, shall paye, &c. xii*s*.

Ytt ys ordeyned, that the spoutes of the church bee used in comon in the time of rayne, and the water to bee p'ted equallye betweene p'tie and p'tie, onely one spoute to be reserved for the maior, upon payne for every one soe violating this order to pay, &c. iiii*s*.

In the years 1581 and 1582, the conduct of Alison Lawe of Hart, seems to have afforded cause of complaint from several of the neighbouring parishes, to the Chancellor of Durham. At Stockton, Janet Bainbridge, and Janet Allenson, "resorted to Alison Lawe for help of ye sick," and in the following year "they did ask

From a plan of the interior of the church preserved in the same records dated May 1, 1600* the number of "pues or stalls" are thirty-three, including the stalls of the "vicarr and clark," and the "stall or pue for the maior and brethren."—The men and women were not accustomed to sit promiscuously, as at present, but were placed in separate stalls.

In the year 1604, a presentation appears in the chancellor's office against the church-wardens, that they want a communion book, and a "quishion for the pulpit."†

In the year 1714, a petition from the mayor, chief burgesses, &c.‡ to the justices at the quarter sessions, praying that they

counsell at witches." At Norton she is declared to have "been a sorcerer, and is now suspected of the same." Having been cited to appear in court as "a notorious sorcerer and inchanter," she was sentenced to stand in the market-place at Durham, "with a paper on hir head;" on the following Sunday in the church at Hart, and on the Sunday succeeding, in the church at Norton.—*Dr. Hunter's MSS.*

August 5, 1588, Allyson Lawe was buried.—*Hart Parish Register.*

* Amongst the orders agreed upon at this time, between the mayor and chief burgesses, and the vicar, are the following:—

Imprimis. ytt is ordeyned and agreed upon, that the maior and twelve chiefe burgesses, shall be seated, in the pue, they now sytt in, duringe there lyves naturall, unless they bee removed upon reasonable cause. And what burgess soever, shall bee callyd to the place of a chiefe burgess, after the daie aforesayd, upon the removeall of anie of the sayde chiefe burgesses, hee or they soe callyd shall be placed in the sayd pue, and shall pay for his or there stallage in the same to the use of this church...iij*s.* iij*d.*

2. It'm, ytt ys ordeyned, that every burgess of this town called to the place of a chiefe burgess after the daye aforesayd, shall have his wife seated in one of the puses, nowe made and p'vyded for therna, and ther shall contynewe duringe her lyfe naturall, paying for the stallage of the same, to the use of this churchiiii*s.* iiii*d.*

On July 24, 1640, a complaint was made to the mayor, that the burning of kelp, (besides spoiling the bait) "is so noysome at certayne tymes, that the minister can hardly stay in the church to doe service."

On October 1. 1655, appears an order that chief burgesses shall attend the mayor to church upon the Lord's day, and other public meetings there, and to the town court and other publick places, upon paine, that every one soe neglecting, shall for everie such default pay to the maior for the time being one shilling.—*Corporation Records.*

† *Dr. Hunter's MSS.*

Collected for the repairing of Hartlepools (church) on April 22, 1666...1*s.* 10*d.*
Grestham Parish Register.

‡ To y^e Rt. Worp^l Her Maje'ties Justices of y^e Peace for y^e county of Durham, at y^e gen. Quart^r Sessions assembled this 7th day of April, 1714.

The humble petition of y^e mayor, chiefe burgesses, and inhabitants of y^e corpora-
tion of Hartlepool,—

would recommend her Majesty to grant her letters patent for the repairs of the church, does not appear to have received immediate success, as the grand jury, in 1716, represent to the mayor the ruinous condition of the church.

A brief, however, was granted by Geo. I. on the 5th Feb. 1719, to collect the sum of £1732 and upwards, for repairing and rebuilding the church. The preamble is nearly in the same words as the petition, adding "that the choir being at present almost entirely unroofed, and the steeple, pillars, and walls of the same so much decayed by length of time, that the whole fabrick will inevitably fall to the ground, unless speedily prevented by taking down and rebuilding some, and repairing the decayed parts thereof."

The amount of subscriptions* does not appear, but the repairs were commenced immediately, By the minutes of a meeting of Sir John Eden with some of the commissioners for the brief, and other of the inhabitants, dated Sep. 22, 1721, it was agreed that the church and chancel should be continued its full length and breadth; that the roof should be flattened to four or six feet pitch; † that the north wall, if adviseable,

Humbly sheweth that y^e church at Hartlepool is a very antient and large structure, and indispensably necessary for your petition'rs (who are very numerous) to assemble themselves in for y^e worship of God, and p'forming divine service, and alsoe of great use and benefitt to all mariners that pass and repass y^e coast for a land marke; that the s'd church is become so ruinous, that if not speedily repaired will inevitably fall: and y'r petition'rs further shew that there are noe lands within y^e s'd corporation to be rated towards y^e repair thereof, and that most of your petition'rs and inhabitants of y^e corporation are poor fishermen, who by y^e decay and want of encouraging that most important and beneficial employ, are become altogether unable to repair y^e same, ye expence whereof would at a moderate computation for stone, wood, lead and other materials, besides workmans'pp, amount to eighteen hundred and eighty-four pounds and upwards as will appear to y'r worspp's upon ye oathes of several able and experienced workmen. Y'r petition'rs humbly request your worsh'ps to recom'end it to her Majestie that she will please to grant them her letters patent for collecting ye charitable benevolence, and contribution of all her subjects within this kingdom, for ye repairing ye s'd church; and your petition'rs shall ever pray.

* In 1721, the corporation of Newcastle gave £10 towards the building of the church at Hartlepool.—*Brand's History of Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 514.

† The acute angle of the former roof is still visible,

should be taken down and rebuilt, "but in fear y^e cash arising from y^e brief may not answer y^e expectation, y^e said wall shall be referred until y^e last—y^t y^e d church shall be new flagged, pued and whitened, and in respect to y^e *glory of y^e antiquity of* a church, what repairs y^e windows may want, they shall be wrought after y^e same model as they now are; and as for y^e chancel yt is referred until y^e Earle of Scarborough's consent is got in writing;* and y^t y^e steeple both in and outside be repaired."

On May 22, 1724, Bishop Talbot granted his permission to take down the roof and cover the church with a flat roof† and the chancel (which at this period was 23 yards and a half in length) was ordered to be rebuilt five yards within the walls; the pews were likewise ordered to be pulled down and rebuilt; and most probably the gallery at the west end was erected at the same period.

* Amongst Mr. Pocock's papers is an instrument, without a date, whereby the mayor and burgesses acknowledge that Lord Lumley and his successors, are not chargeable with the repairs of the chancel.

† The present roof, however, has a considerable angle of elevation.

ARCHITECTURE.

THE church of Hartlepool has been described as "an irregular structure of different ages and styles of architecture, the tower and nave being the most ancient." The south entrance, which has been preserved from the "injuries of stormy weather," by the shelter of an unseamly porch, presents a Saxon,* or more properly a Norman arch of extreme beauty, whose relative proportions and chevron mouldings have been so correctly given in the annexed engraving, as to preclude the necessity of further description. This style of architecture was universally in use, until the end of the reign of Henry I.† and this arch may possibly have formed a part of a church more ancient than the present structure. In support of this conjecture, several fragments of the nail head and billeted mouldings are still observable towards the west end of the church, which are not to be found disposed as ornaments to any part of the more modern edifice.

In the reign of Henry III. the circular arch and massive pillar fell into disuse, and were succeeded by the pointed, or what is generally and improperly denominated the Gothic style, which was distinguished by the "pointed arch and slender column."‡ "There is no record extant," (says a learned author§) "to inform us who first broke the architectural semicircle of former ages, into the aspiring arch of the pointed style; who devised to split the ponderous pillar of the established orders,

* What is called the Saxon, seems merely the Roman degenerated, and enriched with grotesque and irregular ornaments.—*Vide Lyson's Cambridgeshire*, p. 48. *Milner's Treatise*, p. 19, &c.

† Bentham's *Ely*, 2d Edit. p. 84.

‡ Sir Christopher Wren calls the clustered columns of the pointed style, "bundles of staves;" and Mr. Evelyn denominates the modern Gothic, "congestions of heavy, dark, melancholy, monkish piles, without just proportion, use, or beauty." Sir William Chambers, with more justness and propriety, says, "there is a lightness in these works, a boldness of execution to which the ancients never arrived, and which the moderns comprehend and imitate with difficulty."—*Vide Milner's Essays*, &c.

§ Milner.



THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED BY THE
Right Honourable the Earl of Darlington,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM,
AND ONE OF THE
ALDERMEN OF HARTLEPOOL.

into the light cluster of our cathedral columns." This transition has engaged the pens of many learned and ingenious men, whose researches have elicited much information respecting this branch of ecclesiastical history, without bringing the subject of dispute, however, to any positive determination. It is well known that the Normans both within and without their ecclesiastical buildings, ornamented with intersecting semicircular arches, that space which would otherwise have been a plain surface. Afterwards, perhaps for the sake of convenience, a window was opened through the wall, in one of those pointed spaces caused by these intersecting semicircles. This seems to offer the most natural and easy solution for the origin of that style of building in which the English architects afterwards made so many improvements;* and its universal adaptation in the structure of churches only required the all-powerful stimulus of fashion.† When the first pointed arches made their appearance, mullions were unknown, the windows formed by them were long and narrow, and from their similarity to that instrument, were called "lancet windows." These, though by no means devoid of beauty, soon gave place to a broader and more graceful form. While glass was but partially known, windows were necessarily

* Vide Milner's History of Winchester, v. 2.

† Sir Christopher Wren was of opinion, that Gothic architecture was derived from the Saracens, and introduced here at the return of the Christians from the crusades. Some authors have conceived that it was brought from the Moors of Spain. Bishop Warburton says, that it was an imitation of groves of trees, and that the mixing of the branches from opposite stems, was the prototype of the tracery in vaulted ceilings. Governor Fownal thought it resulted from an ancient manner of building with timber, "more Teutonico." Sir James Hall deduces it from a model of wood, in which the fabric is sustained by an assemblage of poles bent towards each other, and forming pointed top arches where they meet and are connected together: the various intersections of poles, and accidental swellings of the bark and buds, supplying hints for the decorative parts. A greater number trace Gothic architecture from interlaced circular arches, which individually passing over the two spaces which intervene between three columns, produce, by the intersections, a pointed arch over each single intercolumniation: and lately the ornamented pinnacles, and other decorations, found in some Italian buildings of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, have been adduced as early examples of the Gothic works.

This short abstract is taken from observations on the origin of Gothic architecture, by my friend George Saunders, Esq.—*Archæologia*, vol. 17.

small and contracted, but when the manufacture of that useful article became more generally diffused, both civil and ecclesiastical structures gained much in beauty, as well as in comfort.

The more perfect, or equilateral arch succeeded; the proportions of which could with the greatest ease be accurately preserved by simply making the breadth of the window the radius of the curve. These windows, according to their size, were more or less decorated with branching mullions, which served to support the glass, and added considerably to the general effect of the whole. The windows of the nave, as well as the upper compartments of the tower of Hartlepool church, exhibit both these styles blended; the former, however, have lost the slender external column, although the ornamented capitals still remain.*

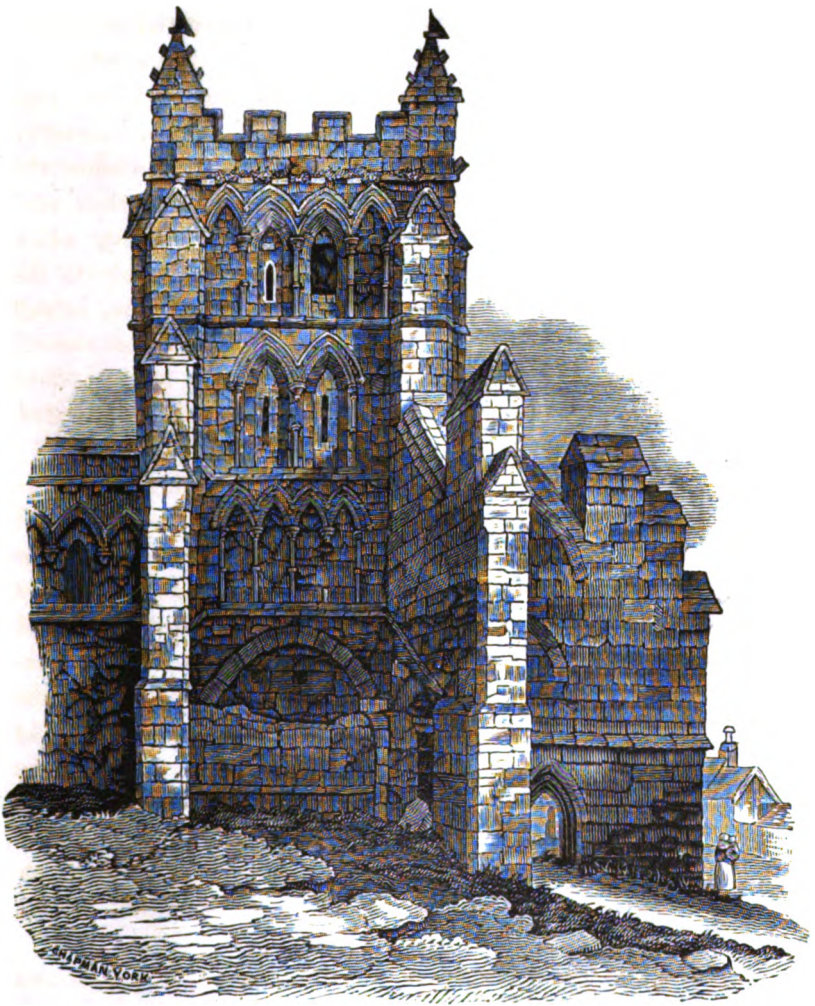
The tower and nave have been apparently built nearly at the same period, viz. the conclusion of the thirteenth century; and although on a careful examination it will appear that many subsequent alterations have taken place in various parts of the tower at a much more recent date, yet the original character is still preserved. The tower has swerved considerably from the perpendicular line; a circumstance that will readily account for the flying buttresses, which are too bulky for mere ornament, and have been evidently intended for support. The summit of the tower is ornamented with battlements, and terminated by crocketed pinnacles.† The principal entrance which is now closed up, has been under the western part of the tower, which accords with the general plan of the latter Saxon and earliest Roman churches.‡

"The aisles are formed by five pillars on each side, light and clustered, supporting pointed arches, beautiful and well proportioned:" the exterior walls, however, and the shape of the win-

* These capitals very nearly approach the Corinthian style, which "are sometimes to be found in our Gothic cathedrals."—*Preface to Whittington on Gothic Architecture.*

† Height of the battlements 78 feet. Height of the pinnacles 90 feet.

‡ Bentham's *Ely*, p. 82, 2d edition.



THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED BY THE
Rev. William Wilson, Perpetual Curate,
AND ONE OF THE
ALDERMEN OF HARTLEPOOL.

dows discover no signs of the "glory of antiquity*" in their formation. They bear no similarity with the rest of the building, and singularly detract from its general appearance. "The chancel is divided from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, springing from a cluster of columns." The length of the nave is eighty-five feet, and the width, including the side aisles, forty-four feet.

* Vide p. 116.

CHANTRIES.

DURING the prevalence of Papal superstition, pious and wealthy persons were in the practice of building small chapels, or side aisles, in their respective parish churches, which they liberally endowed with rents or lands, for the maintenance and support of chantry priests, whose duty it was to pray daily at the altars erected therein, for the souls of the founders and their connections :* a practice which is still continued in Roman Catholic countries. These were adjectives (says Fuller) not able to stand of themselves, and therefore united for their better support to some parochial, collegiate, or cathedral church. In the chapel of St. Hilda, at Hartlepool, there were several of these chantries.

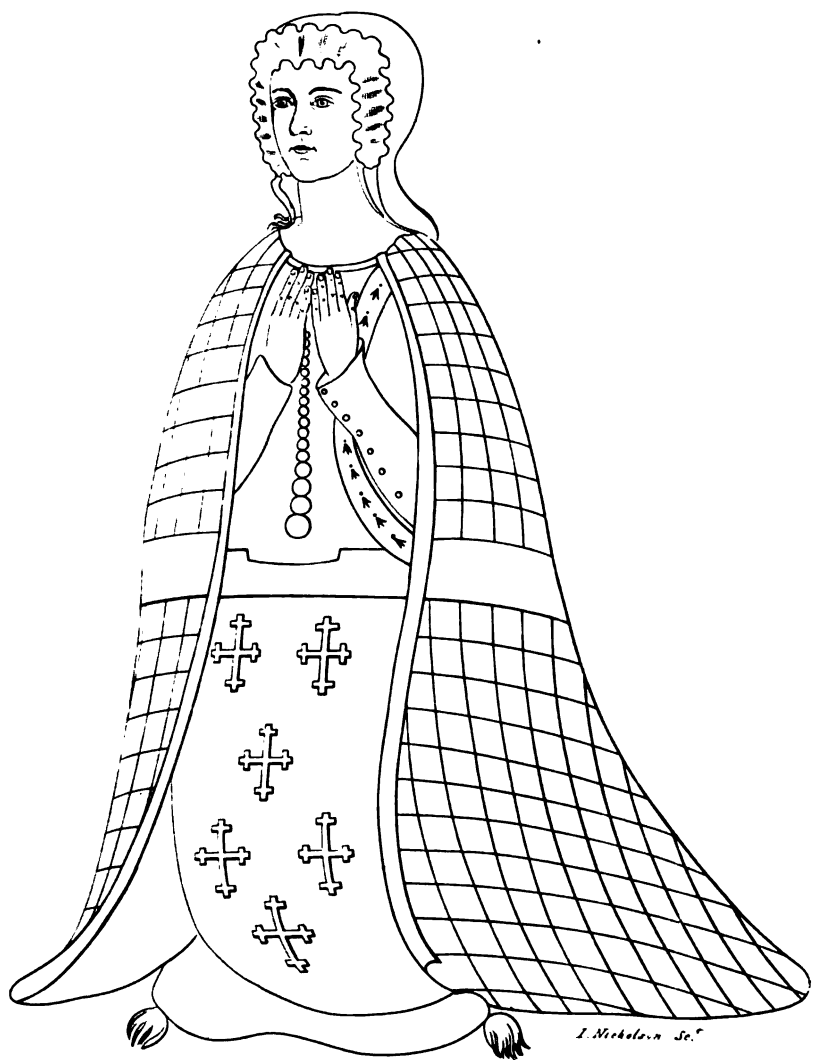
CHANTRY OF ST. HELEN.

Bishop Skirlaw, in the 8th year of his episcopacy, gave his permission to the mayor and commonalty of Hartlepool, to found anew a chantry for one chaplain, to the honour of St. Helen, at the altar of the blessed Helen, to pray for the good estate of the bishop, of Matilda,† wife of Roger de Clifford, and their heirs, and of the mayor and commonalty, and also to supplicate for the souls of the above mentioned, when they shall have departed this life, &c. according to statutes to be made and determined by the mayor and commonalty.

The bishop also permitted the mayor, &c. to grant three messuages, which Geoffrey de Eltham, and Isabella his wife, held for

* Vide Brand's History of Newcastle, 1, 247. &c.

† Matilda de Clifford, wife of Roger de Clifford, (v. p 48) was the daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died of the pestilence at Calais, 18th Nov. 43d Edward III. By his will he bequeathed to his daughter Clifford, "an ouche called the eagle," which his son William had bestowed on him for a new-years gift, "with a cup set with beads of gold, and a ring." The Countess Katharine, his wife, likewise bequeathed to Mand de Clifford, her daughter, "a cup enameled with dogga." The annexed engraving is taken from Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 320, copied from a picture in painted glass, on the south window of the quire of St. Mary's church, Warwick.



Matilda de Clifford.



**THE WYFE TO PARSAVEL BELL
NOWE MAIRE OF HARTINTOOELL 1593**

the term of their lives, to Robert Rosson, chaplain, keeper of the chantry, and to give seven messuages, forty acres and a half and ten roods of land, one acre of meadow, ten tofts and crofts, and fourteen shillings annual rent in Hartlepool and Neleston, which were held of the said Matilda de Clifford, &c.*

CHANTRY OF ST. MARY.

A similar licence empowered the mayor, &c. to found, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, one chantry of two chaplains, to pray at the altar of the blessed Mary, in the chapel of St. Hilda, &c. as before, and that the mayor, &c. may grant to Thomas del Kyrke, and John de Thornton, chaplains, keepers of the chantry, one messuage, which Isabel de Shildon, the wife of John Goldsmith, of Hartlepool, the elder, held for life, and one messuage which Thomas del Kyrke held for his life; and also thirty messuages, twenty-seven tofts and crofts, two roods and a half of land, and eighty-four shillings and fivepence rent, in Hartlepool, which were held of Matilda de Clifford, &c.† Permission was likewise given to the mayor and

* Sire* Rich. Atwell, cap.

Sire Rich. Gregg. cap. Inst. Oct. 1, 1585, p. m. Atwell.

Richard Bigge, incumbent of St. Helen's chantry, had a pension of £4 per annum paid him in 1553.—*Willis's History of Abbeys*.

* *Sir*,—the title by which Bachelors of Arts were formerly distinguished—*bas-chevalier*.

† Chaplains—1418, John *Presbyter*, p. m. Tho. del Kyrke—*Regr. Langely*.

1485, John Stranton, presented by the mayor of Hartlepool—*Regr. Langely*, p. 221.

John Holmes, the last incumbent at the dissolution, received a pension of £5 in 1558.—*Willis's History of Abbeys*.

Yearly value of St Mary's Chantry, £7 18s. 4d.—*Randall's MSS*.

Sequentia sunt parcellæ Posses. Cantar. B. Marie in Capella S. Hildæ. alienat. 8 Jac.

1. Medietas unius clausure terre cum pert in Hertlepoole supra le hewghe	4	0
2. Alia clausura voc. le long close.....	8	0
3. Due claus. voc. Nunry close.....	4	0
4. Illa claus. in butchairs voc. Crosse close	8	4
5. Parcella terre in Fishergate	2	6
6. Altera parcella terre in Fishergate	1	0

Rot. 1 Ep. James, No. 42.

Ind're Jul. 5. Jac.—Sir Henry Lindley, Knt. and John Starkey. Gt. his servant,

commonalty, to give seven messuages in Hartlepool, held of Matilda de Clifford, to Walter Bakster, and William Howe, keepers of the fabrick of the church of St. Hilda, for the purpose of supplying a light at the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, and for sustaining the choir of the said church.

CHANTRY OF ST. NICHOLAS.

A similar licence to the preceding was granted to refund, &c. to the honour of St. Nicholas, one chantry, of one chaplain,* to pray at the altar of St. Nicholas, in this chapel, &c. as before; and that the mayor, &c. may grant eight messuages in Hartlepool, which were held of Matilda, &c. to John Abel, chaplain keeper of the chantry, and his successors for ever.†

In the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. parliament placed all chantries at the disposal of the sovereign. No vestiges of their existence are at present to be discovered in the chapel of St. Hilda.

convey to Henry Dethicke, Bachelor of Lawe, a wasted messuage in Hartlepoole, late belonging to the chantry of St. Mary, in Micklegate, in Hartlepoole, and granted to Lindley and Starkey, by the crown under 4d. rent, 6 April ult.

Ind're 18th Marc. 11 Jac.—Henry Tenant, of Scorton, Ebor. gent. and Wm. Speeding, of Greetham, yeom. convey to Robert Porret, of Hartlepoole, gent. half a close at Hertlepoole, two closes at the Outchare, p'cell of the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, granted by the King to Warde and Morgan, 5 Jac. by them 20 Feb. 7 Jac. to Richardson and Walton, and by them to Tenant and Speeding, 16 Jan. 10 Jac.

Ind're 16 Jan. Jac. 10. John Richardson, of y^e city of Durham, gent. and George Walton, mercer, convey to Henry Tennant, of Scorton, gent. and Wm. Speeding, of Greetham, yeoman, one half close in Hartlepoole, lying on y^e Heughe, val. 8s. Two closes called Nunry closes, val. 4s. A close at Butchairs, called the Croose, in ooc. of Raphe Punder, val. 8s. 4d. A parcel in Fishergate, parcel of the chantry of the blessed Mary, in the chapel of Hartlepoole, all w^{ch} George Warde, and Rob. Morgan, of London. gents. did *inter alia*, convey to Richardson and Walton, 20 Feb. 7 Jac. under crown rents of the above recited values.—56 in *dorso*, 1 *Rot. James*.

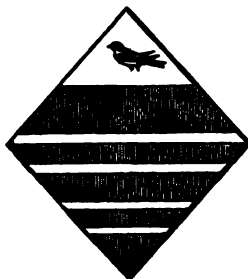
* Chaplains.—John Greveson, 1501. Nich. Pert. Rob. Joys.

† These donations (says Hutchinson, v. 8, p. 87) give us an enlarged idea of the magnitude and importance of the ancient town of Hartlepool.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

The pews are of oak, and the church presents an uniform appearance of neatness and regularity.

In the chancel is the following monumental inscription upon a large black slab, inlaid with a brass plate :

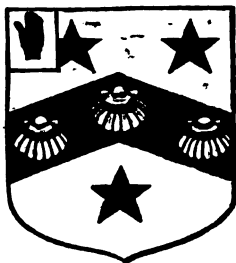


"Here vnder this stone lyeth byried the bodie of the vertuous gentellwoman Jane Bell who dep'ted this lyfe the vi days of Ianuarie 1598, beinge the dowghter of Laverance Thornell of Darlington gent and late wyfe to Parsavel Bell now maire of this towen of Hartin-pocell marchant.

*Whos vertues if thou wilt beholde
Peruse this tabel hanging bye
Which will the same to the unfold
By her good lyfe learne thou to die.*

Ætatis sue, 40.

Above the gallery is suspended a funeral escutcheon of the arms of Blackett, with this inscription :



"Sir William Blackett, baronet, burges, alderman, and sometimes maior of Newcastle upon Tyne, dep'ted this life the 16 day of May, 1680. By his last will did bequeath to the poor of the pariah of St. Gyles (Hilda) in Hartinpoole, forty shillings yearly for ever."*

* *This sum is regularly received by the overseers.*

Against the north wall are placed two effigies in stone, (recently removed from the church-yard) which are so defaced, that little room is now left for conjecture concerning them. The more perfect figure is habited in ecclesiastical vestments, holding in one hand a glove,* and in the other a scroll, with

* An ingenious friend has suggested the probability that the principal figure is intended for one of the family of Robert Purglove, suffragan bishop of Hull, the last prior of Gisburn, who founded the corporation of Jesus, at Guisburn, endowed it with lands and houses, at Hartlepool, in the year 1561. He died May 2, 1579, and was buried in the chancel of Tyddeswell church, in Derbyshire, where is the "pourtrayture of a bishop in brass in his habit," and at his feet this inscription :—

the illegible remains of an inscription : an angel appears supporting a pillow on which his head rests, and a dog is placed, sleeping at his feet. The other is meant apparently to represent a female, whose hands are joined together on the breast in the attitude of prayer.



"Under this Stone as here doth ly, a Corps sometime of Fame,
In Tiddeswall bred and born truly, Robert Pursglove by Name,
And there brought up by Parents Care at Schoole and Learning trad,
Till afterwards by Uncle dear to London he was had :
Who William Bradshaw hight by Name in Paul's which did him place,
And there at Schoole did him maintain full thrice 8 years whole space ;
And then into the Abbeye was placed as I wis,
In Southwark call'd, where it doth ly, Saint Mary Overis ;
To Oxford then, who did him send into that Colledge right,
And there 14 Years did him find, which Corpus Christi hight :
From thence at Length away he went a Clerke of Learning great,
To Guisburn Abbey straight was sent, and plac'd in Prior's Seat ;
Bishop of Hull he was also, Archdeacon of Nottingham,
Provost of Rotheram Colledge too, of York eak Suffragan :
Two Gramer Schooles he did ordain with Land for to endure,
One Hospitall for to maintain twelve impotent and poor.
O Guisburn thou, with Tiddeswall Town lement and mourn ye may,
For this said Clerke of great Renown lyeth here compact in Clay :
Though cruel Death hath now down brought this Body which here doth ly,
Yet Trump of Fame stay can he nought to sound his praise on high.

*Qui legis hunc Verrum credbo reliquum memor eris
Vile Cadaver sum, tuque Cadaver eris.*

AND ROUND THE VERGE OF THE STONE :

Christ is to me as Life on Earth, and death to me is Gainc,
Because I trust through him alone Salvation to obtaine ;
So brittle is the State of Man, so soon it doth decay,
So all the Glory of this World must pass and fade away."

*Statues of the Hospital, &c. of Guisburn, p. 18.—v. Athena
Oxon. 1. p. 706, and Pilkington's Devon. 1. p. 410.*

Robert Pursglove, alias Sylvester, suffragan bishop of Hull, the last prior (of Gisburn) surrendered this convent, Dec. 22, 1540, and had a pension of £166 18s. 4d. which he enjoyed in 1558.—*Stephen's Mon.*

The font, made of Yorkshire entrochal or encrinal marble, of a chaste and elegant shape, was "the gift of George Bowes, Esq. 1728."* The communion plate consists of one large pewter flaggon, a silver chalice, and a silver paten; the latter was "the gift of Mr. Calib Readshaw, of Richmond, January 18, 1726." In the belfrey are three bells,† cast by Lester and Pack, 1764, all cracked, whose tones are truly discordant and melancholy.

* Mayor of Hartlepool in 1732, and 1754, v. p. 92.

† May 19, 1760. "It is *unanimously* agreed by the *majority* of the vestry gentlemen that one bell is not sufficient for divine service," and therefore order that two old bells shall be sent to London, to procure another in their place.—*Churchwarden's accounts*.

CHURCH-YARD.



"There is a large table monument of blue marble, under the east window, with the arms of Brus, but without inscription, which was in the old chancel."* The arms certainly resemble those borne by that branch of the family which was established at Skelton Castle, who held occasionally the custody of Hartlepool.

At a short distance are the remains of two similar figures to those which are now in the church, wanting, however, the scroll and the dog.

Enclosed within an iron railing, are the remains of Robert Rolland, Esq. of Arbroath, in Scotland; his body was found floating in the bay, July 2, 1811. He is supposed to have fallen from a cliff near Arbroath, on the 20th day of May preceding.

The church-yard abounds with the inspirations of the "unlettered muse;" of which the following are the most striking:—

Ye, who've lost a tender mother,
Faithful wives, or friends most true,
Come! for how should any other
Sympathize with us like you!
Ye who still possess such treasures,
Prize them while they are possess'd:
We, alas! have lost those pleasures—
But the name of God be blessed!

* Hutchinson's History of Durham, v. 3, p. 36.

The upper slab which is 9 feet 3 inches in length, by 5 feet 9 inches in breadth, seems to be of the Frosterly marble (in Weardale;) the marmor nigrum coralii refertum of Da Costa.

Several stone coffins have been dug up in various parts of the church-yard; in one of which was discovered a human figure; on exposure to the air it crumbled to dust, leaving a pair of boots, however, which seemed to bespeak a person of the monastic profession, who were generally interred in boots, and wrapped in a cowl.—*Vide Milner's Winchester*, v. 2. p. 70.

On a Sailor.

Here I safe at anchor ride,
 With many of our fleet;
 Yet once again we must set sail
 Our admiral Christ to meet.

Another.

He hath gain'd his port and is at ease,
 And scap'd the dangers of the seas;
 His glass was run, his time was gone,
 Which to my thought did no man wrong.

On a child aged 8 months.

Blest, happy infant, thy dear life was short,
 But none can bring of thee an ill report.

On a Tombstone, erected to the memory of a young woman who was betrothed, but died before she was married.

Here is my tomb, pray look and see,
 He that erected this did love me,
 All the world may plainly see.

On a Stone scarcely legible, the deceased is described as being

"Learned in all useful science,
 Wise, witty, and polite."

And on another, the following lamentation is expressed:—

What pensive grief I feel, my son most dear,
 To think French prison does detain you there:
 My ardent wish before I left this life
 Was you to see and your beloved wife,
 Your two twin boys, their names by me approv'd,
 The names of those whom I so truly lov'd—
 Nicholas, Nathaniel, names still dear to me:
 May heaven protect and grant you liberty.

The following quaint Epitaph is still remembered, though it is no longer legible.

"She was ——— but room forbids to tell you what,
 Think what a wife should be ——— and she was that."

The view from the church-yard is peculiarly grand and interesting: it embraces a vast extent of the ocean, together with the vale of Cleveland, the high lands of Yorkshire, surmounted by Roseberry Topping,* the mouth of the Tees, and the

* "Roseberry Topping, which is a mark to the seamen, and an almanack to the vail, for they have thys oulds ryme common,

"When Roseberrye Toppinge wears a cappe

"Let Cleveland then beware a clappe:

"thoe indeed yt seldome hath a cloude on yt that some yll weather shortly followeth yt not.—*MS. in Bib. Cot. Jul. 455, quoted in Grave's Cleveland.*

Roseberry is 1488 feet above the level of the sea.—*Grave's Cleveland.*

villages of Redcar, Coatham, and Seaton Carew. In summer the ships successively passing and repassing, with the numerous fishing boats returning from their labours, form an agreeable and animated scene; the "busy hum of men" is heard, and the imagination feels an instinctive sympathy with their hopes and fears, all directed towards the same object.

The eye wanders with delight on a picture so diversified, and when sated with the pleasures of the various perspective, turns with melancholy retrospection to the "frail memorials" which claim "the passing tribute of a sigh," and to the uncertainty and mutability of human existence, which

Like to the bubble in the brook;
Or in a glass much like a look;
Or like the shuttle in the hand;
Or like the writing in the sand;
Or like a thought, or like a dream;
Or like the gliding of the stream:
E'en such is man, who lives by breath.
Is here, now there, in life and death;
The bubble's burst, the look's forgot,
The shuttles flung, the writing's blot;
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The water glides, ——— man's life is done.

Life is a shadow that departeth, a dream of error, the fruitless labour of imagined existence.*

* *Russian Funeral Service. v. K. Porter.*

VICARS OF HART,* (CUM HARTLEPOOL.)

Joh. de Wyrkesall.

Joh. de Cotoun, 1353 p. res. Wyrkesall.

†Joh. Hall, oc. 1417.

Joh. Easingwald, oc. 1418, 1444.

Rob. Sornbie, 1501.

Will. Wilson, canonicus.

‡Ra. Todde, L. L. B. 1537, p. m. Wilson.

Will. Hardyn, cl. 1554, p. res. Todde.

§Joh. Robson, cl. 1584, p. m. Hardyn, pres. Q. Eliz.

Gabriel Price, 1598.

||John Leake, A. M. 1613.

¶Edward Young, cl. 1626, pres. K. Charles I.

Edward Smathwaite, A. B. 1661, pres. K. Charles II.

* Hart church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The King patron. King's books £11 17s. 1d. Tenth's £1 8s. 8½d.

† Thomas Leya, &c. spiritual vicar, granted to John Hall, canon regular, and perpetual vicar of the parochial church of Hart, in consequence of certain lawful reasons, and particularly on account of a journey to the city of Rome, which he had promised to perform in person, to visit the threshold of the Apostles, leave of absence from his benefice for one year, provided nevertheless that the church of Hart, with the chapels dependent, should on no account be neglected. South Aukl. Nov. 11, 1417.

Regr. Langley, p. 285.

‡ Presented by Anthony Bellysis, Doctor of Laws, true patron for this turn, by reason of the right of presentation made to him by the Prior and convent of Gisburn. Admitted by Bishop Tunstall.—*Randall's MSS.*

§ Sir John Martyne, clerk, is mentioned in Hart Register, as having served "in the three years next ensuing" from 1580, "untill the xxii day of June, in which day John Robson, clerk, was inducted Vyccar here in Anno Domini, 1584."

John Robson, Vicar of Hart, and Alice Green, were married Feb. 28, 1602.

Greatham Parish Register.

John Robson was buried in the chancel at Hart, Nov. 20, 1605.—*Hart Parish Register.*

|| Buried September 25, 1626.—*Hart Parish Register.*

¶ Buried April 20, 1653.—*Hart Parish Register.*

In the list of Vicars of Hart, published by Hutchinson (vol 3. p. 85.) from Randall's MSS. Bowey an intruder, ejected for non-conformity, is mentioned as the successor of Edward Young. In "an exact catalogue of the names of several ministers lately ejected out of their livings, because they could not conform for conscience sake," printed MDCLXIII. Mr. Bowey is mentioned as having been ejected from *Ethwicks*.

*Stephen Woodifield, oc. 1689.

Richard Werge, A. M. oc. 1723.

†John Morland, cl. A. M. 1735, p. res. Werge.

Benjamin Pye, B. C. L. 1770, p. m. Morland.

Richard Ridley, A. M. 1808, p. m. Pye.

‡Edward Moises, A. M. 1811, p. res. Ridley.

CURATES OF HARTLEPOOL.

§John Wilkinson, oc. 1609.

||——Boyd, oc. 1643.

¶Perceval Donkinge, 1669.

——Saunders, oc. 1685.

**Thomas Shewell, 1689.

Philip Raper, oc. 1690.

Stephen Woodifield, oc. 1712.

Walter Burn, oc. 1714.

John Wilkinson, oc. 1719.

Isaac Johnson, oc. 1731.

* Of the ancient family of Woodifield, alias Weedifield, of the parish of Bishop Middleham, where the name was once exceedingly numerous; many of them died in the great plague or visitation in the year 1597. About a century and a half ago, Nicholas Woodifield, then tenant of a small farm at Mainsforth, is said to have become suddenly rich by the following strange circumstance. During the hay harvest, having gone accidentally to a neighbouring well, to procure a draught of water, he let his rake drop, which struck upon something metallic. He immediately sent his servant girl home, and taking off his brogues, he contrived to make two purses of them, which after having descended into the well, he filled with broad pieces of gold. With this money, so unexpectedly acquired, he is said to have purchased the manor of Trimdon, of the Ropers. This estate is now by maternal descent the property of William Beckwith, Esq. of Herrington.

† His only daughter and heiress, Sarah, married Ralph Bowser, of Auckland, alderman of Durham.

‡ The respectable and learned master of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

§ John Wilkinson, clerk, *curat* here, and Jane Hume, mar. 20th Sep. 1609.

|| Edward, the son of Mr. Boyd, *curate*, bap. Mar. 12, 1648.

¶ Memorandum—Yt Par. Donkinge, came to Hertinpool, to be minister there in ye years 1669, being March ye 9th.

March 27, 1685, he was buried in the church.

** May 20, 1689. Mem.—That I Thomas Shewell, clk. Anglo Hibernus being driven from Ireland, was heere recd. *curat*.—*p. me Thomas Shewell*.

Hugh Petrie, oc. 1745.

John Thomas, oc. 1754.

William Adey, oc. 1759.

George Scollough, oc. 1761.

Henry Crookbain, oc. 1767.

William Harrison, 1770.

Benjamin Lumley, M. A. 1797.

I. H. Dickenson, M. A. 1806.

N. I. Hollingsworth, M. A. 1807, perp. cur.

William Wilson, 1812, perp. cur.

The benefice of Hartlepool does not exceed £200 per annum. Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, by will, dated June 24, 1720, gave "the yearly sum of £10 a piece for the augmenta'con of twelve poor rectories, vicaridges, small livings, or curacies in the diocese of Durham," and his executors extended to Hartlepool the benefit of his testamentary disposition, March 4, 1723. In the following year an accession was received from the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty of £200; the Vicar of Hart and others giving a similar amount, which sums were expended in 1727, in the purchase of lands at Bishop Middleham.* "This purchase was appropriated to the curacy of Hartlepool exclusively; the Vicar of Hart, the mother church, being precluded from receiving directly or indirectly any profit or benefit from the purchase."† In 1812, a further augmentation of £800 was received from the Parliamentary Grants, which was ordered to be vested in the purchase of land: and in 1814, an additional augmentation of £1000 being the amount of a munificent donation of £200 from the Bishop of Durham; £200 from the trustees of the estates of the late Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and £600 from Queen Anne's bounty.

These successive grants and donations, together with the surplice fees, belong of distinct right to the perpetual curacy:

* The incumbents of Castle Eden, Pitlington, and Hartlepool, have an equal share in this estate, which lets at about £125 per annum.

† Letter from the Secretary of the Bounty office, August 30, 1806.

the vicarial tithes* of the township have, however, been received by the incumbent for many years past. The present Vicar of Hart, as well as several of his predecessors, have occasionally claimed the tithes: but in consideration of the poverty of the benefice, they have not persevered further than the assertion of their undisputed claim. The right of nomination belongs to the Vicar of Hart.

* The monks of Tinmouth enjoyed the tythes of Hertnes, which were confirmed to them by a charter of King John.—*Brand's Newcastle*, v. 2. p. 18.

A contest between the monks of Tinmouth, and the prior and canons of Guisburn, concerning the tithes, was decided by arbitration, in 1212—*v. Burton's Mon. Ebor.* p. 846, & *Hutchinson's Hist. Durham*, v. 8. 19. The Impropriator of the parish of Hart receives the tithe of fish. In 1651, Rd. Viscount Lumley obtained a decree of the Court of Exchequer, at Durham, to compel the payment of the twentieth part of the fishery at Hartlepool, until the Fishermen should try the right at law. In 1719 (May 4, Durham) on the refusal of Hunter and others to pay the tithe, the right was tried. The Earl of Scarborough, as impropriator of the Parish of Hart, claimed 12d. in the pound for all fish caught at sea, and brought into the port of Hartlepoole, and there sold, and the twentieth part of all fish caught by the fishermen of the parish and sold elsewhere; all reasonable charges being first deducted. The fishermen submitted the legality of the custom to the court. The evidence was read, by which the fishermen admitted, that there was a customary payment in lieu of all tithes; but what those payments were, did not clearly appear. The court proposed 12d. in the pound, or a twentieth part, and the same being agreed to on both sides, the court decreed the tithes accordingly.—*Wood's Tithe Causes*, v. 2. p. 116.

Mr. Pocock receives at present 8s. annually from the possessor of every coble.

1770. The manor and rectory impropriate of Hart, &c. let at £2058 7s. per ann. subject to a fee farm rent of £23 12s. It contains 8416 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, free from all tithes except one-third part of the tithes of wool and lamb due to the vicar. The estate is bounded by the sea for three miles.—*Hutchinson's History of Durham*, v. 8, p. 22. The estate of George Pocock, Esq. commonly called "Hart Lordship," has been considerably increased since 1770, and the whole extent is at present 4165 acres, 8 roods, and 39 perches; this includes however the Dalton Percy estate of 145 acres, 7 perches, and 351 acres 1 rood of land between high and low water mark.

King Charles I. granted for life to Queen Henrietta Maria, 14th of March, 1626. "Totum illud annualem redditum sive feudum firmum nostrum viginti duarum librarum de rectoria & ecclesia de Hart & Hartlepoole in ep'u Dunelmensi nobis hereditibus & successoribus nostris exeuntium & solubilium."—*Rymer's Fœd.* vol. xviii.

Extracts from the Parish Register, &c. regarding the church.

Sept. 11, 1680. John Lord Bishoppe of Durham (Howson) came to visit at Hartinpoole.

October 15, 1749. A confirmation was held by the Right Rev. Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester; confirmed 605 persons.

1760. The Hon. James Lumley, gave £5 towards a clock.

1766. In the parish accounts of this year appears a singular and characteristic charge, for the journey of a church-warden to the visitation:—For a *vage* to Durham, 5s. 6d."

THE CHAPEL OF ST. HELEN.*

This chapel is stated to have been on the warren. According to local tradition, a church once stood near the Freeman's or St. Helen's Well, in the Far-well Field, where the ground at present is considerably elevated, and where many hewn stones are constantly discovered, which renders it highly probable that this was the site of the chapel in question.

* William de Brus, for the support of a light at the great altar at Gisburn, gave his chapel of *St. Helen*, that is on the warren here.—*Burton's Monast. Ebor.* p. 846.

Robert, son of Robert Palmer de Hertypool, by the consent of Emma, his wife, gave all his land and houses on the west side of *St. Elens* church here.

Martin Fuller, de Hertypole, gave his land on the north side; and Alice his daughter, released her dower in the same lands, which were confirmed by Robert de Brus, Lord of Anand.—*Burton's Monas. Ebor.* p. 169.

Ralph de Whitwell, a bastard, ordered his executors by will, to sell a messuage with its appurtenances, in Hartlepool, to raise a stipend for the support of a chaplain to pray for him, in the chapel of St. Helen, as long as the money would last. At his death, Bishop Beaumont seized the messuage, and kept it as an escheat: but Bishop Bury (April 12, 1336) allowed the validity of the will, having found by an inquisition before Simon de Grymesby, his steward, that it had been demised ten months before the decease of the testator.—*Sheriff's Rolle.*

THE FRIARY.

St. Francis, who was born A. D. 1182, was the founder of the Franciscan, Grey, or Minor Friars. They derived the first of these names from their founder, the second from their clothing, and the third they assumed out of pretended humility. They are generally supposed to have first arrived in England, in the year 1224. Their dress consisted of a loose garment, and cowl of grey cloth, to which was added a cloak when they left the convent; they tied a cord round the waist and went barefooted; they were mendicants, and each brother on his admission was obliged to give the most convincing proofs of his sincerity, by selling his property, and distributing the money among the poor.*

The Friary of Hartlepool is noticed by Bishop Tanner,† as having been “founded before A. D. 1275;” and it is stated by Mr. Ritson,‡ in a quotation from a manuscript in the British Museum,§ that the “frierage of Hartlepool was founded by the same Robert de Bruse, (sc. founder of Gisburn) being Grey Friars of the order Sainte Fraunces, as I am thereof informed; and for the value of the same house you shall know at my coming upp.” This would appear to be part of a letter from some commissioner sent to examine the Friary previous to the dissolution of the religious houses ;|| and though it is very

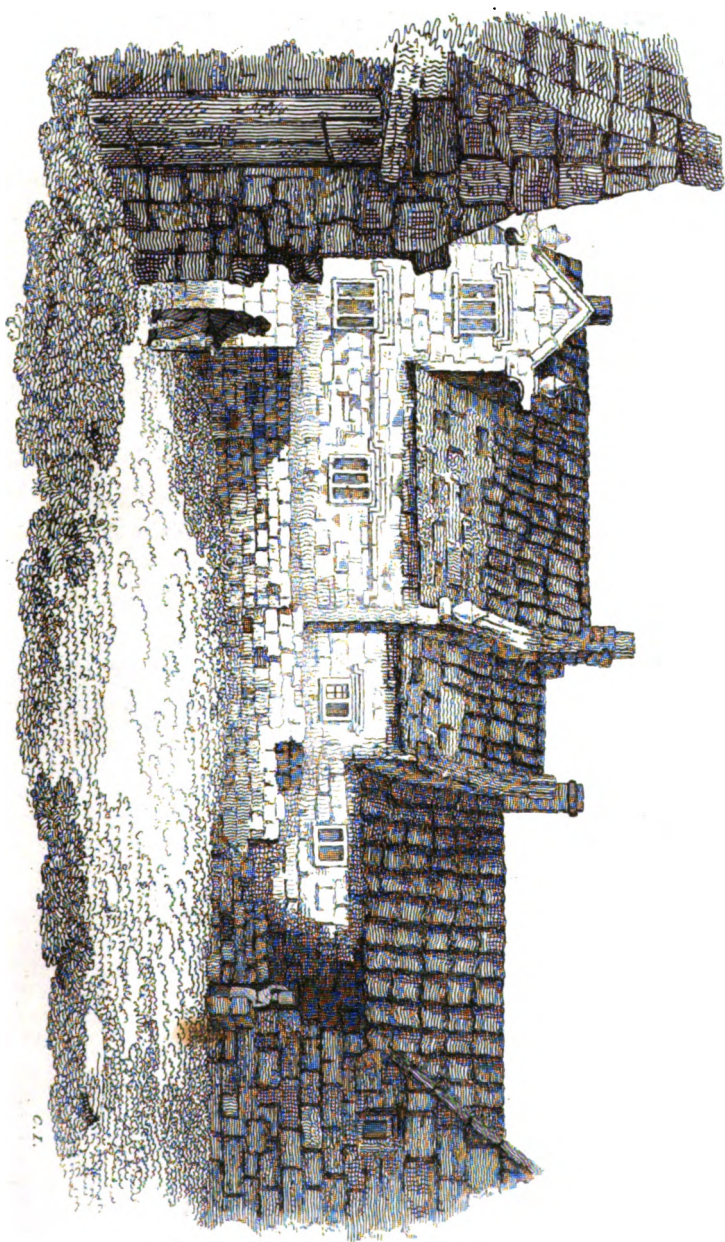
* Vide Brand's Newcastle, &c.

† Notitia Monastica.

‡ Joseph Ritson, Esq. was born at Stockton, in the county of Durham: he was an “industrious and intelligent critic,” and added to a considerable share of acuteness, a mind of “indefatigable research.” He died Sept. 1806, in a deplorable state of mental derangement.—*v. Nichol's Literary Anecdotes*, v. 8, p. 850.

§ Bibl. Cotton, Julius 2. ii.

|| Nothing could exceed the severity with which this inquisition was conducted. West has printed, in his History of the abbey of Furness, copies of many original papers, relative to the visitation of the monasteries. It may be sufficient to mention, that Layton, and his *worthy* coadjutor, Lee, were impowered to submit no fewer than eighty-six queries to each trembling abbot. It was a matter of course, corrupted as religion then was, that to some of these questions a satisfactory answer could not be



Stary.

natural to conclude that the Friary was founded by one of the family of Brus, yet it could not possibly have taken place during the life-time of the founder of Gisburn, who died many years before the birth of St. Francis.

The Friary must have been established previous to the year 1258, as in that year a chapter of the order was holden at Narbonne; when, in the enumeration of their houses in England, Hartlepool is mentioned as being under the custody of Newcastle,* so that in all probability Robert de Brus, the sixth of that name, was the founder.

There are no records extant with regard to the condition of the Friary, until its dissolution, and the fragments which occur scarcely continue the chain of its existence: a few notices of those who "gifted the shrine for their soul's repose," however, remain to be adduced.†

given, and no satisfactory answer was wanted. The revenue and not the reformation of religious houses was the object in view. Richard Layton was of the family of Laton, of West Laton, near Richmond. To this circumstance he alludes, when soliciting Cromwell, the Vicar-General, for the appointment of joint visitor with Dr. Lee: "Ther ys (says he) nether monasterie, sell, priorie, nor any other religieuse howse in the north, but ether Doctor Lee, or I, have familer acqauyntance within x or xii mylls of hit; so that no knaverie can be hyde from us in that contre,—oure frends and kynsooks be disposyde in those p'ties in everye place redy to assyste us if any stoborne or sturdy carle might perchaunce be fownde a rebellior." This *meritorious* person was afterwards rector of Sedgefield.

*Brand's Newcastle, v. 1. p. 332.

"The custody or wardenship of Newcastle had nine monasteries," one of which was "Hartlepoole monastery, in the bishoprick of Durham."—*Stephen's Monas. Ang.* v. 1 p. 96.—*Bourne's Newcastle*, p. 83.

† Every church whether monastic or parochial carefully entered a list of its benefactors in the calendar prefixed to its common missal. In one which appears to have belonged originally to the church of Hutton Rudby, in Cleveland, is the following quaint entry:—

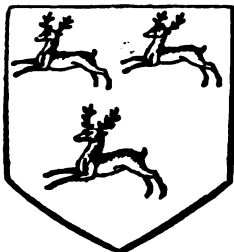
Whoso owne me that dothe loke
I am the showrche of Rudbyys bowke
Whoso doth say the contrary
I reporte me to awll the parysahyng by.

A few extracts from the numerous obits of this curious calender, will not be devoid of interest.

xxx Jani. Obitus Thome Laton de Sexhowe armigeri qui obiit Ao dñ'i MCCCCXXIIII. litera dominicalis A. cujus a'ie p'picietur deus amen.

vii Ap. Obitus d'ni Cuthberti Conyers decretor' doctoris nec non archidiaconi

"In the year 1275, Walter de Merton, by will, left ten marks to the Friars here. In 1372, John Oggill, by his will, commanded that his body should be buried in the cemetery of the church of the Friars Minors, and gave to the Friars five marks.* In 1423, Robert Wyclyf,† master of Kepyer hospital, near Durham, and Rector of Hutton Rudby, in Cleveland, by his will, dated 8th September, gave twenty shillings to the mendicant Friars of Allerton, Richmond, and Hartlepool."



In the year 1476, John Trollop,‡ of Thornley, by his will dated at "Hartilpole," October 30, (which is attested by Richard Vavasour, mayor of Hartlepool) bequeathed his soul to the virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Cuthbert, and all the blessed company of heaven, and

Karliu' ac ecia' Rector' Eccliar' pochialiu' de Rudby et Weyn qui obiit Anno Domini MCCCCCXVII littera dominicalis D. cujus ale p'priet' deus amen.

iii Jul. Obitus d'ni Thome Lovell utriusq' juris doctoris et rector' ecc'lie de Rudby qui obiit. Ao. Dn'i MD. vicesimo quarto, &c.

For all these doubtless, as the day returned in the revolving year,

Mass was sung, and prayers were said,
And solemn requiem for the dead;
And bells tolled out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal;
And ever in the office close

The hymn of intercession rose. *Lay of the last Minstrel.*

The writer has only in one instance departed from the regular plan, to enter a common occurrence. xii Sept. Bellu' q' vocatur fiodu' Ao. dni' MCCCCXIII.

* In dei nomine, Amen. Ego Johannes de Oggill die veneris post festum S. Matthei Apostoli A. D. 1378, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum.

Imprimus. do & lego animam meam Deo & B. Mariæ Virgini ac omnibus sanctis & corpus meum ad sepeliend' in cimiterio ecclesie fratrum minor. de Hertilpole.

Item. lego pro distributione pauperum & convocatione vicinorum die sepulture mee xx marc.

Item. lego ordini fratrum minorum de Hertilpole v marc.—*Dr. Hunter's MSS.*

† This affords a striking example of the difference in religious opinion which frequently prevails in the same family. The illustrious John Wickliffe, the reformer, probably the uncle, but certainly the very near relative of this Robert, had directed the whole of his learning and abilities towards exposing the vices and corrupt habits of this particular order. "I shall not die, but live, and still further declare the evil deeds of the friars," said he, to a party of sycophants, who, when he was once severely indisposed, forced themselves into his bed-room and demanded to hear his recantation.

‡ The family of Trollop is supposed to have come from Lincolnshire, in which

desired that his body might be buried with the Friars Minors at Hartlepool; he likewise gave "to the Freers of Hertilpoole xs. to syng a trentall* for his soule."

A letter from William, the guardian of the Friary, to Sir

county there is still a baronet of that name. John Trollop, great-grandfather of John, who desired burial among the friars of Hartlepool, acquired Thornley by a marriage with Margaret Lumley, in 1392, and his descendants continued in possession of that property, until the attainder of John Trollop, for his share in the northern rebellion in 1569. His life was spared, but the estate was granted away by the crown. The grantee, it is said, came down to take possession. Old Trollop and several of his kinsfolk, met the Londoner on the verge of the estate, disguised like countrymen, and received him with marks of great respect as their new landlord, conducted him into the house, feasted him, and at length made him drunk. When the contents of Old Thornlaw and Great Harry pot* had taken full effect, and the new landlord was reduced to a state of insensibility, his obsequious tenants bound him hand and foot, placed him on horseback, and carried him to Hartlepool, where other friends were in readiness to receive them, and he was immediately carried on board a light skiff. The next morning he had full time to ruminate upon the baleful effects of Thornley pot, under the pangs of a severe fit of sea sickness, on his voyage to Flanders, whither he was actually transported, and from whence he did not return before Old Trollop had in some measure made his peace with the court, and had obtained a lease for life of the Thornley estate.† Trollop died in 1611, when his grandson, John Trollop succeeded as heir of entail and established his right against the crown leasees by a trial at bar before a jury of Berkshire. This younger Trollop had two sons killed in the service of Charles I. and II. at Wigan and Oxford. His eldest son John Trollop, was outlawed for killing William Selby, of Newcastle, in a duel at White-hall-dike-nook. In 1678, he sold Thornley to John Spearman, Esq. for £1500; and dying in 1688, at West Herrington, was brought to Kelloe, and buried in Thornley porch, at the charge of the said John Spearman. During the rebellion in 1569, two of the family of Trollop, both ecclesiastics, endeavouring to escape from pursuit, were drowned in a pool at Sherburn, which still retains the name of Priest-pool. There is a great cavern in the rock at Thornley, which communicates with the site of the chapel, now occupied by the milk-house, from some similar circumstance called Knight's Hole.

* *These were two notable pots of great capacity which had been frequently bequeathed by will, and had long descended as heir-looms in the house of Thornley. —Surtees' Durham, vol. 1. p. 85, 86.*

† *A somewhat similar circumstance is recorded (Gent. Magazine) of Sir Nicholas Cripe, who was carried off in broad-day light from his house at Quekes, on the Isle of Thanet, and imprisoned for several years in France, before his relations could procure his release. This happened in the time of Cromwell.*

* A service of thirty masses.

The friars followed folke that were rich,
And folke that were poor at litlle price they set;
And no cors in the kirke yard ne kirke was buried,
But quick he bequeath'd them ought, or quit part of his debt.

Pier's Plowman's Vision.

Robert Claxton, of Horden, and his lady, dated July 5, 1479, affords a curious document of the spiritual power which he possessed, and also gives a very lamentable view of the state of religion at that period.*

The Friary of Hartlepole was dissolved in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. when it was granted to John D'Oyly and John Scudamore,† at which period the establishment consisted of

* To the liberal kindness of Robert Sartees, Esq. I am indebted for this letter of pardon and forgiveness, translated from the original Latin, which is given in the first vol. of his History of the county of Durham, p. 27.

"To the venerable Sir Robert Claxton, knight, and to the Lady Anne, his consort.

"Brother William, the guardian and servant of the friars minors, of Hartlepole, greeting, and wishing that after the meritorious acts of this life, they may obtain a celestial kingdom. Forasmuch as the most holy father in Christ, Sixtus the fourth, by Divine Providence Pope, hath generously granted in his apostolic benevolence to our brother and sisters, having suffragan letters, that each of them may select for themselves a suitable confessor, who may absolve them, and each of them, from all and every crime, excess, and sin, in all cases reserved to the apostolical see, once only in this year, to wit from the fourth day of the month of April; but in other years as often as it shall be necessary; and enjoin salutary penance. And forasmuch as he hath also indulgently granted by his apostolic letters, that the same or any other confessor whom they have thought proper to choose, may be able to grant a plenary remission of all their sins when at the point of death. I, therefore, considering the devotion, which through reverence of Christ, ye have towards our order, sincere, and accepting your good intentions, receive you as brother and sister, with the full suffrages of my brethren through the tenour of these presents, in life as well as in death, that you may fully enjoy the above-mentioned apostolical privileges and favours, and the benefit of all spiritual blessings according to the form and effect of the same, to the salvation of your souls. Adding nevertheless, out of especial favour, that after your death the exhibition of these present letters may be made in our chapter, that the same recommendation may be made for you which is there usually made for our deceased brethren. Farewell in Christ Jesus. Given in our chapter on the 5th day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1479."

On the seal is inscribed

"S. GARDIANI FRATRUM MINORUM DE HERT."

On the back is written—"May our Lord J. H. S. Christ who gave to his disciples the power of binding and loosing, himself absolve thee. And by the authority of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and by the virtue of this bull and papal indulgence, and by the whole power of the church, I absolve thee from all thy sins, confessed and unconfessed, and those which thou wouldst wish to confess if they should occur to thy memory. And I grant thee a plenary absolution and remission as far as the keys of the church extend in this part, so that thou mayest be absolved before the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ, and mayest have eternal life, and mayest live for ever."

† v. Tanner's Not. Mon.

In Speed's catalogue of the religious houses, colleges, &c. suppressed by Henry

one keeper and eighteen brethren, whose earthly possessions sufficiently prove their adherence to the rules of the order of St. Francis.

* Hartilpoyle grey froers,	Keeper.	Clere valew of ye possessions
The number of the p'sons	Richard Threlkeld.	over and above the annual reprises.
with their pensions,		iiii£ vs. viii£.
xviii. confr.	The clere money remayning of ye yerely	
ii£ viis.	possessions iiiis. viii£.	
The stok, store, domestical stuff with detts recov'ed	.....	ii£ iis. iiiid.
Rewardes with pentons paid unto the..... [q. ]	.....	xls.
The remayner of the prices of goodes and catels	.....	xlis. iiiid.
Leade and bells.	Lead xii foth. Belles ii.	
Wodde and underwoddes	ii£.	
Plate and jewels	xxviii£. viiiid.	

There are no visible remains at present to denote either the precise site of the Friary, of its dependent church, or even of its cemetery. The present building, which is now called the Friary or Friarage, bears certainly no resemblance to a religious house, being most probably, according to Hutchinson, "the shell of a mansion belonging to the lay proprietors, built after the suppression." In the old walls, however, which surround the Friary grounds, many fragments of ancient masonry are still visible; and the extensive foundations which protrude above the surface between the present mansion and the Friary barn, may probably denote the site of the Friary. This place is also presumed to have been the previous situation of the monastery.†

A part of the present desolate mansion is occupied as a poor-house, which, together with the land enclosed by the Friarage walls, are under the guardianship of the corporation, subject

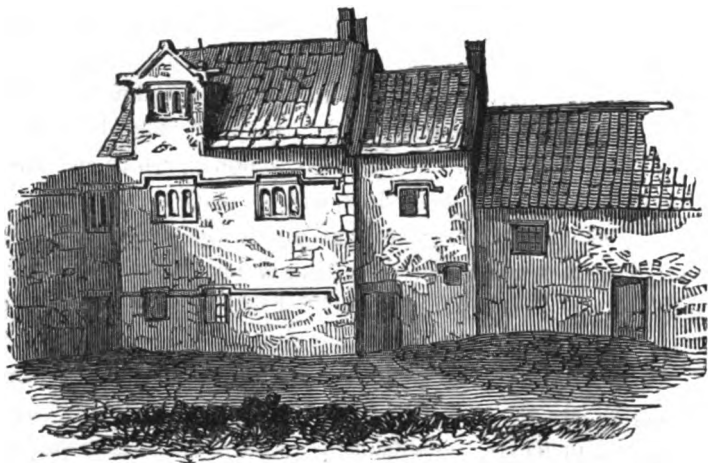
VIII. the friary at Hartlepool is described as a "Monastery," founded by "Hieu, a religious woman," evidently confounding the "Monastery" with the "Friary," altho' several centuries intervened between the periods of their respective existence.

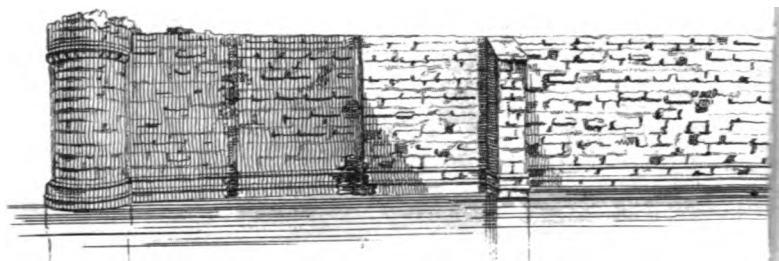
* From a MS. in the Cotton, Library Brit. Musæum, communicated by Robert Surtees, Esq.

† Vide p. 10.

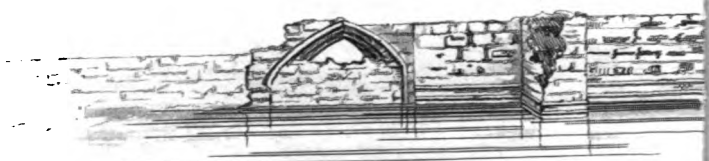
to a fee farm rent of £2 10s. 9d.* There is a very excellent well belonging to the Friary, 48 feet deep and six feet square, formed of hewn stone, supposed to have been made there when the house was in a flourishing state. The garden, which was perhaps the cemetery, produces the best reputed ribston pippins in the county of Durham.

* This rent, together with many others of a similar nature, was sold Dec. 3, 1688, by the trustees for the sale of his Majesty's fee farm rents, &c. to Thomas, Earl of Danby, (afterwards Marq. of Cærmearthen and Duke of Leeds.) It is stated in the deeds to be payable out freeridge, alias freridge, house and lands in the bishoprick of Durham, then paid by William Readahow, and which rents, &c. had been settled on her Majesty Q. Catharine Dowager for her life, as her jointure, so that the reversion and inheritance thereof was to vest in possession after her decease. This rent was recently purchased from the present Duke of Leeds, by Mr. George Meadley, the biographer of Algernon Sidney and Dr. Paley.





Walls on the W



Walls on the



V.I.E.V

THE WALLS.

THE general history of Hartlepool having been traced at considerable length, it will not be necessary to enter into any further examination of the conjectures which have been hazarded with regard to the Roman origin of Hartlepool; and although the monastery was in existence at a very early period, yet there is no historical evidence to prove that any walls or fortifications were formed by the Saxons. The Normans were a warlike race, who would readily perceive the advantageous position of Hartlepool; not only strong by nature, but easily improveable by the assistance of art. The peculiar situation of the county likewise, placed under the immediate dominion of the bishops, whose authority was only surpassed by the regal prerogative, would naturally incline them to render secure and defensible the "maritime key of the palatinate." In consequence, however, of the frequent disputes between the bishops and the sovereigns of England, Hartlepool was occasionally severed from the jurisdiction of the see, and placed under the authority of the crown, so that the tenure of the immediate lord of the manor of Hart (including Hartlepool) varied according to the existing circumstances of the bishopric. The earliest account of the walls of Hartlepool is taken from a MS.* quoted by Mr. Ritson, (whose integrity in quotation has never been disputed) which states that "Robert de Brus,"† (the lord of the manor of Hart, &c.) "grandson of William, builded the haven and wall about the towne of Hertlepole, with ten towers on eche syde of the haven, and a chayne to be drawne between them near the haven, which haven would hold a C sayle." If this record may be considered authentic, the period for the erection of the walls would be limited between the years 1245 and 1295; and as they bear a striking resemblance to the walls of Newcastle upon Tyne, which are

* Bib. Cotton. Julius 2. ii. British Museum.

† Vide p. 27.

attributed to the reign of Edward I.* this account assumes a considerable degree of probability.

As the pier was not built before the year 1473,† the haven would offer the only security for shipping; and it is natural to conclude that this haven, or inner harbour, was in existence when Bishop Pudsey's auxiliaries arrived from Flanders, in 1174,‡ and was even at this period capable of defence, and affording safety; as many years previous to this, ships are mentioned belonging to Hartlepool.§ The walls and fortifications of Hartlepool soon became objects of national importance, and were frequently supported and repaired by grants of murage from the crown.|| During the successive wars, which were carried on by the three ambitious Edwards, against the independence of Scotland, the situation of Hartlepool would naturally encrease its importance; and frequent records are extant stating the transport of provisions, &c. from this port, to various garrison towns in Scotland which were in possession of the English.

In the early part of the reign of Edward II. William le Betour¶ was appointed to take the command of all ships in the

* History of Durham, v. 8. p. 20.

† Vide chapter on "The Pier."

‡ Vide p. 22.

§ Whitby, *Hartlepool*, and some other towns on the east coast, possessed vessels and other property of which they were robbed by Esteyn, king of Norway, about the year 1153.—*Snorro Hist. Magni Blinda. c. 20.*—*Macpherson's Annals of Commerce.*

|| Anno 9. Regis Edward II. Muragium pro villa de Hertilpole.

18. Edward II. Murag. pro majore de Hartilpol.

19. Edward II. Murag. pro villa de Hertilpole.

4. Edward III. do.

18. Edward III. do.

38. Edward III. Mur. pro hominibus de Hertilpol.

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.

Amongst a variety of licenses in the Rotuli Scotie, lately published by an order of Parliament, is a permission from Edward III. in his 18th year, to Manser Marmyon, parson of the church of Hoghton, to place in ships, in the ports of Hartilpol and Yarm, 40 quarters of any kind of grain, and to carry it to the town of St. John of Perth, &c.

¶ De constitutione capitanei marinariorum et navium Regis de Hertelpole et aliorum portuum.

R dilco sibi Willo le Betour, saltm. Quia p expedic'oe guerre n're Seoc' auxilio tam

king's service, which belonged to the ports between Hartlepool and Aberdeen, at that time employed in removing the garrison from the latter place. The king's ships at this early period, however, consisted only of the pinnaces or barges employed for the use of the king and his attendants, though all the sea-ports of the kingdom were obliged to supply their quota of shipping, whenever they were demanded by the exigencies of the state; which sometimes required every ship above a certain rate of tonnage.

Not to dwell too long on the subject, it may be necessary to state that the bishops of Durham, when they enjoyed the peaceable possession of the palatinate, frequently granted charters of murage for the repairs of the walls, &c. As their provisions are very similar, the two following have been selected from a great number preserved in the close rolls, deposited in the cursitor's office.* The first on record is from Bishop Bury,†

marinarii qm alior, plurimu' indigemus, nos de diligencia & fidelitate v'ra spa'lite' confidentes; constituim' vos capitaneu' n'rm marinarii' naviu' de Hertelpol, de Novo Castro sup' Tynam, de Berewico sup' Twedam ac alior locor int' Hertelpol & Aberden, in subaidiu' obsidionis castri nostri de Aberdene amovende, et ad alia que expedico'em n'ram cont' Scotos inimicos & rebelles n'ros in ptibz illis atingut' viriliter faciend', pat' dil'cus & fidelis n'r Gilb's Pêche &...Cam'rar n'r Scoc' vob ex p'te n'ra pleni' injunget. Et ideo' vob mandam', q'd ad hoc, omibz aliis pretermisissis, modis oibz intendatis: Mandavim' aute oibz & singulis mag'ris naviu' & marinari' p'dcis, q'd ad p'ficiend' vobiscu' una cu' navibz suis, hoibz & armis competentibz, bene munitis, ad p'rmissa potenter & viriliter faciend' p'ut & quociens ip'os marinari' p'r'muniend' dux'ritis ex p'te n'ra vob p'eant & intendant. In 'cu'j' &c. T. R. apud Wyndes' x. die Jul.—*Rot. Scotie*, 1. 2. 3.—*Ed. II. m. 14. in Turr. Lond.*

The rate of equipment in the reign of Edward II. was for a ship of 240 tons, 60 men; 200 tons, 50 men; 160 or 170 tons, 40 men; 140 tons, 35 men; 120 tons, 28 men, and 60 tons, 21 men—each ship of 180 tons and upwards to have 1 master and 2 constables, and of 160 tons and under, 1 master and 1 constable to be included in the number stated above.—*Archæologia*, v. 6. p. 196. If the same rate continued in the succeeding reign, the five vessels manned with 145 men, sent to the siege of Calais, from Hartlepool would be between 170 and 200 tons burthen. Perhaps the lowest rate of tonnage, on record, required for the king's service, was 16 tons,—in the 14th Edward IV.—*Rymer's Fæd.* xi. p. 889.

* To the deputy cursitor, Henry Donkin, Esq. I beg to express my grateful thanks for his personal kindness and assistance, in promoting the objects of my research in his department.

† Bishop Bury in his 12th year placed all the shipping of the palatinate, as well in Hartlepool, as other ports, in requisition for the passage of troops into Scotland.

Surtees' Durham.

in the year 1339, "for enclosing the town of Hartlepool, and for the greater security and fortification of the said town and parts adjacent," giving power to the bailiffs for the space of two years, to levy certain customs from articles exposed for sale in their market; this grant, however, in consequence of the expensive nature of the undertaking, which credible witnesses had proved could not be completed within the time specified, was afterwards extended for three years longer.* Amongst a variety of other similar grants by the successors of Bishop Bury, which present little novelty in the detail, is one from Bishop Fordham,

* Murag. concess. ville de Hertipole.

Rio' &c. Balli's ville de Hertipole sal. Sciat' qd licet dudn' vob. in auxiliu' ville p'dicte claudend' ad majore' securitate' & munico'em ejusdem ville ac pon' adjacen' q'ntu' in nob' est sub c'ta forma concessim' p. nr'as lr'as patentes q'd a vicesimo sc'do die mens' Septemb'r anno dni mill'imo CCCXXXIX usq' ad fine' duor' annor' continue subsequenciu' cap'et's de reb's ad eande' villa' venientib's consuetudines infra scriptas, vid. de qlt sumagio bladi *horse load of corn*, ven. 1 ob. de qlt equo & equa bove & vacca ven 1 ob. de qlt corio equi, equæ, bovis & vacce frisco et salito aut tannato, *for every hide of horse, mare, ox, and cow, fresh salted or tanned*, ven. 1 q. de qlt carecta ferente carnes salitas vel friskas *for every cart load of salted or fresh meat* ven. 1 d. de V. bacon' *for 5 fat hogs* ven. 1 ob. de qlt salmone frisco vel salito *for every salmon, fresh or salted* ven. 1 d. de V lampe', *for five lampreys*, ven. 1 d. de X velleribus *for ten fleeces* ven. 1 ob. de centena ovin' pelliū' lanicar' *for every hundred sheep skins* ven. 1 d. de qlt centena pelliū' agnor' & capriol' lepor' cuniclor' vulpiū' cator' & squirellor' *for every hundred skins of lambs, kids, hares, rabbits, foxes, cats and squirrels* ven. 1 ob. de qlt panno integro *for every whole piece of cloth* ven. 1 ob. de qlt centena linee tele et canvas, pannor hiber', galeward & worsted *for every hundred (each containing 100 ells, and every hundred ells six score) of linen web, and canvas, Irish cloth.....and worsted* ven. 1 d. de dnobe' milib's t'bar *for two thousand (pieces of) turf* ven. 1 q. de qlt panno de serico sive eschief de Sandal afforsat' *for every silken cloth, or chief of cypress imported (a chief containing 10 ells)* 1 q. de qlt dolio vini et ciner' *for every tun of wine or (pot) ashes* 1 q. de qlt sumag' c'ner' *for every horse load of (pot) ashes* 1 ob. de qlt dolio mellis *for every ton of honey* ven. 2d. de qlt sumag. mellis *for every horse load of honey* ven. 1 d. de qlt sacco lane *for every sack of wool, (26 stone)* ven. 2d. de qlt. trussello pannor' ven' duct' p' carectam *for every truss of cloth brought in a cart*, 1 d. de qlt sumag. panni et aliar. diversar. rer. minutar. venient' ad eande' villam *for every horse load of cloth, or other various minute articles brought for sale to the said town* 1 ob. de qlt navi cariante fen' et arundine et star *for every ship laden with hay, reeds, and fodder* ven. 1 d. de qlt semi ferri.....iron ven. 1 d. de qlt centena recin' *for every hundred nets* ven. 1 d. de qlt navi' cariante gran.....ven. 2d. de averio de pondere.....de centu.....ven. 1 d. de qlt peysa sepi & unoti *for every weigh (14 stones) of fat and tallow* ven. ob. de qlt quart, wadd *for every quarter of dyer's weed* ven. 2d. de qlt centena de alum, cop'ose, argoyl & v' tegreoe *every hundred (108 lbs.) of alum, copperas, argol, and verdigris* ven. 1 ob. de ii milliar' cepar *for every two thousand*

A. D. 1883, (given in the notes) to the burgesses and honest men of Hartlepool, in aid of enclosing the town with walls, and making and repairing the pavement within the same, also for the greater security and defence of the inhabitants and goods of the same town and parts adjacent, whereby he permits them to take certain customs as well from articles remaining for sale, as from articles brought for sale, for the period of five years.*

onions ven 1 q. de octo shavis allei *eight sheaves of garlic* ven. 1 q. de qlt milliar allec *for every thousand (each hundred containing six score) of herrings* ven. 1 q. de qlt centena burdur *for every hundred boards*, ven. 1 ob. de qlt mola *for every (hand) mill* ven. 1 q. de qlt milliar fagator' *for every thousand faggots* ven. 1d. de qlt quart' salis *for every quarter of salt, (eighteen bushels)* ven. 1d. de qlt peys casc & butir *for every weigh of cheese and butter*, ven. 1. ob de qlt navi cariante busca, m'emiu', blad, petram, calce' vel carbon' *for every ship laden with brush wood, building timber, corn, stone, lime or coal* ven. 1d. de qlt centena c'nis ven. duet ad p'tes trs'mar' *for every hundred of flesh carried to parts beyond the seas* ven. 1d. de qlt carect' ferente blad' vel mer' o' nium *for every cart load of wheat, or merchandise*, 1d. de qlt toldo and hairo.....q.....de qlt fraiello ficu' & racem' *for every frail of figs and raisins* ven. 1d. de qlt carcas bovi' *for every ox carcase* ven. 1 ob. de X carcos oviu' & porcor' *for 10 carcasses of sheep or hogs* ven. 1 ob. de qlt. dolio elci *for every tun of oil* ven. 2d. de qlt milliar clavor' *for every thousand nails* ven. 1 ob. de qlt centena ferri ad equos & clutor' ad carect' *for every hundred of iron, (five score) for (shoeing) horses, and for cart strakes* ven. 1 q. de qlt quart t'nni.....ven. 1 q. de qlt centena stanni, eris, cup' *and for every hundred of tin, brass, and copper*, ven. 1d. de qlt centena gadd' assii' *perhaps gaddys asteriatie, rowell goods for ozen, (still used in Italy)* ven. 1 ob. de qlt centena de Aberdeen *for every hundred (8 score) of haberdine dried salt cod*, ven. 1 ob. de qlt centena milnell & dogdrave *(some kinds of dried fish from the North seas)* ven. 1. ob. de qlt centena stok-fish ven. 1 ob. de decem petr' canalin' *for ten stone of candles* ven. 1 q. de duob' barell pic' & tar, *for two barrels of pitch and tar*, ven. 1 q. Nos tamen attendunt' op' tam grande tamq' su'ptuosum de d'cia' consuetudinibus & p'ceptis non potuissae consummari nec adhuc consummata' existit, put' ex fide dignor' testium nob existit intimata' ip'ius op'is consum'a'coem su'mo ope' affectantes ac volentes vob' ubiorem gra' fa'ce in hac p'te concedimus' vob qu'tum in nob est qd a p'senti die transalacioe S'ci Cuthb'ti v. iiii die mens Augusti Anno Dni Mill'mo CCC & quadrag' primo usq' ad finem triu' annor' continuus subsequent' capiat' de rebus venalib' ad eandem villam venientib' consuetudines subscriptas salvo nobis jure n'ro & prior' Dunelm. in cajus &c. dat in Castro n'ro Dunelm die & anno d'ni px' & pdicto' & cons' nre' octavo.

* For every horse load of corn and malt of every sort, ½d. For every tun of wine, 2d. For every horse and mare, ox and cow, 1d. For every hide of horse, mare, ox, and cow, fresh salted or tanned, ½d. For every last of ox and cow hides, 12d. For every fat hog, ½d. For ten sheep and goats, 1d. For five hogs, 1d. For every hundred goat skins, 4d. For every hundred hare skins, &c. and squirrel skins, 1d. For every hundred [ells] of hair work, perhaps made from the hair of the gris, gray, or badger, 1d. For every quarter of salt, ½d. For every horse load of cloth, 1d. For every whole piece of cloth of the value of 40s. ½d. For every truss of cloth brought

In addition to the constant attention which the bishops paid to the preservation of the walls, the corporation records in more modern times, abound with charges towards their repairs, which it would be alike tedious and uninteresting to enumerate. It only remains therefore to examine the state of the walls at present, and to contrast the account published by Hutchinson, in the year 1785, with their actual condition.

There are few places, (says Hutchinson, vol 3. p. 25) in this kingdom give the traveller so perfect an idea of the fortifications of former times as Hartlepool: a long extended wall strengthened by demi-bastions at intervals, some rounded, others square; various gates and sallyports, secured by machicolations* and the portcullis; some of the gates defended by angular, others square turrets; all the variety appearing, which had grown into use in that age.

For a considerable space from the sea the wall is much broken, and at the distance of about twenty paces are the remains of a square bastion; from thence about forty paces is a round bastion, projecting from the wall about two-thirds of a circle, in girt nearly thirty feet:

by a cart, 2d. For every hundred [ells, each hundred containing 8 score] of worsted cloth, 2d. For every piece of cloth called a covered [couvre-lit. French] ½d. For every hundred ells, [each hundred containing 8 score] of linen web and canvas, 2d. For every horse load of salmon, 2d. For every thousand herrings, 1d. For every horse load of ashes [q. pot-ash] 1d. For every horse load of wadd [dyer's weed] 2d. For two thousand [heads of] garlick or onions, ½d. For every dozen [skins] of cordovan leather, and dressed leather, a penny. For every pair of mill stones or wheels, ½d. For every horse load of lead and iron, or tin, 1d. For every cart load of [building] timber, 1d. For every cart load of brush-wood or heath, ½d. For every cart load of cloth,... ½d. For ever horse load of laths and boards, ½d. For every stone of fat, tallow, butter, and cheese, ½. For every hundred (108lbs.) of wax, 2d. For every hundred of pepper, 2d. For every hundred of almonds, 1d. For every hundred of cummin seed, ½d. For every hundred todde and madder, [perhaps woad and madder] ½d. For every thousand *cardonum*, tonales (*dipsacus sativus*) ½d. For every horse load of batery, [q. what?] For every cart load of batery [q.] spices and wares, 4d. For every cart load of fine linen, 2d. For every horse load of fruits, ½d. For every horse load of whatsoever kind of wares, exceeding the value of ten shillings, 1d. For every truss of any sort of wares, coming to the said town, and not exceeding the value of ten shillings, ½d. For every merchandise not especially named, of the value of 5 shillings and mere, brought into the said town, ½d. &c. &c.—v. *Appendix*, p. ii. and *Hutchinson's History of Durham*, v. 8. p. 23.

* Machicolations over gates were small projections supported by brackets, having open intervals at the bottom, through which melted lead and stones were thrown down on the heads of the assailants; and likewise large weights fastened to ropes or chains, by which, after they had taken effect, they were retracted by the besieged.—*Groed's Antiquities*, p. 11. *preface*.

in the front of this bastion, at the distance of about five yards, is a high ridge of earth, probably cast up by assailants: from the round bastion, at about forty paces, is a square bastion about ten feet in front, and projecting about seven from the line of the wall. From thence at about 46 paces, is a round bastion, somewhat larger than that before described, making a projection of about ten feet, not so prominent as the other; in all the part described the wall forms a straight line, and the ground gradually inclines and falls from the edge of the cliffs where the wall begins. At the distance of about thirty paces the wall forms an obtuse angle, guarded with a turret or bastion; from whence is a kind of horn-work projecting into the field for a considerable distance, of an angular figure, having two terraces one above another, with the remains of the glacis; the mason work appears through the broken turf. From thence is a very extensive prospect of the sea and coast towards Sunderland, commanding Hawthorn Hive, or the beacon point, Easington, Elwick beacon, and a long tract of country. At about thirteen paces from the angle, there is the appearance of a sallyport, but the wall has been repaired and altered in modern times, so that it is not possible to ascertain more concerning it. At the distance of about sixty paces is a round bastion; at about sixty paces further the great land gate, being the chief entrance to the town from Durham, opening upon a road forced over a level marsh, easily broken up or flooded in a siege.

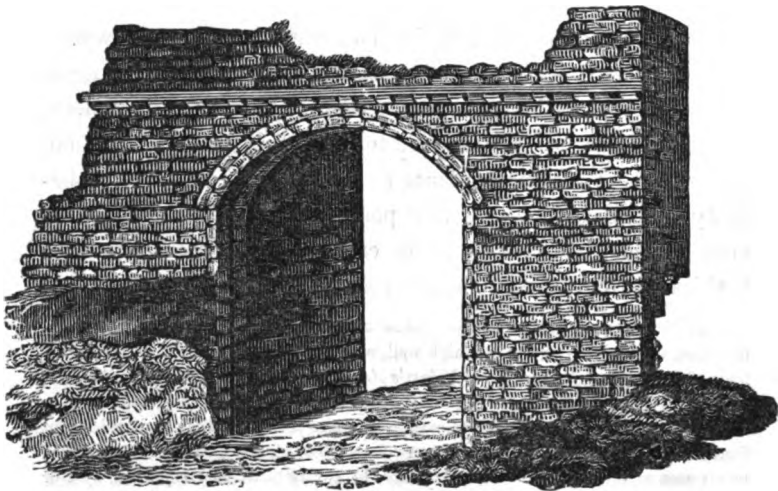
So little now remains of this part of the wall, that it is impossible to add any elucidation to the preceding account; yet the situation of the fourth bastion, with its advanced works, strongly tend to confirm the supposition that the grand entrance to Hartlepool was between two bastions near this point; indeed, the road seems formed from the town to this precise situation, and the most trancient glance at the map will shew the probability of this conjecture. It is possible, also, from the appearance of the ground, that this entrance was defended by a barbican,* from whence the outer guard could command a perfect

* Before the great gate in fortified towns was an out-work called a barbican or ante-mural, which was a strong and high wall, with turrets upon it, designed for the defence of the gate and drawbridge.—*Milner's Architect.*—*Groes's Mil. Antiquities, &c.*

By the statute of Winchester, 18th Ed. I. it is ordered, that all walled towns, from the Feast of Ascension unto Michaelmas, as in times past, shall keep their gates shut from sun-setting to sun-rising; and at every gate they must set watchmen; if a city, by six men at every gate; in every borough, by twelve men; in every town, by 6 or 4, according to the number of the Inhabitants.

view of the approach to Hartlepool. The distance from the N. E. cliff to the first round bastion is 198 feet; from this bastion to the fourth, (as the other two have entirely disappeared) it is 558 feet, and from this latter bastion to the North Gate, 165 feet. The fosse and breast works which have been formed along the line of this wall, have been apparently for temporary defence, and were most probably the "new works" which were ordered to be "disregarded" in 1647,* as well as a mound of earth near St. Helen's Well, which seems admirably adapted for the situation of a battery, possessing a complete command of the land entrance.

This gate seems to have been strengthened with a wet ditch, and probably a drawbridge. The whole wall, towers, and gate-ways, are of excellent masonry, built of limestone which is won in the sea-banks, of so soft a nature in the bed, or quarry, that it may be squared with an adze; but when exposed to the air, becomes remarkably hard and durable. The arch of this gate-way is ribbed, and besides double gates, had its portcullis; the width of the passage is 10 feet, (11 feet 3 inches) and of the whole gate-way tower, about thirty feet (34 feet.) The projection is not above a foot (16 inches) from the face of the wall: it appears to have had a strong tower for its superstructure, entered at each side from the parapet of the wall.



* Vide p. 60.

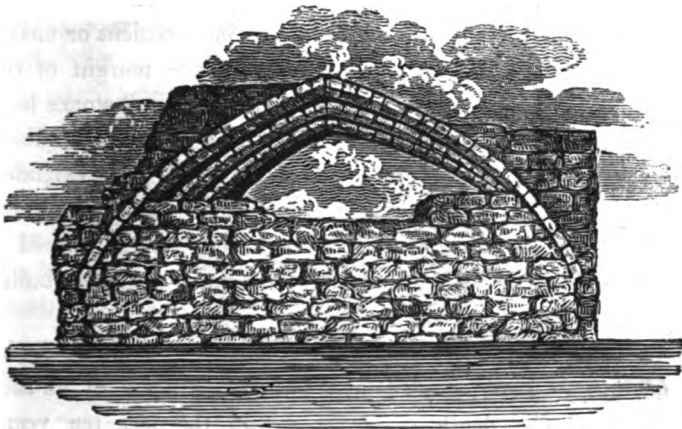


THIS PLATE IS

Printed by George Purck, Esq., M. P., One of the
ALDERMEN OF HARTLEPOOL.

To illustrate this account of the North Gate, a view is added representing it after having removed the earth which had accumulated by the successive repairs of the roads, and which had at last rendered it too low for carriages: so that within these late years it became necessary to form a road on the west side of the gate, by breaking down a part of the old wall. The whole height from the level of the termination of the grooves of the portcullis, to the highest point of the arch, is 13 feet 3 inches.

The approach to the town from this gate, was by the side of the haven, which must have made a fine appearance, as the bason, if we may judge from the present slake or morass, consisted of several acres, where a hundred sail might lie moored. From this gate-way, the wall which secured the haven begins, and runs in a direct line, the water at high-tide coming up to the gate. It is somewhat more than eight feet thick, faced on each side with dressed stones, with a parapet guarded by a breast wall and embrasure, now greatly decayed. There is a water gate in this wall, formed by a low pointed arch, about twenty-four feet in span, (29 feet 3 inches) and ten feet high, for small craft to pass in and out of the haven without removing the boom chains, afterwards noted. This gateway projects from the face of the wall about eighteen inches, (2 feet) has had flood gates, and also a watch tower, as we apprehend, from the remains of the superstructure.



From thence at the distance of about 17 paces, is a square bastion, about eight feet in front (7 feet 4 inches, projecting 5 feet 3 inches);

and nearly one hundred paces distant (324 feet) is another square bastion, (12 feet 3 inches in front, projecting 7 feet 7 inches) and from thence about seventy paces (193 feet 6 inches) is a lofty round tower, remaining very perfect, save the parapet and embrasures; opposite to it, at the distance of thirty-six feet, stood another tower, exactly similar in dimensions, as the facia and foundations plainly shew. This was the grand entrance into the haven, and by the space between the towers, one may judge of the size of those vessels which were moored therein. This entrance was guarded by large boom chains stretched from tower to tower, the remains of the loops belonging to such chains being still visible in the walls of the tower.

The inner harbour contains a surface of nearly 12 acres. This was the harbour where the royal navy of England lay moored in safety, and where the bishops of Durham stationed their fleets, ready on the slightest emergency to assist the king, or to defend their territory from foreign invasion. From the labour and skill which have been bestowed on the formation of this harbour, an idea may be entertained of its importance. The grand entrance was between two towers, the most perfect of which was a few years since 32 feet high. A chain was thrown across the entrance to prevent the intrusion of hostile fleets, and for the greater conveniency of the vessels which lay moored in the harbour, a water gate was formed for the entrance or departure of small craft, when it might be inconvenient or unsafe to remove the chains. At various parts of the margin of the harbour the remains of quays have been traced, and stones have been found with iron rings, evidently for the purpose of mooring vessels; so that in all probability the quays were extended entirely round the land side of the harbour. In a field adjoining the harbour,* slips or docks have been discovered formed of hewn stone; intended without doubt for the purpose of building or repairing ships.

This harbour, therefore, must have been complete in its formation, and perfectly adapted for the purposes of its construction. The depth of water, within the last ten years, varied from six to ten feet at high water, a sufficient depth

* Marked A on the plan.

even for the largest of the king's ships for many centuries after the conquest.

A grant of this harbour was unfortunately made to an individual in the year 1808, who immediately enclosed it for the purposes of agriculture. The beautiful tower at the entrance of the harbour, "which long had stood the crush of thunder and the warring winds," was destroyed: the entrance to the harbour was blocked up,* and every vestige of antiquity, which could be converted to profit, was seized with merciless and unrelenting gripe.

The Bishop of Durham, with that considerate attention to the once famed emporium of the See, and that love of justice which has so eminently distinguished his episcopacy, endeavoured to save the scanty remains of the "wreck of ages" from the grasp of modern and interested innovation. The work of destruction, however, was too rapid, and the worthy prelate could only lament that his well-intentioned efforts were unavailing.

The corporation was, at this time, in a state of neglect and bankruptcy, and it was to be feared, that the ancient harbour of Hartlepool would be for ever lost to the public.

The injury to the fishermen would have been most seriously felt, as it was the only place where they could *lay up* their cobles in the winter. From the opinion of two celebrated engineers, it would likewise have been extremely injurious to the harbour, as the *sweep* of the *back water* it contained, was of the highest importance in *scouring* the port.

An alderman† of the corporation, however, (who had already saved the North Gate from destruction) indicted the inclosure of the harbour as a nuisance: the cause was tried at the assizes at Durham, in 1813, when the verdict of the jury immediately re-

* The appearance of the inner harbour, under culture, forcibly recalled the lines of Drayton:—

"Thou saw'st great burden'd ships———

"Where now the sharp-edged sithe shears up the springing grass,

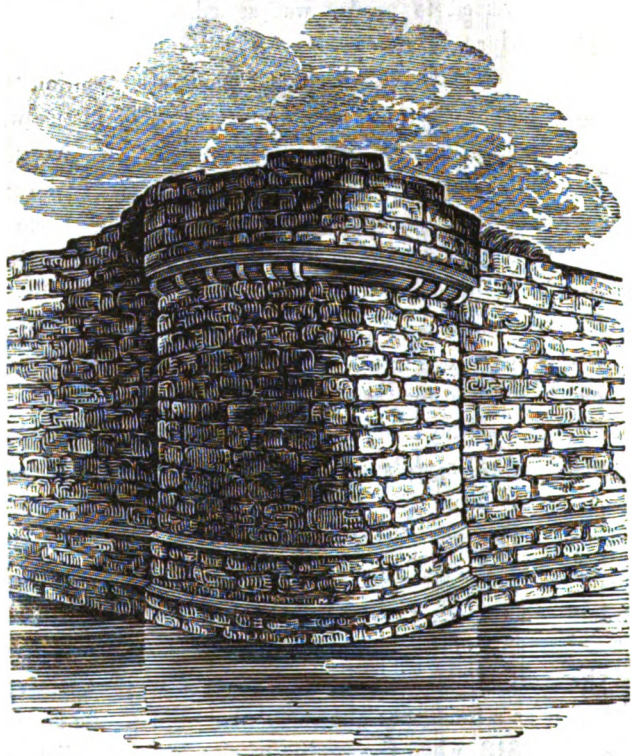
"And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,

"The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day."

† William Vollum, Esq.

stored the harbour to its original destination. A few of the ribs of the Water-gate still remain, but the square buttresses and the towers have nearly disappeared for ever ; with the exception of a portion of the "lofty round tower," which has been rebuilt on its ancient foundation, above high water mark, and may be a means of preserving the entrance of the harbour.

Having dwelt so long on this painful subject, it becomes necessary to consider the remainder of the walls.



At ten paces distance are the foundations of a round bastion, near which is a modern gate, where it is presumed formerly was a small door way, for the convenience of persons landing from boats. At twenty-four paces distance the wall forms an angle, and turns towards the sea : this angle is defended by a half moon. The entrance into the haven had the peculiar security, that vessels coming from the sea



THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED BY

Robert Wilson, Esq., of Edinburgh West Room, Clergy,

ONE OF THE

ALDERMEN OF HARTLEPOOL.

must necessarily double the cape or point of the isthmus, and then proceed along the whole range and stretch of the south wall, within reach of the engines and instruments of war, and pass the half moon which guarded the angle of the wall.

Of this portion of the walls little change has taken place, except that the modern gate has disappeared, and in its place the wall has been broken, to form a landing for the ferry boats, 17 feet wide.



At the distance of sixty paces from the angle, (166 feet) is a square bastion, (8 feet 7 inches in front, and projecting at one end 9 feet 6 inches, and at the other 4 feet 4 inches); from the square bastion, about 120 paces, (309 feet) is a large square projection in the wall, most probably modern, about 20 yards long, (49 feet in front projecting six feet six inches, and eight feet three inches) with a sallyport; and from thence one hundred and twenty paces (355 feet) is a round bastion (13 feet in diameter), and next stands the gate-way, now called

the Water Gate (distant 287 feet) which only communicates with the land at low water, and leads to the High (or South Gate) Street. The arch of this gate-way is pointed, about eight feet in width, and defended on each hand by angular turrets, with the points projecting; a figure not very commonly met with in old fortifications. From this gate the wall advances to and butts upon the rock (147 feet from the gate-way). The whole of this south part appears much more modern than the north and west sides.

The south wall, which has been described with sufficient accuracy, varies from six to nine feet in thickness, and is about eighteen feet in height. It forms the only defence for this part of the town against the inroads of the sea.

Having now traced the outline of the *remains* of the walls, it may be necessary to say a few words on the defensible position of Hartlepool, which, however, can only be applied to its condition before the invention of cannon; as in the improved state of modern warfare, Hartlepool could be commanded from the Sand Hills near the entrance of the isthmus. It is defended by nature towards the sea by the cliffs, which rise from thirty-three to forty feet in height, and are nearly perpendicular; the broken rocks which extend from the upright cliffs into the sea, forbidding the near approach of hostile fleets. Towards the harbour on the S. extends a strong wall, already described, and on the north or land side, the narrow isthmus is defended by a continuation of the wall, which in its perfect state must have been amply sufficient to "laugh a siege to scorn." It appears, however, that Hartlepool was surprised and pillaged by the Scots, in the 14th century,* and that it fell into the possession of the Rebels in 1659. During the civil wars, it was placed in a defensible state, the remains of which are still visible on the moor, and in the Far-well Field; but which consisted apparently of little more than ditches, and entrenchments, supported perhaps with cannon at various points, particularly at the mound near St. Helen's

* Vide p. 83 and 84. In 1816, the Scots invaded England,—they penetrated to the coast and fired Hartlepool, where the inhabitants saved their lives by embarking on board the shipping lying in the harbour.—*Surtees' Durham*.

Well, and at the eastern extremity of the breast works on the moor.

A modern work* states that the "walls, fortifications, &c. have undergone a complete repair, and the harbour placed in a secure, or defensible condition." It is likewise added, that "a wide short canal falls into Hartlepool harbour." The fact is, that the expence of supporting the walls is borne by the corporation, and in the present state of their finances, they are well satisfied to repair the breaches, and keep the walls from falling to the ground. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the "canal" is entirely unknown. The fortifications on the land side of Hartlepool are at present entirely neglected; the approach to the harbour is defended by the south battery mounting two guns (24-pounders) and a battery is placed at the eastern angle of the moor, mounting seven guns of the same calibre.

* Rees' Cyclopaedia.

THE PIER.

THE earliest record relative to the pier of Hartlepool, bears the date of 1473; in which year, Bishop Booth, by his letters addressed to all abbots, priors, archdeacons, and their officials, deans, commissaries, rectors, vicars, parish priests, and other ecclesiastics; to all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, ministers, and other faithful subjects of the king and the see, informs them that the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Hartlepool, by the assistance of God, and their charitable gifts, for the benefit and relief of all mariners in distress upon the sea, purpose and intend to make, construct, and erect a certain pier near the walls on the south part of the town, for the safeguard of all ships and vessels arriving at the port, and which pier, when it shall be constructed and erected, will make a deep and convenient port to receive all ships of every port town within the realm of England; and that all ships, vessels, and mariners sailing upon the seas, when strong tempests shall arise, may be protected in the port, and fix their anchors and then moor, and remain; in which port many ships and vessels have been broken to pieces, and brought to great danger by the tempests, and mariners with their goods have been aforetime lost. He therefore entreats them to contribute to a work of such importance by their charitable donations, &c.*

* Vide Appendix. This charter has been attributed by Hutchinson, vol. 8, p. 32. to Bishop Neville. Similar letters were occasionally granted by some of the succeeding bishops.

1588. 17 Feb. 1a. vice lecta est billa, an act for the pier of Hartlepoole quæ commissa est. 20 Feb. Hodie 1a. et 2a. vice lecta est billa, an act for the pier of Hartellpoole, quæ commissa est ad ingrossandum. 22 Feb. Hodie 3a. vice lecta est billa, an act for repairing of the pier of Hartlepoole, quæ communi omnium procerum assensu conclusa est.—*Journals of the House of Lords*.

1590. John Lawson, of Thorpe Bulmer, Esq. left 40s. to the repaire of Hartlepoole peere, to be paid to Mr. Parceval Bell, for that use.—*Lib. Test. No. 75. p. 185*.

In 1610. Sir William Dethicke (Garter King at Arms) gave to gravell the peare withall 5s.—*Mayor's Accounts*.

In the year 1588, an act was read a third time in the House of Peers, for repairing the pier of Hartlepool, but the provisions of this act are unknown, and the benefits derived from it must have been transitory ; for in the year 1599, eleven years afterwards, a statute of the corporation expresses "that whatsoever inhabytante of this town fyndethe nott a suffycyent able man in his or theire watche, or to the *peare*, when and as often as they shall be commanded thereunto by the constables, or peare masters, shall pay for every time soe doeing xiid.;" and no allusion whatever is to be found in the records with regard to the preceding act of parliament.

Whenever the pier wanted repairs, the mayor issued his orders to the inhabitants, who brought what loose stones they could find ; but as no regular system was preserved, these temporary reparations were obviously perishable and unavailing.

In the year 1665;* an attempt was made to procure parliamentary aid, but without success. In 1719, a small duty was imposed on grain exported, towards repairing the pier. In 1723 and 1724, it is represented as being "very much in decay, and out of repair, and several sums, particularly fifty guineas given by Lord Dungannon, (Viscount Vane) were ordered to be expended thereon."

The benefactions of Lord Viscount Vane, and of several of the mayors,† about this period, contributed to support the pier : when these ceased to operate, it again fell into decay.

* On Feb. 9, 17 Car. II. a petition of the mayor, chief burgesses, and the rest of the inhabitants of Hartlepool, was read and debated (in the House of Commons) and leave was given for bringing in a bill for repairing and maintaining of Hartlepool pier, and that Sir Gilbert Gerrard have leave to bring in the bill to-morrow morning to be then read.

Feb. 15, a bill for repairing Hartlepool pier was read a second time. The question being put that the bill be committed, the yeas went out.

Division... { 26 Yeas.
 { 28 Noes.

The bill was consequently lost.—*Journals of the House of Commons.*

† "Lord Vane, by his generous subscription first began to repair this pier, in the year 1721, (v. p. 94.) John Hedworth, Esq. mayor of this corporation, repaired twenty-eight yards of this pier, (v. p. 89.) Anno 1739, Henry Lambton, Esq.

In the year 1804, the ruinous condition of the pier threatened the town with destruction, and the corporation endeavoured to obtain parliamentary relief, but without success.

In 1810, a petition of the inhabitants to the mayor and aldermen states, that the late storms had carried away about thirty feet from the extremity of the pier.*

A petition from the shipowners of Sunderland and Newcastle upon Tyne, was presented to the House of Commons for relief, without effect; yet as it contains the opinions of men well conversant with the advantages of this port to the coasting trade, a few extracts from it will prevent the necessity of further amplification.

It is therein stated, "that the harbour of Hartlepool, in the county palatine of Durham, is of great antiquity, and has been long known as a convenient shelter and place of safety for ships navigating coastwise, which have been endangered by storms arising in the course of their voyage, or prevented from pursuing it by contrary winds: this harbour being the only safe one (after a gale has blown for the space of twenty-four hours) between the ports of Sunderland and Bridlington, a line of coast of ninety miles in length. It is in every wind easy of access to light vessels, and to all laden ones of the burden of one hundred tons and under, the latter description including about one-half of the whole of the ships employed in the north-

mayor of this town, repaired twenty-five yards of this pier, (*v. p. 91.*) John Hylton, Esq. mayor of this place, repaired eighteen yards of this pier, (*v. p. 91.*) George Bowes, Esq. mayor of this town, (*v. p. 94.*) The remainder is not legible.

Some of these inscriptions are still visible

Hutchinson's Durham, v. 3, p. 82.

* That on the destruction of the pier, the part of the town wall exposed to the sea, will be in considerable danger of being carried away, by which a very large part of the town of Hartlepool would be overflowed with the sea. That in the event of the destruction of the pier and harbour, not merely ships employed in the coal trade, with other merchant vessels, will be deprived of a safe retreat in adverse winds and stormy weather, but, also, the several fishermen, who, with their families from the principal part of the inhabitants of Hartlepool, will be prevented carrying forward their trade with safety and success, to the great injury of themselves and families, to the burthening of the town with poor, and the consequent increase of the poor rates, &c. &c.

ern coasting trade. When in this harbour, they are sheltered from the storms which are the most frequent, and the most destructive, on the eastern coast; and in moderate weather they can sail out of it with all winds."

The petition concludes by stating "that the maintenance of the harbour is of general interest to this kingdom, and that if the pier be not speedily repaired, the harbour will be lost to the country, the petitioners, therefore, pray the honourable House to take the above stated circumstances into consideration, and afford such aid towards the restoration of the pier, or adopt such other measures as may seem meet for the attainment of an object of so much public benefit."

His Majesty's ministers, however, although they did not accede to the prayer of the petition, yet offered their assistance to procure an act of parliament, whereby a tonnage duty should be imposed on vessels belonging to the neighbouring ports; this proposal was attended with such difficulties, that no benefit could be derived from it.

The pier at this period presented a mass of ruins, the town was threatened with immediate destruction, and the fishermen were left without shelter; under the impression of these considerations, a meeting of the corporation and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, was holden on the 17th of October, 1810, when it was determined to try the effect of a subscription towards rebuilding the pier; the chairman, George Pocock, Esq. by a munificent contribution of £500 set an example which was followed by the liberal donations of the Bishop of Durham, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, &c. which promised the happiest results.* A committee was appointed for the management of the concern, and an engineer consulted, who stated in his report that £3500 would be sufficient to render the pier and port complete and efficient. The committee,† therefore, commenced

* v. Appendix.—List of Subscriptions.

† The functions of the committee naturally ceased after the first meeting of the commissioners. A general meeting of the subscribers conferred upon each of the

their labours, and according to statements which have been at various times submitted to the public, the expenditure up to the 31st July, 1813, was as follows:—In 1811, £695 4s. 10½d.; 1812, £905 18s. 1½d.; 1813, £256 1s. 11½d.

The committee perceiving with regret that the subscriptions, would not permit them to complete the plans of the engineer, Mr. Shout,* were therefore obliged to secure the most important objects with the remainder of the money, in the hope that at some future period his plans might receive complete execution. They now turned their thoughts toward obtaining an act of Parliament, in the expectation that a sufficient yearly revenue might be procured to keep the pier in repair. The opposition which the coasting trade had always expressed against a tonnage duty, was obviated by judicious modifications. With the aid of individual contributions, and the active exertions of a member of the committee,† who forwarded the progress of the bill through both Houses of Parliament, an act was at length obtained, “for improving the pier and port of Hartlepool,” which received the royal assent, April 15, 1813. By the provisions of this act, every ship or vessel entering into, or using the port, shall pay a sum not exceeding the rate or duty of two-pence per ton;‡ every boat or coble used within the port, and belonging to any fisherman, pilot, or other person or persons residing in Hartlepool, or within the distance of one mile thereof, the yearly sum

joint secretaries (William Volland, Esq. and Lieut. Quelch) a silver cup, on which was inscribed a vote of thanks, “for their constant and uniform attention to the interests of the pier.”

* Of Sunderland, engineer to the pier there, a gentleman of great practical experience, and acknowledged judgment.

† *Hartlepool, August 2, 1813.* At a court holden this day, it is unanimously agreed, that in consequence of the services rendered by Cuthbert Sharp, Esq. to the town of Hartlepool, in procuring an act of parliament intituled “an act for improving the pier and port of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham,” the freedom of the corporation should be presented to him.—*Corporation Records.*

‡ A bye law of the commissioners has limited this duty for the present, to one penny per ton.

of five shillings;* and every dwelling-house, &c. charged to the poor's rate, of the annual value of £5, a sum not exceeding one-fortieth part of the rental.

The management of the pier is vested in a certain number of commissioners, with power to form bye-laws for the regulation of the port, and to carry into effect any improvements they may deem necessary. The limits of the port extend "from the

* The reason why all houses below the annual rental of £5 were not charged, was, that the houses inhabited by the fishermen in general might be exempt from the operation of the act. The proposed duty on cobbles, was received by the fishermen with general approbation, and according to their own calculation, *a penny a week* was not considered too much, for the safety of their lives and property. The members of the committee explained to each individual, the intention and object of the proposed law in all its possible bearings, and each man's conduct was entirely at his own option. Forty-nine fishermen, possessing cobbles, signed the following petition to the House of Commons, which was presented by Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart.

"Hartlepool, January, 1818.

"We, whose names are unto subscribed, possessing cobbles, taking into consideration the great importance of the pier and harbour, which afford us a safe retreat in stormy weather, and without which we should be left at the mercy of the waves, do agree to be charged, annually, the sum of five shillings for each coble, to keep the same in repair; as in case of an accident happening to the pier, there are no funds for repairing it, and we would be prevented from carrying on our trade, to the great injury of ourselves and families, who would be deprived of their only support; and, in the bill pending in Parliament, we desire the same may be passed into a law."

It is lamentable to add, that some of the persons who signed this petition, refused to pay the collector, and the consequence has been, that the entire produce of this duty has been hitherto lost to the public, by the expence incurred in collecting it. A want of principle so glaring deserves notice, that honest and honorable men may not suffer by the direktion of a *few*. This explanation has become necessary to the public, who have so liberally assisted the undertaking.

The last minute which has been submitted to the public, dated April 27, 1815, states that "the commissioners have expended the full amount of the subscriptions received (£2269 19s. 9d. including the expenditure of the committee) the estimate of the engineer is £3500, and they are fully persuaded that this sum, with careful and prudent management, will complete the works, so as to render this port a sure place of refuge in distress, and permanently beneficial to the coasting trade.

An Act of Parliament has been procured, and when the pier is complete, the produce of the act will be amply sufficient for the occasional repairs which may be required: till then, however, the engineer reports, that the works already erected may be seriously endangered, if they remain in their present unfinished condition.

Under these circumstances the commissioners respectfully solicit the good-will and consideration of the public; and assure the subscribers, that their donations will be

black shore in the river Tees, on the south part of the town, as far as Blackhalls, along the sea-shore on the north side of the said town.”* The labours of the commissioners are entirely gratuitous, as a clause in the act orders that they shall at all meetings pay their own expences.

expended satisfactorily to themselves, with advantage to the trade, and with increased safety to that most valuable class of his Majesty’s subjects—British seamen.

CUTHBERT SHARP,

Chairman to the Commissioners.

* The northern limit of the port of Stockton, is likewise described as extending to the rocks, at Blackhalls, “saving” however, the usual and known privileges “by law belonging to the port of Hartinpoole.”—*Brewster’s Stockton*, p. 66.



IMPROVEMENTS.

It is stated by Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Durham, vol. 3, p. 32, that,—

“In order to improve the haven and town, it is possible at a small expence to carry a mole across the slake, from the south-west angle of the town wall on the main-land, which would stop the tide from flooding many valuable acres of ground, and occasion a sweep of water to cleanse an extensive bason, where ships would lie in great safety under the shelter of the land, and ply close to the walls, which at a small cost might be converted to a quay for merchandise. Another great advantage the town would derive from such a mole is, that the land communication would be effectually secured, whereas now at high water, carriages must come seven miles round.”

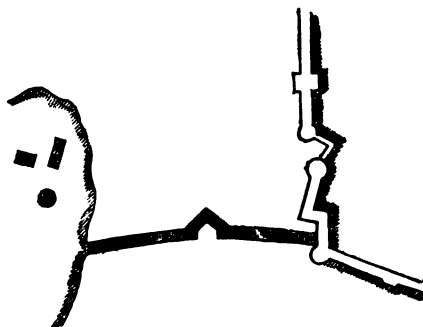
A report, addressed to the corporation, in 1795, by R. Dodd, engineer, proposes to transform the slake (which contains about 200 acres entirely flooded at high water) into an immense wet dock, which should contain, if necessary, the whole navy of Great Britain. The ideas of the projector will perhaps be best understood by a few extracts, in his own words. He says—

“There is not, I firmly believe, a more eligible situation in the whole island, (for a naval depot or harbour for ships of war) as any necessary depth of water may here be obtained, and ships be enabled to pass into the open sea in a few minutes. Here, too, is every convenience for slips for ship-building, docks for repairing, lying up in ordinary, &c. &c. and those ships that may be thought necessary for the protection of our northern trade, will here find a ready and secure harbour. The now mouldering turrets and fortifications around the inner harbour of Hartlepool, bespeak it to have been once a place of grandeur and importance, for within those walls lay secure from the insulting foe the fleets of the then Prince Bishop of Durham; and I am fully convinced, that the great outer harbour termed the Slake, provided that it was cleansed to a sufficient depth, might, even at the present day, be made to contain the whole navy of Great Britain.”

“Hartlepool has been used as a place of safety from storms for vessels of every description, particularly coasters and colliers. It was at those early periods infinitely better calculated for that purpose, than, without the proper improvements, there is a possibility of its being in the present day. The reason is obvious; the vessels then in the mer-

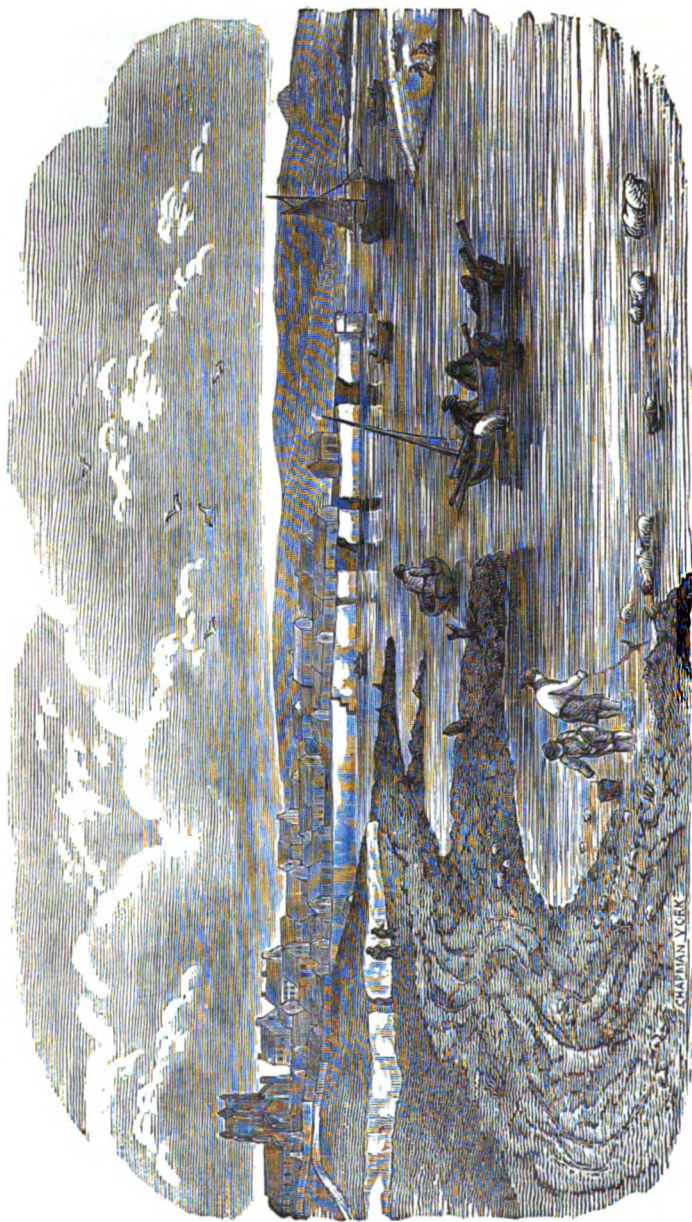
chants' service were built on a smaller scale, and of course drew less water: whereas in the present day, several of our merchant ships exceed the tonnage and draught of water of the then men of war—a sufficient reason for its enlargement and improvement."

"The many years neglect of this important place, has been the principal cause of the greater part of both the inner and outer harbour being nearly filled with slake; but this may be easily removed, to the great advantage of the surrounding lands, which, with so rich a manure, will be highly benefited; the situation of this harbour is such, that ships may enter it at almost all periods. In winter they may put in here when surprised with a head wind, a long dark night, or the appearance of turbulent weather: here they may ride in perfect safety without letting go an anchor, and return to sea again next morning, with the advantage of rank-keeled or sharp-bottomed ships, lying without coming near the ground; from which vessels of all descriptions are best preserved, unless when laid thereon for repairs. The entrance from the bay to the harbour is extremely bold, deep, and good anchoring ground: here they may ride in 4 or 14 fathom water. Vessels wishing to make the harbour in a westerly wind may make long reaches, having plenty of sea-room, and little to obstruct them,—a peculiar advantage to this port, superior to the Tees, the Wear, or the Tyne. To point out the necessary improvements for that desirable end, I recommend the immediate erection of a well-built pier from the north-west angle of the town, near the entrance of the old harbour, to the main land on the opposite west shore; which, by allowing a sufficient central width for the erection of flood-gates for vessels to enter the harbour, the length of the pier would be 443 yards."



The proposed pier is expressed by perpendicular lines.

"The depth would vary at sundry places, in clearing away the obstructions to obtain a good foundation, which is an excellent blue



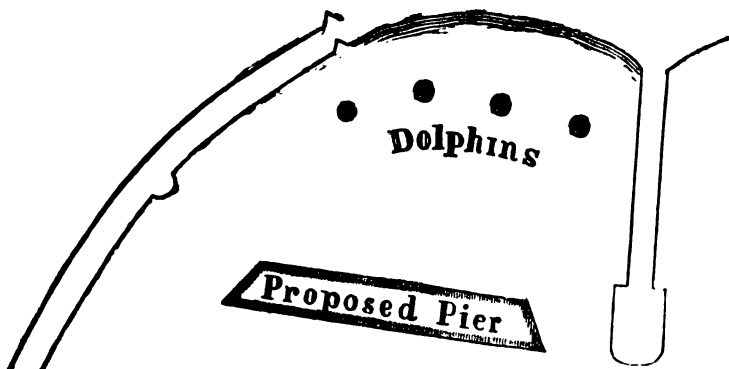
THIS PLATE IS

Presented by George Allan, Esq., M. P., One of the
ALDERMEN OF HARTLEPOOL.

clay. Adjoining the point of land on the west shore, the depth of the pier would be very inconsiderable. The whole I find at a medium of 20 by 25 feet, and would contain 24,078 cubic yards of stone work," and the expences estimated, (including a light house,) at £21,537 4s. 8d. which would render the harbour capable of containing 230 sail of vessels, such as usually frequent the merchant service: if Hartlepool was to be "converted to the purposes of a naval harbour, the whole scale of workmanship must be of more considerable dimensions." By this proposed plan, twenty-four feet water in spring tides may be carried into the great outer harbour; and from sixteen to eighteen at neap tides: but ever turned to the purposes of a naval harbour, a third more water may be obtained, by the many thousand tons discharged at spring ebbs, from the immense reservoir of the harbour, to scour and deepen the channel towards its entrance—an advantage which must ever secure deep water to this place.

"The most equitable way" of raising the necessary sum to complete this object. Mr. Dodd thinks, "would be to lay a small duty on shipping passing coast-ways, as its improvement is for their use; or if drawn from the coal, similar to what is received at Whitby, Scarborough, and Burlington. The sum for execution is inconsiderable; and, when once completed, the impost might be taken off, as the harbour dues would be sufficient to keep the whole in repair."

However desirable the execution of this plan might be to the interests of Hartlepool, the report had no further consequence at the period of its publication: its practicability has even been questioned by men of science, and it is not likely that it will ever meet with the serious consideration, either of the coasting trade, or of the government.

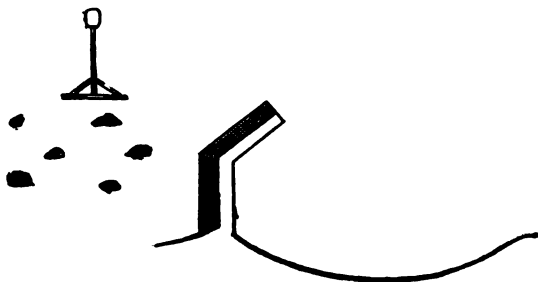


It has been suggested that a pier, built fifty yards to the east of the present one, would be of infinite advantage, and would afford sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels employed in the coasting trade.

The plan proposed by the engineer employed by the subscribers, consisted in the completion of the pier in its present situation, with the addition of another pier nearly at a right angle with the former, with dolphins at convenient distances for the greater security and mooring of ships, somewhat similar to the present sketch.—*See p. 165.*

The subscriptions, however, not having amounted to the sum required, the commissioners have considered their first object to be, the support, and, if possible, the completion of the present pier: and in the next place to clear out and perfect the ancient mooring ground, where three tier of vessels may now lie in perfect safety. It would be highly desirable to cleanse and deepen the inner harbour; but until the preceding objects are executed, this must form a minor consideration. The pier, which is 154 yards in length, in a direction nearly E. and W. is built in a straight line; * a considerable part of the outer extremity has been completed from the foundation; still, how-

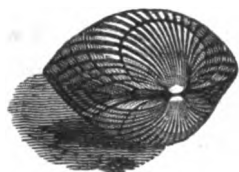
* An old plan of Hartlepool, preserved in the Pepysian Library, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, (for a copy of which I am indebted to the friendly assistance of the Rev. William Cornforth) represents the pier forming an obtuse angle towards the sea; the precise date of this plan is uncertain, though it does not appear more ancient than 1600. The beacon staff appears in this plan, which stood on a ledge of rocks south of the pier, which still preserve the name of "beacon stones."



ever, it wants a firm connection with the old pier to render it secure on the sea-facing.

A capstan has been placed near the end of the pier, which has frequently proved of the most essential service.

There are twenty-four pilots at Hartlepool; twelve whose *branches* extend to the Tees, and twelve exclusively for the port of Hartlepool. The rate of pilotage for every British ship, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, for every foot of water the ship draws, is 1s. 3d.; foreign ships 1s. 9d. For every British ship from 1st of October to 1st April, 1s. 9d.; foreign ship 2s. per foot. The establishment of pilots here, aided by the salutary vigilance of the Trinity House, has certainly been the means of checking, and will eventually abolish that systematic imposition which heretofore formed a legitimate subject of complaint from the neighbouring ports.



MODERN HISTORY.

FROM what has already been stated, the reader will be able to trace the once proud "emporium" of the see, from its pristine grandeur, to its present condition. It is at present a watering-place of considerable celebrity, and a fishing town, still retaining interesting vestiges of its former splendor.

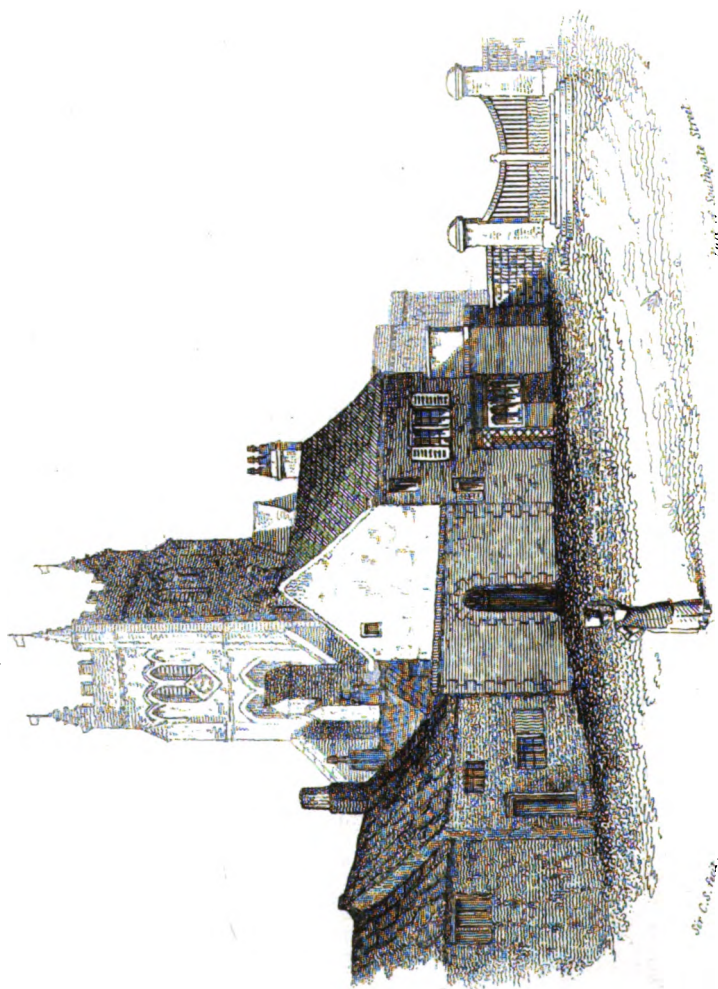
On the authority of local tradition, it is reported that in *former* days the fishermen lived without the walls, in the "Farwell Field," and that the town, properly so called, was inhabited by the garrison, and the upper classes of society. This tradition gains probability from the architectural design displayed in many of the oldest houses, which seem unfitted for the humble habitations of fishermen.

"Hartlepool *emporium celebre, & statio fida, situ percommodo.*"—*Camden.*

Hartlepool, commodiously seated on the sea shoar (which encompasses it except towards the *west*) and surrounded with rocks and hills. It is an ancient town corporate, governed by a major and *sub-officer*, and was of greater account than it now is, being at present (though indifferent) large, yet poor, and its market disused, and were it not for its harbour which is good, it would be less frequented.—*Blome's Britannia.*

Hartlepool is seated on a small neck of land, extending itself into the sea. The town, which appears on an eminence, is surrounded by the sea on every side except the *west*, is very ancient, and was incorporated by King John, who was remarkably kind to all maritime places. It had formerly a great resort to its market, but at present is chiefly distinguished for its port, covered by a pier on the west side, within which ships may ride very securely, and to the south of the place there is a good road, in which they may safely anchor from six to ten fathoms water, which makes it a commodious retreat for deep laden colliers, and has often defended great fleets from shipwreck. It is the next town in the bishopric of Durham, to the city of the same denomination, is governed by a mayor, and is styled a borough, but sends no burgesses to parliament. If we consider it in a commercial light, it is reputed a member of the opulent port of Newcastle, but without having any creek belonging to it.—*Campbell's Political Survey*, 1774, v. 1. p. 808.

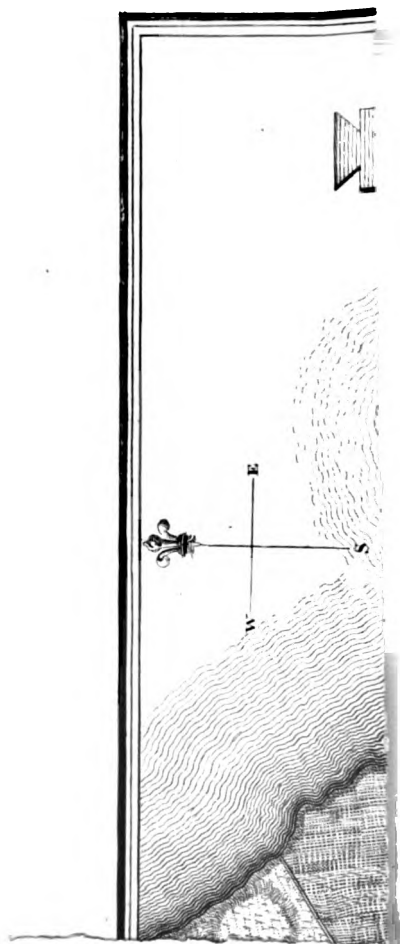
It forms a fine object from the sea and the Yorkshire coast, owing to the bold figure of its church, and its prominent position.—*Strine's Rivers in Great Britain*, p. 88.



Part of Southgate Street

Wm. C. S. P. 1842.

Map Catalogued



The town of Hartlepool, which consists of a principal street, (Southgate-Street*) a back street parallel to it, and several cross streets,† stands on the southern side of the peninsula, gradually rising from the north and west to the beautiful plot of ground called the Moor, or Common Pasture, the perpendicular rocks at the extremity of which overlook the sea at a considerable elevation, forming a bold and distinguished feature in the coast scenery of the North of England.

The market cross‡ stood in South-gate street, opposite the Town House, and consisted of a square flight of steps, terminated by a rude cross of stone, which being found inconvenient, was removed, and the present piazzas, abutting on the Town House, erected, where the market is now holden.

In summer Hartlepool is much frequented by invalids, and by families from the interior, who resort thither for the benefit of sea air and bathing. There are many good lodging houses for their accommodation, but the want of an inn, upon an extended establishment, is most sensibly lamented; a warm bath recently erected, a floating bath, &c. offer the usual advantages to be met with at watering places.

* The names of South-gate, Mickle-gate streets, &c. would naturally tend to the belief that the fortifications of Hartlepool were much more perfect and extensive than their present remains denote, and that these streets received their names from gates of similar appellation. In fact there are few parts of Hartlepool where extensive foundations are not found underneath the present surface, yet they have never been traced with sufficient accuracy to lead to any satisfactory conclusion.

† In one of the cross streets called St. Mary's, or Cross-gate Street, the corporation of the hospital of Guisburn possess considerable property, which probably belonged to the monastery of Guisburn.—*v. p.* 111.

‡ The general intention of crosses erected in market places, says Milner, (*History of Winchester*, 2. 194) was to pay a public homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety, amidst the ordinary transactions of life.

The market day, originally on Wednesday, (p. 24) and afterwards on Tuesday, is now holden on Saturday. The market is plentifully supplied with provisions of all kinds, especially in summer.

The fair days are May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, which were formerly well attended by clothiers, whose booths extended from the church gates to the cross; at present they are scarcely remembered.

The Town Moor, the favourite resort of strangers, affords a most agreeable and interesting promenade. The remains of the breast-works, formerly mentioned, are still very apparent, and from their summit the view is most extensive and diversified, embracing at one *coup d'œil* the immense extent of the ocean;* to the south, the high lands of Yorkshire, nearly as far as Whitby; and, to the north, the shelving coast towards Suter Point. The prospect on the land side gives a rich succession of corn fields, gradually rising to a considerable distance; the want of wood, however, will be generally remarked as a deficiency which sensibly detracts from the picturesque appearance of the landscape. A small rock detached from the moor, a few yards to the north of what is called the East Battery, cannot fail, from its singular situation, to attract the notice of the stranger. The yawning space which separates this rock from the main land, is known by the name of Maiden Bower, and many a tale of "plighted faith and broken vows," is associated with it; for, almost within the memory of man, Mary Farding is recorded to have been thrown over this precipice, by a merchant of Northallerton. A ballad composed upon this occasion, called the "Hartlepool Tragedy," is still remembered, and sung by the old inhabitants.†

* Turn to the watery world!—but who to thee
(A wonder yet unview'd) shall paint the sea?
Various and vast, sublime in all its forms,
When lull'd by zephyrs, or when rous'd by storms,
Its colours changing, when from clouds and sun
Shades after shades upon the surface run;
Embrown'd and horrid now, and now serene,
In limpid blue and evanescent green.

Crabbe.

Cette superbe mer sur laquelle l'homme jamais ne peut imprimer sa trace. Si les vaisseaux sillonnent un moment les ondes, la vague vient effacer cette légère marque de servitude, et la mer reparoit telle qu'elle fut au premier jour de sa création.—*Corinne*.

† The name "Maiden Bower," was not derived from this circumstance, as it occurs frequently in the Parish Register, previous to this period.

The entry with regard to the above atrocious and premeditated murder, relates that "Mary Farding, a stranger, who by the coroner's inquest was found to be murdered by William Stephenson, merchant, in Northallerton, to whom she was pregnant, was buried June 7, 1727."

The following are among the best stanzas of the ballad:—

With sighs and with groans, with tears and with moans,
She utter'd such plaints as would soften flint stones,
Oh! where shall I hide my shame, then—she cried,
Kind Sir, take some pity, and for me provide.

Continuing the perambulation northwards, by the edge of the cliff, the breast works terminate in the remains of a battery, scarcely visible at present, underneath which is the entrance of the Gun Cove, or Gun Cave, communicating, according to local tradition, by a subterraneous passage with the church. Some of the older inhabitants declare they have penetrated a considerable distance into its gloomy recesses, but as they never ventured to the end, their accounts tended to strengthen the belief of its extent.* At present, however, the most determined investigator could not explore beyond the distance of fifty yards. The name of Gun Cave seems to have been derived from the battery erected over its entrance.

The rocks† at Hartlepool, which have been characterised by

I promised her fair, that I would take care
Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
At Hartlepool town, where she would lie down :
Poor soul, she believ'd me—as ever she'd done.

MORAL.

Let all men beware, when married they are,
Bad women are surely a dangerous snare :
Then love your own wives, them men only thrives
That always live pious and chaste in their lives.

A charge still exists in the churchwardens' accounts, dated June 7, 1727, of 1s. 10d. "for making Mary Farthing's grave." The perpetrator of this crime was afterwards executed at Durham.

Lieutenant Burn, R. N. of the signal station, at Hartlepool, having unfortunately missed his way at night, fell over the cliff, a few yards to the north of Maiden Bower, and although he was severely bruised, and some of his bones broken, yet he recovered, and lived several years afterwards.

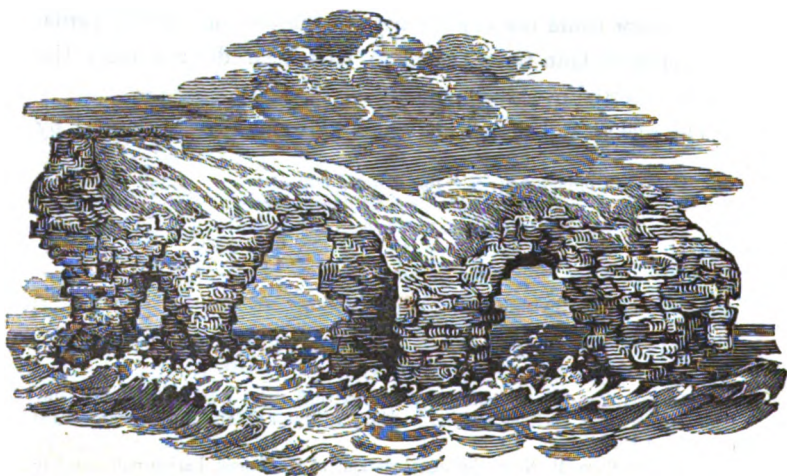
* This belief in vast subterraneous passages is not confined solely to Hartlepool. Our ancestors are believed to have been equally laborious in excavating a passage from Durham to Finchale abbey; from Raby castle, to the church of Staindrop, and from Richmond castle, to Easby, by way of St. Martin's, crossing twice beneath the bed of the river Swale. When what was called the egress at Easby was explored, however, the hole, as might have been expected, was discovered to be nothing more than the common sewer of the abbey.

† Mr. Tate, who to the occupation of parish clerk of Stranton unites the acquisitions of poetry and music, has described the rocks with his characteristic quaintness in his *History of Hartlepool*, &c. as follows:—

"If you around the cliff should hie,
When tide admits, you there descry
Bold lofty rocks, fine excavations,
With grotesque arches, grand curvations,
And many a cavern and alcove,
For meditation, or for——love!
Piazzas! porticoes sublime,
The handy work of father Time."

various writers as "frightful" and "pleasing," are rendered cavernous by the continued action of the waves. They do not in any part exceed forty feet in height. Several detached masses have been formed by the causes above stated, into columns and arches of the rudest and most fantastic appearance.

A view of a detached group near the east battery, (which is likewise represented by Hutchinson, vol. 3. p. 22) may convey a faint resemblance of their general appearance.



The bays formed by the violence of the sea on the softer parts of the rock, are distinguished by the name of *Soft-laes*.

The "*Fairy Coves*," or cells, which are near the north-eastern termination of the wall towards the sea, are circular excavations of about five feet in diameter, and about twelve feet above the shore, having communications with each other sufficiently large to admit a human figure. They have been evidently formed by human means, as the marks of the chisel are still distinctly visible, and were perhaps intended for places of concealment and security in times of invasion or predatory warfare.

MARTLEPOLL COSTUME.

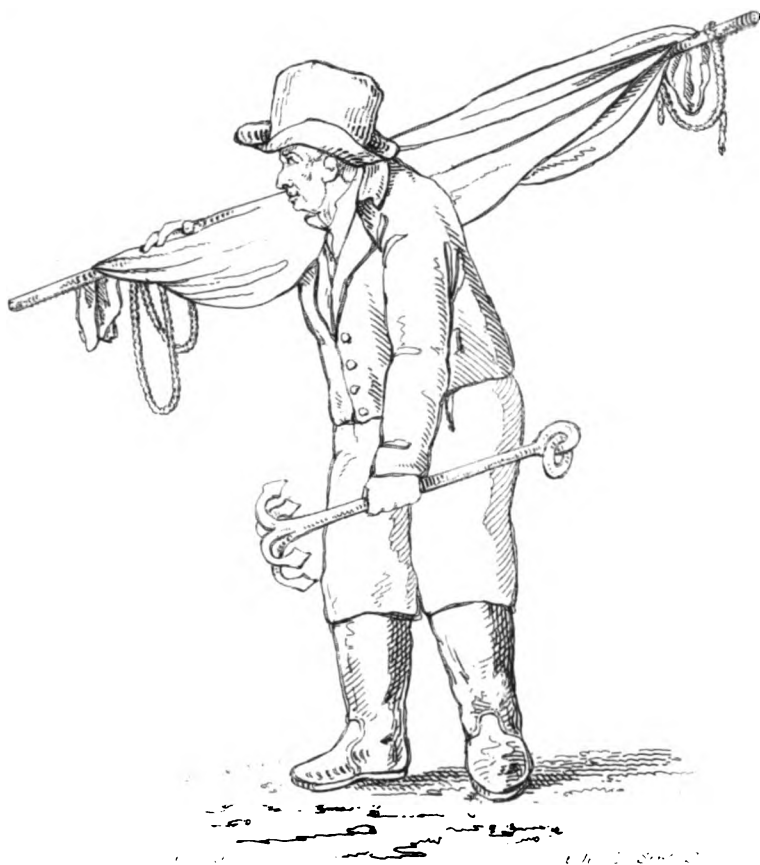


Drawn by T.L. Busby.

Engraved by Sir C.S.

A FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

LIVERPOOL CONSTITUTION.



A FISHERMAN.

HARTLEPOOL COSTUME.

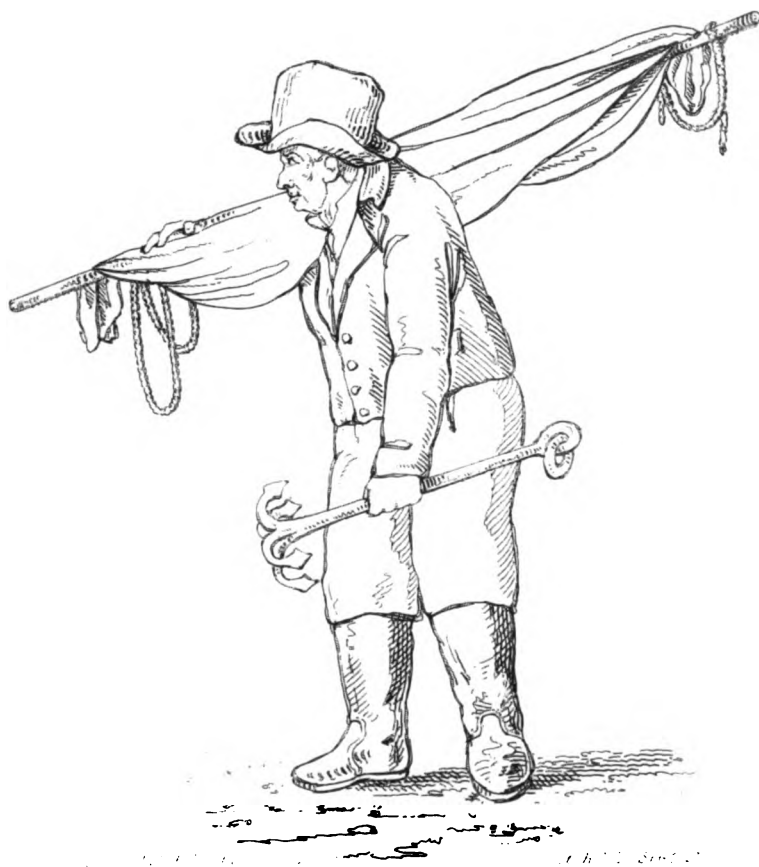


Drawn by T. L. Bushy.

Engraved by S. C. S.

A FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

WARTLEPOOL COSTUME.



A FISHERMAN.

THE FISHERMEN.

THE inhabitants of Hartlepool consist principally of fishermen, a hardy race, many of whom have not received even the first rudiments of education: their manners are courteous and civil, especially towards strangers; their mode of life and thinking is characterised by stern and unbending independence; few of them have travelled beyond the neighbouring sea-ports, and their knowledge of the world is consequently extremely confined, yet their observations frequently betray considerable thought and comprehension. They are nearly all a-kin,* prone to superstition, and yet supine and indifferent about religion. Their livelihood depends entirely on the temper of the most "unruly element," and though some are careful, yet in general they live, to use a vulgar proverb, "from hand to mouth," so that when the weather continues unfavourable for any considerable length of time, they are frequently reduced to pressing necessity. They are in general sober, and their luxuries seldom extend beyond the indulgence of fine white cakes. They marry early,† have in general large families, and their wives are universally the purse bearers. The women perform the most laborious part of the occupation on shore. They are to be seen on the beach waiting the return of the cobs and carry the lines home; the task of *baiting* is performed by them, which occupies several hours; they have likewise to procure the mussels from the scalps, and, during the time when the sand-eels are on the coast, may be seen in groups on different parts of the shore, going even as far as the mouth of the Tees to procure them.

* There are at present living in Hartlepool, 96 persons of the name of Pounder; 50 Coulsons; 85 Davisons; 83 Harrisons; 81 Hunters; and 27 Horsleys. The entire population of Hartlepool does not much exceed 1000 persons.

† Senza moglie al lato
L'huomo non e' beato.

In the summer months the fishermen remain at sea nearly the whole of the night, being provided with a compass, and possessing a perfect knowledge of all the land marks. They are extremely expert in the management of their cobbles. The rapidity of the tempest, however, sometimes baffles all their skill, when they are obliged to leave their lines, and use their utmost endeavours to reach the shore.

They gain by twilight's hour their lonely iale,
To them the very rocks appear to smile;
The haven hums with many a cheering sound,
* * * * *
The boats are darting o'er the curly bay;
Even the hoarse sea-bird's shrill discordant shriek,
Greet like the welcome of his tuneless beak;
Beneath each lamp that through its lattice gleams,
Their fancy paints the friends that trim the beams.
Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home,
Like hope's gay glance from ocean's troubled foam.

Lord Byron.

Although accidents are of rare occurrence, yet within the last three years several lives have been unfortunately lost.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

THE detached situation of Hartlepool, and its very limited connection with the adjacent country, will sufficiently account for many lingering traces of ancient and better times, which are still scrupulously observed within its walls. People, like the fishermen of Hartlepool, who follow the self-same occupation with their ancestors, and who by confining their marriages to the peninsula, keep themselves totally distinct and unconnected with the neighbouring villages, and in fact, rarely go to a greater distance from home than a few miles, must, as a matter of course, afford the best vehicle of descent for ancient habits and traditions. The manners and customs observed at Hartlepool, doubtless, at one period prevailed more or less over the whole of the adjacent country, and the above reasons will sufficiently account for their preservation here, at a time when general (would it could be said advantageous) innovation is every where making such rapid progress.

The first time a child visits a neighbour or relation, it is regularly presented with three things, salt, bread, and an egg ; this practice, however, (not noticed by Bourne or Brand) is widely extended over the north of England. Valentine Day is duly observed : the swains vent not their passions on sheets speckled with tinsel, and interlarded with Cupids, yet their epistles abound with the usual inflated hyperbole which would not disgrace modern gallantry, and their Dulcineas are seldom deficient in comprehension.* The solemnities practiced every where on Carling, Palm, and Easter Sundays, of which a full account is given in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, are here most scrupulously observed.

* Those who cannot write, who are by far the most numerous, like *Pyramus* and *Thisbe* of old, "*nutu signisque loquuntur.*"—*Ovid*.

A custom prevails on the Monday immediately following the latter festival, for the men to take off the women's shoes, or buckles, and on the Tuesday for the women to retaliate in like manner: these petty thefts are only to be redeemed by presents. The trifling sums obtained by this mutual and frequently provoked warfare, are generally expended in a "merry making" towards the end of the week. "Mell suppers" are customary in the neighbourhood, at "harvest home;" and "Guisers," though their numbers are considerably diminished of late years, are still to be seen. On the approach of Christmas, carols are sung by the children; *yule clogs* blaze on the eve of the nativity, and yule cakes form an essential part of the evening's entertainment. The Christmas box, and New-year's gifts are not forgotten, and detachments of sword dancers perambulate the neighbourhood, exhibiting their feats of harmless warfare. The first monday after twelfth day, the *stot* plough, a small anchor drawn by young men and boys, is paraded through the town. They stop at every door and beg a small donation: if successful they salute the donor with three cheers; but if their request is refused,, they plough up the front of the house to the great annoyance of its inhabitants.

"*Waffs*" are still common, and few people die before their neighbours have seen their waffs "glide softly by." Indeed some persons have seen their own "waffs," and under the conviction that their own death was thereby predicted, have seldom recovered from the impression of the apparition.

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says, I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

Tickel.

A belief in "bad prayers" is still prevalent, and various arts practised to render these prayers abortive.

The *lake-wake*, or watching with a corpse, is not entirely laid aside, though somewhat fallen into disuse. Funerals are

attended not only by the intimate friends and relations of the deceased, but by all those who wish to pay a melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral procession is opened by singers chaunting appropriate psalms, followed by two young girls dressed in white, whose business it is to attend to the wants and wishes of the mournful attendants, and are called "*servers*."

Until of late years, when a young unmarried female was buried, a garland was carried before the corpse, and afterwards suspended in the church; at present only one remains there, formed of white paper cut in various shapes, apparently to resemble flowers; and in the centre is represented the figure of a human hand on which is written the name and age of the deceased.

A garland fresh and fair,
Of lillies there was made,
In sign of her virginity,
And on her coffin laid.

Dr. Percy's Old Songs, v. iii. p. 150.



THE FISHERIES.*

THE boats or cobble† used by the fishermen of Hartlepool, are about twenty-five feet long, and five feet in breadth, with a flat bottom and a sharp stem, and about two tons burthen. Each coble carries three fishermen: he who sits nearest the stern, rows

* The antient manner of fishing on the coast of Cleveland (which would naturally be the same as at Hartlepool) is so well described in a MS. in the Cotton Library, Julius F. C. fol. 455, frequently quoted by Greaves in his History of Cleveland, that no apology seems necessary for its introduction here.

Truly yt may be sayde of these poor men, that they are lavish of theyr lives, who will hazard 20 or 40 myles into the seas in a small *troughe*, soe thinne that the glimse of the sunne may be scene through ytt; yet at 10 or 11 of the clocke in the morninge, when they come from sea, they sell theire whole boatys ladinge for 4s. or if they doe gett a crowne, they suppose to have chaffered fayre. Three commonly come in one boate, each of them havinge twoe oares, which they governe by drawinge the one hande over the other. The boate ytself is built of wainscott, for shape exceedinge all modeels for shippinge; twoe men will easily carrie ytt on lande betweene them, yett are they so secure in them at sea, that some in a storme have lyved aboarde three dayes. Their greateste danger is nearest home, where the waves breake dangerouslye; but they, acquainted with these seas, espieyne a broken wave ready to overtake them, suddenly oppose the prow or sharpe ende of theyre boat unto yt, and mountinge to the tope, descende downe as yt were unto a valley, hoveringe untill they espye a whole wave come rowlinge, which they observe commonly to be an odde one; whereupon mountinge with their cobble, as yt were upon a greate furious horse, they rowe with might and mayne, and together with that wave drive themselves on lande.

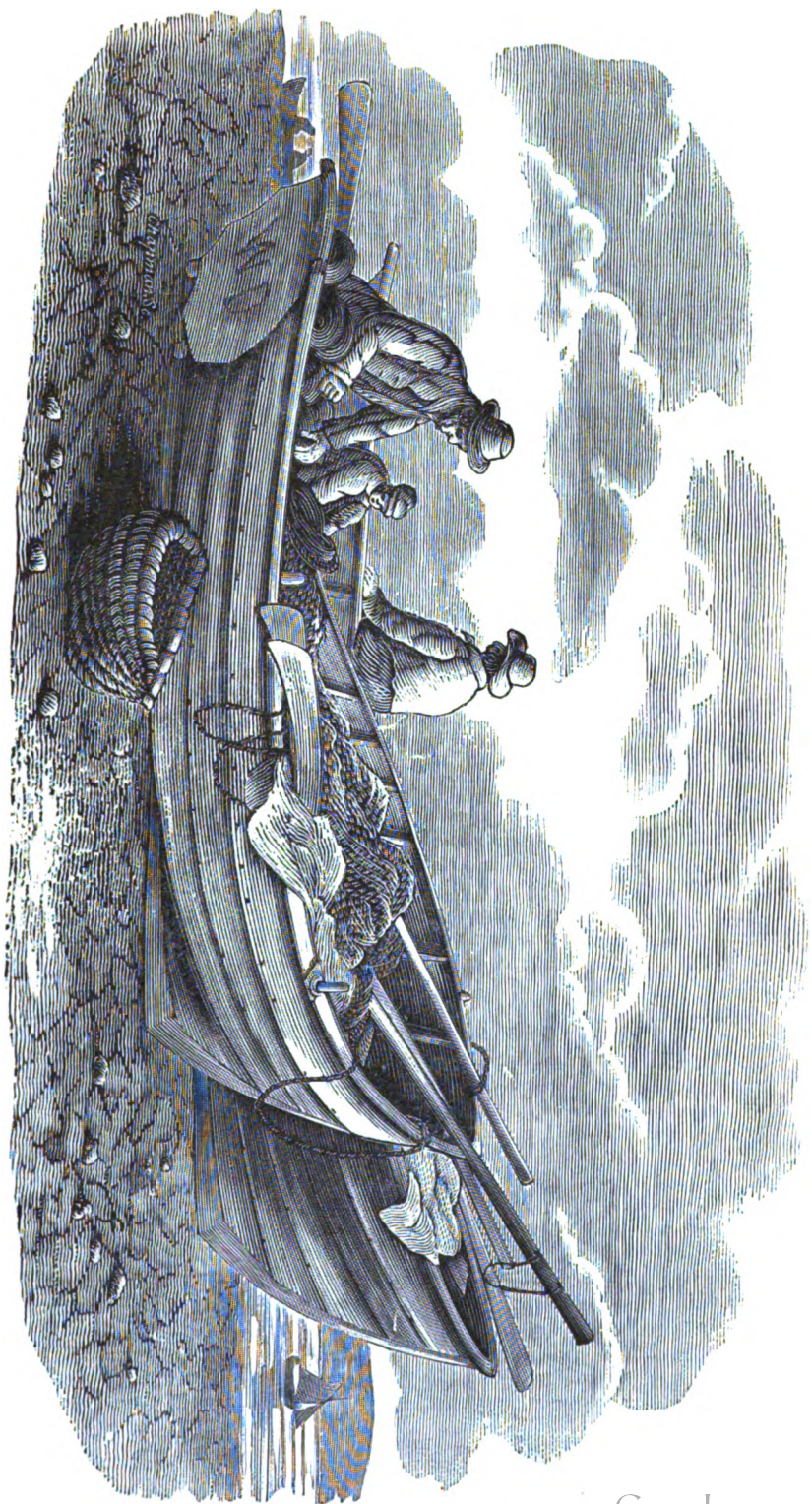
STATUTES RESPECTING THE FISHERMEN, 1599.

From the Corporation Records.

76. Ytt ys ordeyned, for the avoydinge of all contraversyes which hereafter may growe betwixt the freemen of this town and the forryners, for the buyinge of fyahe and askinge parte thereof, that evrye freeman of this town buyinge a cobble of fyahe shall enjoy the same, without p'tinge w'th anie forryner. But if the forryner be the fyrst buyer of anie suche cobble of fyahe, and a freman beinge presente att the buyinge thereof, and askinge p'te of the same, the sayd freman or fremen soe askinge p'te, shall enjoy if the freman bee not the fyrst yt askethe p'te of such fyahe, butt the seconde or the thirde. Then ytt ys ordeyned yt the freman shall have butt p'te with the others that before hym asked p'te thereof.

84. Ytt ys ordeyned, yt the maister, or some other of evrye cobble of this town, shall make twoo pennye worth of fyahe to any of theire neighbors, askeinge the same for there own p'vyssyon, yf they have nott made foure pennye worthe fourth before, upon payne to paye for evrye tyme nott soe doeing vid.

† Luople. *Navicula*.—*Iges's Saxon Dict.* Coble seems to be generally used to denote a flat bottomed boat for sea fishing.



Fishing Boats.

with a pair of oars, the other two have one oar each. The duty of the fisherman who is nearest the stern, is to steer the ooble. In general each person takes three lines coiled on an oval flat piece of wicker work, called "a rip," and baited with much care and regularity. Each line is about two hundred and forty fathoms long, having about four hundred snoods* of horse hair, thirty-six inches in length, placed at equal distances; at the end of each snood is a well secured hook, baited generally with mussels, though the baits† vary according to the season of the year. These lines are all fastened together and sunk at equal distances, by perforated stones where the bottom is rocky, and on sandy ground by grapnels, or "creepers."‡ These lines are "shot across the tide," and generally remain in this situation about two hours in summer, and one in winter: during this period of inaction, one of the fishermen "keeps a look-out," while the other two generally wrap themselves up in the sail and go to sleep.

"In cradle of the rude imperious surge."

When the lines are "hauled," the fishermen immediately return as the lines require fresh baiting before they can be used again. This is the universal method of fishing practised at Hartlepool, for cods, lings, haddocks, whittings, &c.

* Snood—*Scotch*. A short hair line to which a fishing hook is tied.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary*.

† The baits generally used are as follows:—

January,	} Mussels, herrings.
February,	
March,	
April,	} "Tentails," (<i>sepia loligo</i>) limpets, whelks.
May,	
June,	
July,	} "Prats," (<i>lumbricus terrestris</i> .)
August,	
September,	
October,	} Mussels, ten tails, prats, sand eels, (<i>ammodites tobianus</i>) sand worms.
November,	
December,	
	} The fishing at this period is generally unproductive, from the number of dog fish on the coast.
	} Mussels.
	} Mussels and herrings.

‡ Creepers, *Scotch*.—Grapnels of iron for dragging things out of the water, from the verb creep.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary*. They are used in general as anchors for the cobbles at Hartlepool.

The general fishing-distance from land, is from ten to twenty miles in summer, and from eight to fifteen in winter.

Another mode of fishing, "shooting the haavrea,"* (which are very strong lines of about three hundred fathoms in length) is only practised in summer. The hooks attached to strong snoods, are fixed at three fathoms distance from each other, and each snood is four feet and a half in length. Three or four of these lines are the usual number used at the same time.

These lines are always "shot" in about thirty fathoms depth, where they frequently remain for several weeks together, visited daily, if the weather permits, when they are fresh baited and mended as occasion may require. Ling, cods, skates, holibuts, haddocks, &c. are generally caught by the haavrea.

Soles are caught either by "plaice lines," or by "troll" nets. Plaice lines are about two hundred and forty fathoms in length, on which are fastened four hundred snoods, about three feet in length, with appropriate hooks attached to them. These lines are "shot" in the evening and are not "hauled" until daylight the next morning. The bait for this species of fishing, is the sand worm (*lumbricus marinus*) and the depth for soles and plaice varies from six to fourteen fathoms.

The trolling net or "trawl," about sixteen feet in breadth at the mouth, which is fixed to a "troll bar," is sunk by the weight of the "troll irons," or "troll heads," fastened at each end of it. This net is appended to the stern of the coble, or drawn rapidly in its motion along a sandy bottom, and the fish entering it, remain caught at the extremity of the net.

Mackarel, not sufficiently numerous on the coast to induce the fishermen to use nets, (though they are sometimes found entangled in the herring nets), are caught only by "dor lines," which are generally about fifteen fathoms in length, with a leaden weight at the end, called a "pounder." Two or three

* Icelandic, Suio-Gothic, *haef*, mare, oceanus—to go to *haaf* or *haaves* signifies in Orkney, to go to the main sea. In Shetland, *haaf* fishing denotes the fishing of ling, cod, and turbot.

snoods are fastened near the end of the line, of about two fathoms in length, and six feet apart: the hooks are baited with the silvery part of the body of a mackarel, or other fish, the former being considered the best. Three of these lines are generally hung over the sides of the coble. This method of fishing requires a "mackarel gale," which is a strong breeze, so that the door lines may be drawn rapidly through the water.* The appearance of the mackarel on the coast, and their stay, are alike uncertain; in general, however, they first appear in the autumn.

Herrings are caught in nets from August to March: their arrival and departure are alike uncertain. These nets hang in the water, supported by corks at the top, remain upright by their own weight, and are driven along by the force of the current. The herrings, which swim in shoals, once entangled in the meshes, die almost instantaneously.

A mode of catching turbot has been practised during the last year, which promises to furnish the means of lasting benefit to Hartlepool. Previous to the introduction of this method, a turbot was sometimes caught on the "haavres," but it was never considered possible even by the *oldest* fisherman to catch them with nets, which shews that the art of fishing is yet far from perfection. The new plan was not approved readily, for customs are relinquished slowly, and improvements adopted with reluctance.†

These nets are extremely slight, of about one hundred and ten yards in length, by about seven feet in height: the meshes are six inches from "knot to knot." They are buoyed by pieces of cork attached to the top, and, being sunk by means of small

* The grey gurnard is caught in the same way, and *bites* more eagerly than the mackarel. This fish is called the "snorer" from the peculiar noise it utters, which is considered by the fishermen to resemble *snoring*.

† This arises not only from a strong prepossession in favour of opinions they have been taught all their lives to consider incontrovertible, but because improvements tend to shew that the rising generation is wiser than their forefathers and seniors, a position old men will never willingly allow.—*Grose's Military Antiquities*.

stones fastened at short distances at the bottom, remain under water as a perpendicular wall.

The number of turbot caught in this manner is very considerable, and as the fishing ground has never been disturbed by this species of fishing, it is natural to expect that the produce will continue abundant.*

The price stipulated by the London traders is 3s. 6d. each for live turbot, which are instantly put into the wells of their vessels in attendance upon the coast, and transported alive to the London market.

Crabs and lobsters are generally caught by the elder fishermen. For this purpose they use a bag net, fixed to an iron hoop twenty inches in diameter, suspended like a scale. The bait (generally consisting of the entrails of fish) is fastened at the top of the net. When these nets are supposed to have remained a sufficient time under water (generally near the rocks), they are "hauled in" as rapidly as possible, that the lobsters may not spring out. In the summer months crabs are found in two or three fathoms, and in winter in fourteen or fifteen fathoms depth of water. Lobsters are generally found in deeper water than crabs. The latter are likewise caught in summer with an iron hook, by which they are drawn from their abodes under stones and fissures in the rocks, at low water. Both crabs and lobsters are kept alive in large boxes moored in the harbour, called "*hullies*." This method of fishing is called "trunking," and the nets "trunks."

The fish market is holden on the beach: the fish is offered for sale at a sum beyond its value, and gradually falls until a purchaser cries "*het*,"† or "*I'll please you*," which immediately closes the bargain.

* In one week, 1050 live turbot have been sent to London, where at the moderate price of ten shillings each, they would produce £525. In another instance, the turbot (independent of other fish) caught by the crew of two cobbles in the space of eight days, sold for £100.

† "*Het*," perhaps a contraction of "*I'll have it*."

A curious complaint is preserved in the Corporation Records, Nov. 10, 1682, "that y^e pannier men and fishermen, in their way of byinge and sellinge of fish (to y^e

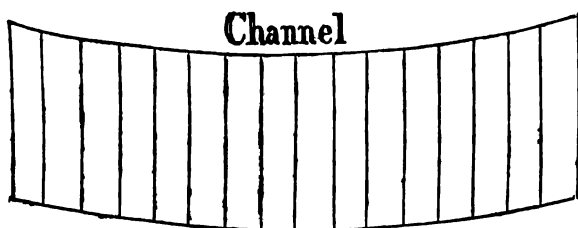
The fishery stands only in need of proper encouragement to be found capable of infinite extension; and the situation of Hartlepool is perhaps better adapted for the establishment of an extensive fishing colony than any other port in the kingdom.

To the numerous advantages of the port, which have been already detailed, may be added, that excellent bait (mussels) may be procured gratis from the mouth of the Tees, and preserved in the slake for constant use.*

The open boats or cobs used at present,† from the nature of their construction and diminutive size, afford at best scanty produce, as the continuance of uncertain or boisterous weather necessarily prevents their going to sea: whereas the establish-

great prejudice of the freemen of this town and others) have by the terms of sayinge "He please you" taken up to themselves one of ye best fish, and promised more and payd lesse, whereby whosoever called for a part (as of right accustomed) were cheated."

* The arrangement of the mussel beds requires the interposition of the corporation, on whose property they are principally placed. There is ample space for as many mussel beds as the most extended fishery might require, if they were under proper regulations; and the subjoined sketch might form a plan, which would embrace every advantage, and give to every fisherman a proportion of ground of which, once determined, the corporation would preserve the limits. By this means the constant strife and contention, which subsists at present in the determination of arbitrary boundaries, supported by the *argumentum ad hominem*, would be effectually prevented.



† According to a very moderate calculation, the produce of the fisheries may be estimated as follows:—

In summer, 45 cobs, one hundred times at sea, at £1 10s. each time, £6750.
In winter, 35 cobs, seventy times at sea, at £2 each time, £4900 making a total of £11,650, which sold in the country at four times its original price, or £45,600, will give a tolerable idea of the importance of the fishery even in its present confined state.

ment of five men boats,* from their superior size and formation, would be able (with few intervals) to procure a constant and regular supply. The fishermen are fully sensible of their superior advantages, but the want of capital and stimulus, to which may be added the difficulty of changing long established habits, are not readily overcome.

The demand for fish is constant and increasing, and every town within one hundred and fifty miles of Hartlepool might be supplied with this excellent food with comparative cheapness and regularity.

The surplus fish might be salted or pickled, and either used for home consumption, or sent to the Mediterranean, or even to the West Indies.†

In many of the inland towns, fresh fish is considered as an article of luxury: the increased quantity that would be distributed

* £6000 would establish a small fleet of ten five-men boats, each boat with its nets supposed to cost £600, and the whole might be divided into sixty shares of £100 each. The failure of similar establishments on this part of the coast was principally owing to the command of each boat not having been given to a fisherman possessing, at least, one share. If possible, one or two of the crew should possess half a share each, which would infallibly insure good management and attention.

It would appear that the fishery here was not always confined to cobles, for when the Earl of Scarborough claimed the tythe of fish in the year 1719, (v. p. 132) it is stated that "the inhabitants, besides the small fishing vessels called *cobles*, have used to employ shiips, boats, and other vessels, in taking sea fish for sale upon the *Northern seas* of Great Britain, and also upon the Yarmouth sea, during the time of the herring fishing there." The tythe of the fishery previous to this period, seems to have been a subject of considerable importance, as appears by the following extract from the Sequestrator's books, in the Dean and Chapter's Library, at Durham:—

"Letters to Richard Malam, of Hart, yeoman, all the tythe corne, graine, and other tythes whatsoever belonging to the impropriacion of Hart, which formerly have been demised and granted, and also the tyth of the *fishery* of Hartlepoole 200*li* rent—payable by equal porci'ons monthly—the first payment to begin from the first of Octo. next, and all scases to be allowed.—*Apud Gretham* xro Aug. 1644."

† The curing of fish might happily be made either a principal or subordinate part of the plan. It is well known, cured fish, for the supply of many parts of the world, and particularly the Roman Catholic countries bordering on the Mediterranean, during Lent, is a considerable article of commerce: the present supply of the Roman Catholic countries consists of pilchards from Cornwall, stock fish from Norway, and cod from Newfoundland. From the length of the voyage from Newfoundland, the supply of cod fish arrives late: the cured fish from the North of England might arrive nearly a month before the Newfoundland fish, and thus obtain a good market for any quantity.—*Durham County Advertiser*, October 27, 1815.

by an establishment of the nature above recommended, would naturally tend to lessen the demand for, and diminish the price of animal food, which is frequently beyond the reach of the labouring classes of society.

The art of fishing is easily acquired, and the extension of the fisheries might give employment to an immense number of our sailors in times of peace, whose services would be highly beneficial to the country; they would thus find a congenial and profitable occupation, and an influx of wealth would be ramified into a thousand channels, diffusing in its course the blessings of comfort and abundance to an invaluable and interesting portion of society.

For the political advantages which would inevitably result from an extension of the fisheries, the projectors would not only be entitled to the public gratitude, but they would be amply repaid by the profits, which, according to the most reasonable calculations, would arise from so patriotic a speculation.*

It has been well observed that he who puts a seed into the earth, is recompensed by receiving forty for it, but, that he who draws a fish out of the water, draws up a piece of silver.†

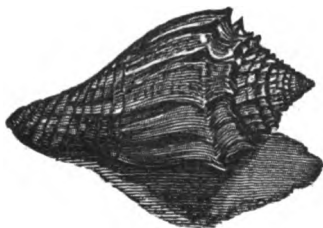
* No species of natural industry is more lucrative than fishing, because it converts the ocean into a mine, and furnishes immense profits, without any other expence than what consists in labour.—*Campbell's Political Survey*, ii. p. 788.

† Dr. Franklin.

The following apposite observations are from Colquhoun's *Treatise on the Wealth of the British Empire*:—

“Fisheries upon a large scale round the Coast, would be no sooner organised, than hordes of small dealers, called hucksters, would resort to the sea coasts, and circulate corned fish through every part of the interior of the country, not excepting the villages. In Great Britain, where there are no less than 1188 towns, containing 5,272,712 inhabitants, besides perhaps six times the number of villages, where fish could be dealt out to 6,683,591, forming the rural population, at very moderate prices; it is scarcely possible to conceive by what other means a greater blessing could be conferred on the nation. Such a state of things would give a new and improved character to the labouring people:—an independence of mind which they cannot feel at present,—a security against want,—a luxury which has been heretofore inaccessible,—a diminution in a considerable degree of the parish rates, and a gradual decrease of that debasement of character, which parochial relief engenders. When new and improved

habits should through this medium be fully fixed, the greater diversity of food, which would be accessible at moderate prices to every labourer, would speedily produce a moral effect highly interesting, and incalculably beneficial to the nation, by rendering the surplus labour of the community more productive, through which medium only empires, kingdoms, and states, become opulent and powerful.



POPULATION.

OF the population of Hartlepool, no record exists of a date anterior to the Parish Registers; an attempt therefore to compute the number of the inhabitants at any period previous to their commencement, would be equally conjectural and unsatisfactory.

The register preserved in the corporation records, commences in the year 1566, is continued to 1597, and contains only the deaths during that period. The regular Parish Register begins on July 14, 1566; and though it bears evident marks of frequent mutilation, yet the following statement will convey some idea of the relative state of the population at periods which seem most perfect.

From 1660, to 1671 inclusive, 187 births, 190 deaths.

From 1760, to 1771 326 269.....

The returns ordered by government, however, will furnish the most satisfactory information of the actual population: to which is added a census taken with great care in 1815.*

	<i>Inhabited Houses</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the year 1800	226	256	437	556	993
1810	242	246	462	585	1047
1815	244	251	458	579	1037

* The author is glad to acknowledge the assistance derived from the local knowledge of Thomas Pounder, then overseer, in the census of 1815.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, says that Dr. R. Cosins "was born at *Hartly Poole*," a well-known harbour for safety; and some observe a providence, that he who afterwards was to prove the *grand champion of Episcopacy*, should (amongst all the counties of *England*) be born in this bishopric. His father was a person of quality, a captain of a company, in *Musselborough-field*, whence his valour returned with victory and wealth, when crossing the river Tweed, (O! the uncertainty of all earthly happiness!) was drowned therein, to the great loss of his son Richard; and greater, because he was not sensible thereof, as left an infant in the cradle. He was admitted into Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a *general* scholar, geometerian, musician, physician, divine, but chiefly civil and canon lawyer. By Archbishop Whitgift, he was preferred to be first chancellor of Worcester, (in that age a place

The total number of houses is 257, the number of families occupied in agriculture, handicraft, &c. 86, and nearly the whole of the remaining families are employed in fishing.

The following statement of the ages of some of the parishioners who died between the years 1808 and 1813 inclusive, will furnish a striking proof of the longevity of the inhabitants:—

13	were buried between 70 and 80 years old.
11	..... 80 and 85
5	..... 85 and 90
2	..... 90 and 95
2	..... 95 and 100

The introduction of parochial registers in England was in consequence of the injunctions of Thomas Lord Cromwell, which, according to Hollinshed, were set forth in September, 1588, (30th Henry VIII.) but not much attended to, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who issued injunctions concerning them, in the 1st, 7th, and 39th years of her reign.*

The first Register of Hartlepool is entitled

“The Register booke for ye Chapplerie of Hartinpoole, at ye publique charge of ye said p’sh provided. And at yefeast of Michael the Archangell, in An’o d’ni. 1598, bought at London, bye Will’m Wrighte, of Hartinpole, merchante, and then churchwarden there allso—price vis. viiid.”

The following memorandum is subjoined:—

All ye christenyngs, weddings, and buryalls, conteyned in the former paper register booke of ye said chapple, are trulie thence transcribed and engrossed into this present register booke, as by mutuall co’ference thereof, may and dothe more fully appeare.

The following are the most interesting entries, to which are added occasional extracts from the registers of some of the neighbouring parishes:—

non tam graciosus, quam negotiosus) and afterwards Dean of the Arches, wherein he carried himself without giving, (though many took) offence at him.”

He was buried at Lambeth, Dec. 1, 1597. He never published any thing, except a defence of the High Commission Court. There is a life of him by Bishop Barlow, who had become his pupil, and who was educated at his expence.—*Lycens’s Environs of London*, 1. p. 301.

* Letters from the Bod. Library, vol. 1. p. 181.

1587, the plague raged with great violence in the neighbourhood: it is not mentioned in the Hartlepool register, though the deaths amounted to 26, nearly double the usual number. In the Stranton register it is stated, May 21, "heere began the sicknes," and at Hart, "89 corses" were buried, one of which was "a young woman unknown, who dyed in the street."

1598. Sit memoratū qd Alicia Widdison cum milite Lockerby Anglo Britanno in secundo die Novembris totā pervigilabat noctā p'r me T. P.

Feb. 13, 1599. Sit memoratum qd tertio die Februarij in Navem Londinensis introibat ubi cum magistri socio, &c.

Feb. 20. Sit memoratū qd M. D. familiariter navis magistri socio vocato Alexandro Pomperay utebatur.

Nov. 18, 1602. Mergarett ye wife of Edwarde Hall died in the nighte tyme, and was buried ye same nighte.

Nov. 20, 1611. Walter Powell, ye *reader* here, was buried.

June 19, 1612. John Constable, John Moyser, two *gentleme*, w'ch came from ye warrs in Denmark, was buried.

March 7, 1637. Mr. Joseph Parkinson, *preacher* of Gods, at Hartinpoole, buried.

September 20, 1643. Annas, ye daughter of Mr. Johnson, *preacher*, buried.

October 5, 1673. Thomas Smailes was buried, and crowned by a jury of 12 men, and John Harrison supposed to murder him.

John Harrison, of Seaton, was executed at Durha', for murthering Thomas Smailes.

September 12, 1674. William Parke, buried, who was *slaine* in the frijeridge baurne.

1697. Mem. that.....collectors for the royall aid sess in the year ...97 *cheat'd* most abominably the town of Hartinpoole, gathering the value of yt where it was not due.

May 7, 1699. Isabell, daughter of *black* Dick Hunter, christened.

March 23, 1704. John Stevenson, buried, *insolvent vagrant*.

June 13, 1719. Richard Ward, at 105 or more, buried.

December 30, 1731. Anne Eden, converted from *Quakerism*, and baptized.

1734. The daughter of Francis Blenshall, was christened, who was a Scotchman, "then teaching psalmody in this town."

Dec. 10, 1749. Ruth Nicholson, above 103 years old, buried.

Jan. 2, 1750. Cæsar, a *slave* of Mr. Macdonald, baptized.

Feb. 9, 1775. Isabel, wife of Thomas Rowntree, *lang Tom*, buried.

Feb. 21, 1776. Thomas Bates, alias *Tom again tide*, buried.

May 10, 1778. Susannah Corner, widow, *aged* 106, buried.

June 5, 1794. Dorothy Ransom, *aged* 105, buried.

Hart register contains the following entries :

December 17, 1596. Ellen Thompson, fornicatrix (and then excommunicated) was buried of ye people in ye chaer at ye entrance unto the yeate or stile of ye church yard, on the east thereof.

Feb. 12, 1641. Old Mother *Midnight*, of Elwick, buried.

1652. John Pasmore, departed this life one Sunday, and was buried on black Monday, 29th of March. There was a star appeared in the south-east : ye sun eclipsed.

The melancholy list of those fishermen, who, since the commencement of the Parish Registers, have perished on the element from which they derive their subsistence, would present no interest to the general reader ; the accidents of this nature, however, are not numerous, but the names of many of the sufferers, notwithstanding the regularity of local pedigrees, have become extinct.



Mr. Henry Smith.

THE POOR.

IN the year 1563, Jan. 25, Thomas Sparke, master of Great-ham Hospital, being "crased and seke in bodie, yet God be prased of good and perfytt remembrance," by his last will bequeathed, *inter alia* "to the poore of Hartlepolle vis. viiij."*

In the year 1588,† a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, relating to the poor of Hartlepool, yet it does not seem probable, that it ever became an act of parliament.

The next benefactor on record is Mr. Henry Smith,‡ an alder-

* *Collections relating to the Hospital at Greatham, printed at the private press of the late George Allan, Esq. of Grange, near Darlington, p. 85.*

† February 28, 1588. "Four bills had each of them one reading: of which, the last being a bill for the maintenance of the poor of Hartlepool, was upon the second reading committed unto Sir Edward Hobby, Mr. Geo. Cary, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Beal, the burgesses of Newcastle, Lime, and Yarmouth, and others; who were appointed to meet to-morrow in the afternoon. March 1. The bill concerning the poor of Hartlepool is deferred, to be considered of the committees on Monday next, in the afternoon." No further notice appears of this bill.—*Heywood Townshend's Historical Collections*, 1680, p. 22.

‡ "Mr. Smith is vulgarly called Dog Smith, from an idle story of his having turned beggar, and being followed by a dog; which probably originates from the Lambeth pedlar, whose picture, followed by a dog, is in the window of that church. He was an alderman of London, probably a silver-smith. It has been so thought, as he lived in Silver-Street, London, among the working silver-smiths; but an inscription in Great Bookeham church, Surrey, calls him citizen and salter, of London. This, however, by no means proves he was a salter by trade. He was once married, but his wife died many years before him without issue. He died January 30, 1627-8, at his house in Silver-Street, Wood-Street, which now belongs to the trust; and his funeral was worshipfully solemnized at Wandsworth, it being his desire there to be interred, because it was the place of his nativity."

Mr. Smith was buried in the chancel at Wandsworth, where his effigy is represented in an alderman's gown, kneeling at a desk in the attitude of devotion, and underneath is a tablet with a long inscription, stating the extent of his charities, amongst which are £1000 to redeem poor captives taken by the Turkish pirates; £10,000 to buy impropriations for godly preachers, with several legacies to parishes in the county of Surrey, &c. and "not here stinting his charity and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for the purchasing lands of inheritance for ever, for the relief of the poor, and setting them a-work. A patterne worthy the imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life to follow him therein."—*Literary Anecdotes*, v. ii. 382.—*Stow's London continued by Strype*.—*Dale's Harwich*, &c.

man of London, who in the year 1620, made over his estate, real and personal, to trustees for charitable purposes, reserving £500 per annum for his own maintenance.

The Trustees were to purchase "real property of the clear value of 100 marks, for each sum of £1000 which they should lay out," in the several towns in England, "for the relief of aged poor, or infirm people, married persons having more children born in wedlock than their labours can maintain, poor orphans, such poor people as keep themselves and families to labour, and put forth their children apprentices at the age of fifteen," and "not for the relief of any persons who are given to excessive drinking, whoremongers, common swearers, pilferers, or otherwise notoriously scandalous, or to any persons that have been incorrigible, or disobedient to those whose servants they have been, or to any vagrant persons, or such as have no constant dwelling, receive any inmate or inmates to dwell in house with them, or have not inhabited in that parish by the space of five years next before such distribution to be made, or being able, refuse to work, labour, and take pains."

On January 10, 1634, the trustees purchased of Robert Porrett, William Porrett, &c. divers parcels of ground and waste lands, in Hartlepool, in pursuance of the directions of Mr. Smith, for £500* which are described in a deed, dated December 20, 1641, signed by Robert Earl of Essex, Viscount Lumley, and six others, the surviving feoffees of Mr. Smith's estate, as consisting of "one capital messuage,"† and "divers other messuages,

* Mr. Pocock's papers.

† In all probability the Frierage.

From Inq. p. m. Rad Conyers de Layton Arm. 21. Mart. 3. Jac. Item *inter alia* "Scitus domus fratrum de Hartlepool qu. ten. de Rege in socag. pr 6s. ut de man. de Est Grenavich in Com. Kanc." Ralph Conyers fil. Joh'is Conyers fratr. Radi heres set. 25.

It appears also, that Cuthbert Conyers, of Layton, Esq. father of Ralph, was seized of the same premises and by will 28th Sep. 1558, entailed them on his sons in succession. Ralph, the eldest, engaged in the rebellion of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, (v. p. 51) with old Trollop of Thornley, &c. was attainted, and during his life, his estates, including the Frierage, were vested in the crown, but reverted to Ralph after Sir Ralph Conyers, as heir of entail.

lands, and tenements, with their appurtenances lying and being in Hartlepool," lately purchased from—Porrett, gent. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor are empowered to levy, recover, and receive out of the said capital messuage, &c. the sum of thirty pounds yearly for ever, to be applied to the charitable uses already mentioned. According to a report published by Mr. Keen, of Stafford, in 1808, (to whose kindness the author is indebted for many of the preceding particulars) it appears that in general, in those parishes which were benefited by Mr. Smith's charitable donations, the "full improved rents, are applied to charitable uses." As the trustees* were empowered to purchase land to be allotted to the poor in various parishes, according to *their* discretion, and as it does not appear that any local feeling existed on the part of Mr. Smith towards Hartlepool, it is probable that the poor were indebted for this preference to Richard Viscount Lumley, lord of the manor of Hart, and one of the trustees of Mr. Smith.

On Feb. 26, 1640, Henry Hilton,† of Hylton Castle, be-

* The trust is regularly renewed:—in 1808, the trustees were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Ashburnham, Onslow, Chichester, and Romney; Viscounts Middleton, Cranley, and Sidney, and twenty others of the highest respectability.

† The origin of the family of Hilton is lost in the clouds of remote antiquity. It has been already stated, that in the reign of King Athelstan, one of the family presented a crucifix to the monastery of Hartlepool. A legendary tale resting solely on oral tradition, states that a raven flew from the north, and perching on the turrets of a tower seated on the Wear, received the embraces of a Saxon lady, whom her father, a powerful Abthane, had there confined to protect her from the approaches of a Danish nobleman, by which may possibly be adumbrated the origin of the family springing from a mixture of Danish and Saxon blood. The author, who wishes to adhere to facts, instead of presenting to the reader a fanciful pedigree, is glad to glean the isolated fragments which have survived the wreck of ages, and though the above tales are given, yet it is unnecessary to add any caution respecting their authenticity, although they may envelope some allusion which is now hid in the obscurity of fabulous legend. It is at least certain that the house of Hilton existed in great splendour at the time of the conquest, and, long before its members had been summoned to parliament, under Edward II., enjoyed the rank and reputation of *barons* by tenure, a title which after the declension of the family, was constantly attributed to the chief of the name by popular courtesy. Without entering into a long genealogical detail to prove the station they held, it will only be necessary to mention that Romanus de Helton,*

* *The original name as here written is Helton pell hades—a low depressed place, which corresponds with the situation of Hilton Castle, possibly from the Saxon pelan. tegere.—v. Lye's Saxon Dictionary.*

queathed to the poor of about forty different parishes "twentie foure pounds a peece, to be distributed yearly dureing the same terme, (99 years) amongst twelve poore people of y^e said parishes." Hartlepool was one of the parishes favoured by this singular will. Soon after the death of Henry Hilton, the remainder of the estates which had devolved to his only surviving brother, John Hilton, was confiscated by the Common-wealth, in consequence of his attachment and loyalty to his unfortunate sovereign. It appears from an order, made March 28, 1653, by the commissioners for removing obstructions in the sale of lands, forfeited to the Common-wealth for treason, "that Philip Thomas made a claim in behalf of the parishes aforesaid," and it was ordered "that the legacies and bequests therein, being to and for charitable uses, or in relacion thereunto, be allowed of according to y^e said will, for y^e remainder of the said term

in 1166, held three knights fees, "ultra Teisam in Dominio beati Cuthberti de veteri feoffamento,"* a territorial possession which was exceeded only by that of the Bulmers, the Percies, the Annundevilles, and the traitor Hugh Pencon.

After a long series of warlike barons, who were ready upon all occasions to shed their blood in the service of their country,† the estate devolved upon Henry Hilton, Esq. a man of strange and melancholy disposition, who, deserting the seat of his ancestors, fled to bury himself in the privacy of Michell Grove, in Sussex, where he lived and died in total seclusion, accompanied only by one faithful kinsman, Nathaniel Hilton, of Billingham, Esq. He dissipated almost the whole of his immense patrimony in charitable legacies to the city Chamber of London, to the corporations of Durham and Newcastle, and to about 40 several parishes in Durham, Sussex, Surrey, and Middlesex. Perhaps the last will of this extraordinary man may afford the best idea of his character. He desired burial in St. Paul's, London, and after entailing the remainder of the estate upon his brothers Robert and John, he "declares to his griefe, yt if anie p'son shall p'tend to be a child of my body begotten, w'ch I hope noe body will be soe impudent and shameless: I hereby calling God and man to witness yt I have no child liveing of my body begotten, and if any such shall p'tend so to be, I hereby declaire he or she so doing to be a very imposture, and I hope noe body will undertake to doe such a shameless, dishonest, and impudent act, and he or she soe declaring to be my child, I doe hereby utterly renounce and disclame ym." Owing to the unbounded extravagance of this will, and to the loyalty of the next heir during the civil wars, the family lost much of its ancient splendour, and not long after the death of the last respected Baron Hilton, the estate was sold for the payment of the debts of Sir Richard Hilton, Bart.

* *Lib. Niger Scaccarii.*

† *Hutchinson.* xi. 510.

of nyntie nyne years, and that this judgment and determination be transmitted to the trustees for sale of y^e said lands, to be by them entred and observed, according to y^e tenor and purport thereof &c.”*

On January 14, 1663, it was agreed between the mayor and corporation of Hartlepool, and John Hilton, “that the said maior and his successors for y^e time being, and to come, shall receive the sum of sixteene pounds per annum,† (in lieu of the legacy of twenty-four pounds) to continue during the remainder of the ninety and nine years yet to come according to the will of Henry Hilton, Esq. deceased.”

The bequest of Henry Hilton accordingly ceased in the year 1739.

On March 9, 1680, Sir William Blackett, Baronet, by his last will, bequeathed the sum of £2 to the poor of the parish of Hartlepool for ever.‡

The lands§ belonging to the poor, consist of about nineteen

* March 14, 1660, a bill is mentioned for settling the charitable uses in the last will and testament of H. Hilton, Esq. as being read a second time and committed.—*Kennet's Chronicles*, p. 898.

† Probably in consequence of the reduction in the rate of interest.

‡ v. p. 123. This sum is applied by the overseers in aid of the poor's rates; it is ordered to be paid on the 1st day of December yearly, “in the house at the bridge end in Newcastle.”

§ These lands, together with the friarage used at present as the poor-house, are supposed (as has been already stated) to have been purchased with the money of Mr. Henry Smith.

On June 10, 1658, it is stated, “whereas there hath been divers differences between George Mennell, of West Dalton, Esquire, and the Corporation of Hartlepool, concerning the bounders of certaine lands belonging to the poore people of Hartlepool,” an examination of witnesses was taken by John Maire and Henry Barnes, by which it appeared “that about fortie yeares since, thre small garths of meadow, abutting on the north of Lambert's Close, and devided from it by walls and bounders, were added thereunto by Robert Porrett,—we recom'end to the judgm't and determination of Mr. Waistell and Mr. John Turner. whether a deed made by the said Robert Porrett, some fower yeares after concerning Lambert's Close, onely to Messrs. Richardson and Taylor, will carry these smale inclosures so lately added unto it; upon which determination all suits are to surcease, and each p'tie to beare the charges they have bene at; and Fryday the sixteenth of September next, is appointed for setting bounders to Lambert's Close, and Board Close.”—*Corporation Papers*.

acres, which in the year 1729 were let for the sum of £38 10s.; and in the year 1816 for £141 2s.

In the year 1694, the charge for maintaining the poor, with other incidental expences, amounted to £17 16s.; and in the year 1815, to £310 ls. 5½d. Frequent gifts were made to the poor, in the *better* days of the corporation, when the tolls were in general nearly treble their present amount, and the mayor appears to have supported the poor without a poor's rate, the rent of the lands being sufficient for that purpose.

The number of poor who receive parochial relief is very considerable, and the rates are proportionably high: the facility of obtaining it frequently presents an obstacle to honest exertion.

That high spirit of independence which characterises the fishermen in prosperity, seems to desert them on the approach of adversity; and parochial aid, which was formerly received with gratitude and afforded in those cases alone where distress arose from bodily infirmity, is now demanded as a matter of course, and received in many instances without thankfulness.

There are undoubtedly many cases wherein the dole of charity is indispensable for daily subsistence, to which these remarks do not apply, yet there are others in which industrious exertion might render the burthen of support less onerous to the community.

COMMERCE.

It has already been stated, that Hartlepool possessed ships at a very early period after the Norman conquest, and subsequent accounts have stated that the vessels belonging to this port were frequently pressed into the service of the crown. In the Rotuli Scotiæ, appear several orders on the collectors of the customs at Hartlepool, from which may be inferred the existence of a certain portion of commerce. The bishops of Durham likewise, when they enjoyed the peaceable possession of the palatinate, and had naval armaments, appointed their officers, who received the "fees, dues, and duties, which in other ports were paid to the king."* In the fourteenth century, the vessels of Hartlepool partook largely in the herring† fisheries, and in 1331, a declaration of Edward III.‡ states that vessels exporting herrings, and other fish, are to be exempt from the authority of the officers of exchange, established at Dover, and other ports in the channel, to which all florins, &c. were ordered to be carried: which order was communicated to the merchants of Hartlepool, Newcastle, &c. The charters of murage granted by the bishops of Durham, on articles exposed for sale, shew that the importation of foreign merchandize was very considerable at those periods.

The port of Hartlepool possessed distinct privileges: for by a statute in the 5th Elizabeth, prohibiting the shipment of sheepskins, wools, &c. beyond seas, it is expressly provided "that it shall and may be lawful to the merchant of the staple, the merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, *Hartlepool*, and Berwicke, their servants, factors, and attorneys, and of everie of them, to

* Hutchinson's History of Durham⁺ v. 2. p. 531.

† The monks of Monkwearmouth were supplied with herrings from Hartlepool.
"Item pro 4000 allee sale, Herterpole" occurs frequently in their compotus.

‡ Rym. Ford. v. iv. p. 500.

carrie, and transport all such lawful wares as heretofore they have been accustomed, and lawfully might, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

The later records of the corporation abound with orders respecting the shipment of corn, which appears to have been the principal article of commerce; indeed the situation of Hartlepool is "in a great corn country, and is most commodiously situated for shipping corn and lime."

In the year 1718, in the enumeration of the ships "imported at London from divers ports," are two from Sunderland, seventy-five from Stockton, and nineteen from Hartlepool.*

In 1795, according to the Custom-House books, the exports were as follow :—

12,107 quarters of oats and wheat	3 casks of pork
85 qrs pease, beans, and barley	32½ tons of dried fish
35 qrs of malt	306 lings
159 pigs of lead	239 hams
112 firkins of butter	3 barrels of mustard seed
68 ankers of ale	and 3 boxes of books.

The imports for the same year, were eight tons of salt, and one hundred and seventy-nine chaldrons of coals.†

In the above-mentioned year, thirty-seven vessels cleared from the port, thirty-six of which were bound for London.

From this period the commerce of Hartlepool has gradually declined, and at present, excepting in the article of fish, it is confined to the occasional exportation of flour to the neighbouring sea-ports.

The grand staple of Hartlepool consists of fish, of which many tons are salted yearly for exportation. The demand for fresh fish, which has been gradually increasing for many years, and the high price which it produces, will naturally diminish the

* Maitland's History of London, p. 1263.

† v. Custom House Books, 1725.

The present establishment of the Custom House, consists of a principal coast officer, a coast waiter, and three tide waiters.

quantity of fish salted for exportation, unless the fisheries are placed on a more extensive and productive scale.

Attempts have been made to procure coals* in the neighbourhood, which, if they had been successful, would have raised Hartlepool rapidly to commercial independence. Unfortunately, however, the result of these experiments† leaves little hope of eventual prosperity from this source.

* In Rees's Cyclopaedia it is stated that "near the town are some collieries," which is widely different from the fact.

† In the year 1785, when the manor of Hart was in the possession of the second Earl of Scarborough, an attempt to procure coals was made near the village of Hart; the depth of the boring through a bed of hard lime-stone was 55 fathoms, 1 yard, 1 foot, and 4 inches, after which, a succession of open lime-stone, with soft marly partings and water put a stop to all further proceedings. In 1808, a second trial was made, about 200 yards from the former, near the road leading from Hart to Hartlepool; at the depth of 29 fathoms, beneath an uninterrupted bed of hard lime-stone, there was a considerable quantity of water, after which a continuation of similar lime-stone to the depth of 50 fathoms exactly—at this depth a *running sand*, through which the *bore rods* penetrated four yards without any signs of its termination, caused this attempt to be abandoned.

These particulars were communicated by William Thomas, Esq. (who so ably filled the office of Treasurer to the Pier Committee,) with his characteristic amenity.

FREE SCHOOL.

THE Free School owes its origin to the generous bounty of Mr. John Crooks, of Hartlepool, who by his will, dated September 1, 1742, bequeathed the sum of £15 per annum, for the purpose of teaching twenty-four boys in reading, writing, &c.; and £5 per annum, to purchase shoes, shirts, &c. for the said boys, the whole chargeable on his estate at Stranton. He died in the same month.* Several years afterwards, Mr. John Leighton, (who was perhaps the son of Robert Leighton, who married Marjory Crooks, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of John Crooks,) taking advantage of the statute of mortmain, seized his share of the estate, but Ann Crooks, the other sister, and co-heiress of John Crooks, generously gave her share by deed of gift, dated Nov. 21, 1755,† to the charitable purpose intended by the founder. This share consisted of an undivided moiety of six several closes, in the township of Stranton, containing thirty-seven acres or thereabouts, let at the yearly rent of £22. She directs that the trustees appointed by the deed above-mentioned, shall apply three-fourths of the clear rents to instruct such a number of poor boys, resident in Hartlepool, in reading, writing, arithmetic, the church catechism, and the principles of the Christian religion, as the same proportion of the rents will afford; the boys to be instructed by a person nominated first by Ann Crooks, during her life, then Robert Leighton, and after their decease, the heir-at-law of Robert Leighton; and the nomination afterwards to vest in trustees, or the major part of them. The remaining fourth part is ordered to be applied to the purchase of quills, paper, ink, &c.; and afterwards such shirts, shoes, stockings, as the trustees (after the death of Ann Crooks, Robert Leighton, and his heirs) may

* Sept. 24, 1742, Mr. John Crooks, buried, *heu pictas! heu prisca fides! Parish Register.*

† This deed was enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, January 7, 1756.

direct. It is further declared, that, whenever the number of trustees shall by death, or otherwise, be reduced to three, Ann Crooks, Robert Leighton, and his heirs, and, after them, the surviving trustees shall appoint trustees residing in or near Hartlepool, to complete the number of seven, according to the intentions of the said Ann Crooks.*

The estate at present in the possession of the trustees,† is described as consisting of a barn, a garth, two closes, containing seventeen acres, and two closes called West and South Low Field, containing five acres, (except one acre in the South Low Field) and the present rent is £28 per annum. The School House, which was built from savings of the rental, is held under a lease from the corporation, for forty years, dated September 29, 1790, at an annual ground rent of two shillings.

The number of children who receive the benefit of this foundation at present is thirty, but there is no longer any distribution of shirts, shoes, stockings, &c.

* January 21, 1776, Mrs. Ann Crooks, was buried.—*Parish Register*.

† The first trustees named by Ann Crooks, Nov. 25, 1755, were William Dunn, of Easington, clerk; John Morland, of Hart, clerk; Robert Allison, John Grieveson, Joshua Rafton, and Thomas Wilson, Jun.

On December 30, 1786, Robert Allison, and Thomas Wilson, appointed Robert Wilson, Reed Surtees, the Rev. William Longstaff, John Marly, and John Kinderly, trustees, to complete the original number of seven.

On March 22, 1795, Robert Wilson, the Rev. William Longstaff, and John Marly, appointed the Rev. Thomas Place, Timothy Johnson, George Hunter, and William Sedgewick, trustees, to complete the original number.

Four of the above are now living, viz. the Rev. Thomas Place, Timothy Johnson, George Hunter, and William Sedgewick, (to whom I am indebted for much information relative to the trust) the Rev. Thomas Place resigned his trust ten years ago.

Timothy Johnson, at present a pauper in the work-house, likewise resigned, so that there are only two trustees at present.

Dr. Whitaker says, on the subject of eleemosynary foundations. "It would be well, if the funds allotted to their support were always administered aright. But such is human nature, that the appointment of active and honest trustees, seems to be attended with difficulties almost insuperable. It implies no ordinary measure of virtue to unite unrewarded attention to the concerns of others, more especially of the ignorant and unprotected, with fidelity and honor. Amidst so many difficulties, the most eligible persons for the discharge of these trusts are gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood; men who, to some sense of honor, unite habits of business: who will neither take profitable leases to themselves, nor by their negligence permit others to do so. These hints" (it is added, and the application is not confined to Craven, "will be vocal to the intelligent."—*Whitaker's Craven*, p. 471.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.*

THIS useful establishment commenced under the active exertions of the Rev. B. Lumley, curate of Hartlepool. It is supported principally by the subscriptions of occasional visitors, and by an annual sermon.

The number of children who receive the benefit of the Sunday School, is about one hundred.

The management is placed under the direction of a committee, and the immediate superintendence is confided to the Rev. William Wilson, whose zeal and assiduity have been sensibly felt and acknowledged, in the advancement of the rising generation.

* The Rev. N. Hollingsworth, whose anxiety for the spiritual welfare of his parishioners was truly exemplary, in an address to the fishermen of Hartlepool, in 1810, in which he laments the universal neglect of the sabbath, seems to entertain a hope that the children educated at the Sunday schools, may escape the general contagion; he says, "I fear, my brethren, there are some amongst you, who pass the sabbath usually in sleep; who never so much as think of the worship of God, on that holy day, but employ it merely as a season of recovering from the fatigue of your past labours, and of preparing yourselves for those which are approaching; while your families are busily employed in having all things in readiness for your next little voyage; and thus the day of holy rest from worldly toil and care, appointed by God himself with a view to the benefit of your souls, instead of being employed in his own more immediate worship and service, is equally neglected, and profaned by whole households,—by husbands, and wives, by parents and children, unless, indeed, the Sunday-school (established and supported in your town by the liberality of the public,) should happily have rescued some of your children from being trained up in such almost heathenish profanation of the Sabbath."

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

WASTE not to day what to-morrow may want ; neither leave that to hazard, which foresight may provide for, or care prevent.

Economy of Human Life.

The poor man has his club, he comes and spends
His hoarded pittance with his chosen friends ;
Nor this alone,—a monthly dole he pays
To be assisted when his health decays ;
Some part his prudence, from the day's supply,
For cares and troubles in his age, lays by.

Crabbe's Borough.

This society was established March 2, 1805, and the funds having been managed with prudence and economy, amounted in 1815, to about £250 ; the number of ordinary members at this period were forty-two, and of honorary members six. To those who by misfortune were deprived of their nets or lines, the fund offered the means of supply, and in all cases of distress, occasioned by accident, sickness, or age, the members of the club received immediate relief.

The funds of the Society were lodged in the Stockton and Cleveland bank, whose recent failure unfortunately threatens the total annihilation of a club fraught with such important benefit to the community.

There are 9762 Friendly Societies in England and Wales, and with other associations of a similar nature, their capital may amount to £3,000,000. The funds of the societies in the United Kingdom, may approach nearly to £8,500,000.—*Colquhoun*, 1815.

THE LIFE-BOAT.

THE principle of its construction is now so well known, and its utility so universally admitted, that a description of it seems unnecessary; the only variation from the original plan, is the addition of air boxes, to increase its buoyancy.

In Captain Manby's report of the coast, 1813, it is stated "Hartlepool is surrounded by rocks, close to its *frightful* shore, which extend some distance to the northward: there is likewise a reef that stretches itself far into the sea, called Long Scar.* To the north and south, there are very favourable bays of sand on each side of this place, to insure the safety of lives by the aid of a five and half inch mortar,† when vessels are driven on them. As I make a point at every place where a life-boat is kept, of inspecting it, to suggest whatever I conceive may conduce to its utility, I was much gratified at the admirable appointment and arrangement made for it here. A committee of experienced persons judge of the merits of any extraordinary case, and the exertion of the people appointed to man it, and reward accordingly. A fund‡ for this purpose is principally supported by a sermon annually preached at the parish church: on this occasion every one attends, and contributes as far as he has ability, to carry into effect this benevolent design."

The life-boat has been frequently used with the happiest results, and many valuable lives have been preserved to their families and their country; it is under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, whose active benevolence has been so frequently extended to Hartlepool.

* The outer end of the Long Scar lies nearly one mile from Hartlepool, and a black buoy has been placed there, which bears south by the compass from Hartlepool church. It is a rock of nearly one mile in length, dry at last quarter ebb.—*v. the useful Nautical Directions and Map, published recently by Palliser Thompson, a pilot.*

† A mortar of this description with barbed shot, &c. is now attached to the establishment of the life-boat.

‡ This fund was placed in the Darlington bank, which unfortunately failed in 1815.

A local committee superintend the management of the funds, &c. and the immediate command is confided to the pilot master. According to the regulations of the Trinity House, Newcastle, the pilots are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, to man the life-boat, whenever it may be necessary.



THE CHALYBEATE SPA.

THIS copious spring, which is near the Water-Gate, and is covered at high tide, has lost much of its former importance, and there are no *wonderful* cures of modern date, ascribable to its efficacy. Many persons, however, have drunk of its waters with considerable advantage, and it only requires the aid of fashion to regain the public estimation. The water is extremely clear, possessing a faint sulphureous smell, with an agreeable and slightly chalybeate taste.*

There is another spring on the shore below the south battery, which has not yet attracted the public notice. In its external qualities, and its sulphuretted hydrogenous effluvia, it approximates very nearly to the Harrogate waters.

* According to Hutchinson, (vol. 3. p. 33) it discovers a little sulphur, which soon flies off; it leaves a white sediment with salt of tartar, becomes whitish with spirits of hartshorn, turns a pink colour with galls, but green with syrup of violets. A gallon yields 120 grains of sediment, whereof two parts are nitre, and the rest limestone. Dr. Munro, vol. 1. p. 381, says it is lighter than common water on rising from the fountain; according to Dr. Short, v. 11. p. 59. it loses both its sulphur and chalybeate taste, though it deposits no ochre on evaporation. Dr. S. obtained from a gallon, 100 grains of sediment after the well was enclosed, of which 50 grains were light calcareous earth, 50 grains of saline matter, containing two parts of calcareous Glaubers' salt, and one part of sea salt. Berkenhout says, it contains iron with a good deal of Epsom salt, and calcareous earth, also some sea salt, and possibly a little sulphur. Dr. Elliot says, in his Treatise of Mineral Waters, p. 186. it is diuretic and laxative, and is recommended as excellent in scorbutic complaints in bilious and nervous cholics, in pains of the stomach and indigestion, in the gravel, in feminine complaints, in the hypochondrical disease, in cachexy, in hectic heats, and recent ulcers.

THE CONCLUSION.

THE author having confined himself almost exclusively to the consideration of Hartlepool, must leave to others the description of its environs, the great extent of its sandy shores both to the north and south, and the interesting and diversified prospects from the various points of view in which the peculiar situation of Hartlepool forms a prominent feature.

The cavernous and fantastic rocks at Blackhalls, merit a minute description; and it would be a difficult task to convey to the mind of the reader an adequate impression of the beauties of Castle Eden Dean,—of the picturesque and sublime effects produced by the abrupt transitions of light and shade on the wild and varied foliage which overhangs its rocky banks, in all the rich luxuriance of nature.

Although the communication northwards and westwards is always open, yet from the peninsular situation of Hartlepool, it is partially interrupted southwards by the influx of the tide in that quarter.

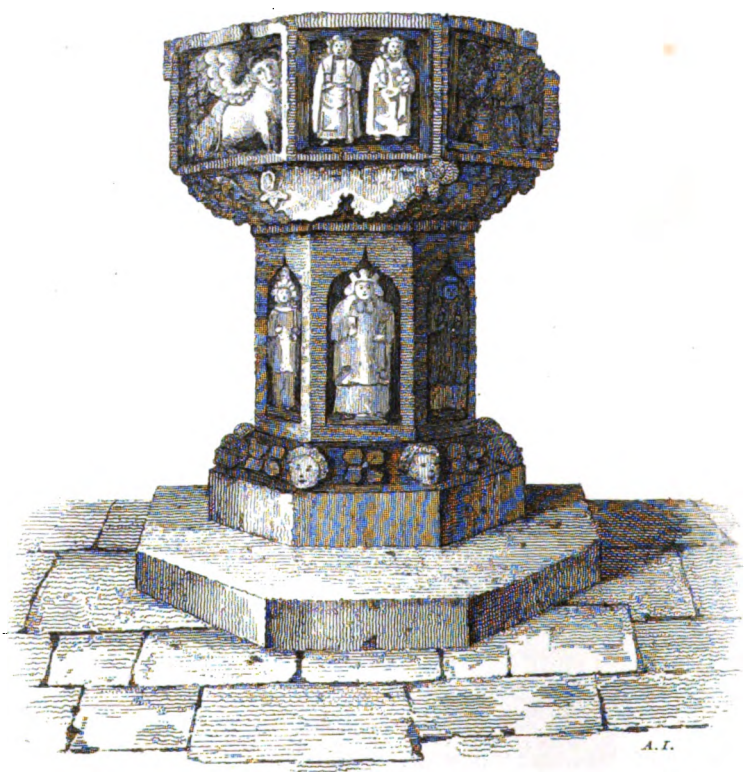
For the convenience of foot passengers, ferry-boats are established, which render the communication with the opposite shore sufficiently commodious.

The fords at Blackstones,* and near the pier, are perfectly safe for carriages at the times specified in the Appendix:† and

* Perhaps the same place as the ancient Broadstones mentioned (temp. Hatfield,) as having been the scene where John Clerkson, a clergyman, slew William Steeng, after having robbed him of 21 pence.

Comissio, &c. ad recipiend purgao' Joh'is Clerkson de Wilton cl'ici sup eo q'd ip'e cu' aliis felonice dep'davit Will'm Steeng ap'd Hertlepole in domo Joh'is Bullok de viginti et uno denar' argenti die mart' p'x ante f'm invenco'is s'ce crucis anno pont' nr'i dec'io septi'o Et postq'm ip'm dep'dasset sequebat'r ip'm Will'm usq' le Brodestanes juxta Hertlepole et eu'dm Will'm ibid'm felonice int'fecit Et s'r eo q'd felonice fregit domu' Matilde de Fissebn'e a'pd Northhert et ip'am Matildam felonice dep'davit de quat'r solid' et uno firmacelo p't xvid. Et sup' eo q'd ip'e cu' aliis felonice fregit Gaolu' Sodb'g ap'd sodb'g die venasris, &c.

† v. Appendix.



Font at Hart.

it will be necessary for the stranger approaching Hartlepool from the south to consult that table, in order to save the necessity of going a distance of nearly three miles round the borders of the slake.

The village of Hart, having been frequently mentioned, and being closely connected with this history, claims distinct notice.

It is at present considerable, and its church (heretofore the mother church) is placed on an eminence, which commands a most interesting view of Hartlepool, boldly prominent on its rock of limestone, and appearing scarcely to retain any connection with the shore.

The church (some parts of which appear to have been attached to a building no longer in existence) is not otherwise distinguished at present than by the possession of an octagonal stone font, of extreme beauty.*

Four of the opposite and corresponding sides of the octagon consist of compartments, in which are represented, in relievo, the figures emblematical of the four evangelists; three others contain each two full-length figures, representing six of the saints of the New Testament, with the instruments of their martyrdom; and the remaining compartment, a half-length of our Saviour placed behind a sarcophagus, probably denoting the resurrection, and around him are the cup, spear, scourge, and other instruments of the crucifixion.

The eight figures placed in niches on the shaft, are evidently from the Romish calendar; but it would lead the author into too extensive a digression, were he to advance any conjectures with regard to their identity. He leaves the subject with less reluctance, as it will soon come under the consideration of a gentleman of more extensive research, and infinitely better qualified to communicate satisfactory information.

He contents himself at present with having pointed out a curious relic, peculiarly deserving the attention of Antiquaries, which has been heretofore but partially noticed.

* Apparently formed of Hartlepool limestone.

APPENDIX.

Carta hom. de Hartpol.

JOHANNES di gra, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse hominibus de Hertepol, q'd sint liberi burgenses, et quod habeant eandem libertates et leges in villa sua de Hertepol quas burgenses nostri de Novo Castello super Tynam habent in villa sua de Novo Castello. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgenses habeant et teneant predictas libertates et leges bene et in pace libere et quiete & integre sicut predictum est. Hijs testibus Willielmo de Stutevill, Hugone Bard, Petro de Patell, Willielmo Briwer, Hugone de Neville, Roberto de Ros, Eustachio de Vesey, Petro de Buris, &c.

Data per manum S. Wellensis archidiaconi apud Dunelm, viij die Februarij regni nostri anno secundo.

Rot. Cart. 2 John. No. 19. Tower.

Concessio libertat. Burgensibus de Hertilpole.

OIBS, Christi fidelibus ad quos p'sens scriptū p'vrit Ric'us dei gra. Dunelm' Epūs Sal' in Dno. Nov'rit univ'sitas vestra nos de assensu Radi* prioris & capit'li n'ri Dunelm' dedisse concessisse & hac p'senti carta n'ra confirmasse hōibus de villa de Hertilpole q'd sint liberi Burgenses et q'd o'ia tenementa sua in Burgo de Hertilpole sint lib'a per justos et rectos Redditus suos per ann. solutos pro oib's servitiis auxiliis consuetudinibus et exactionibus. Volum's et concedim's q'd in dicta villa de Hertilpole sint singulis annis ad festū s'cti Laurencii libera faria quæ duret per quindecim dies et in qualibet hebdo' libera mercata scilt die m'tis. Volum's, etiam et concedim's q'd dicti Burgenses hēant bonas et rectas lib'tates et libeas consuetudines sicut liberi Burgenses, et q'd h'eant lib'm introitū et exitum ad firmam pacem n'ram et successor'm nror' eundi et redeundi cum oib's rebus suis tam per terr'm q'm per aquam in E'patu nro per totam terram nostram. Volum's etiam et concedim's qd dicti Burgenses h'eant lib'tat' de majore h'endo et Gilda m'catoria sicut alij Burgenses h'ent melius et honorabilius in Burgis D'ni regis in Anglia. Salvis nobis et successorib' n'ris rectis consuetudinibus nobis debitis & consuetis in oibus. Et Salvis nobis & successoribus nris p'sis de vinis sicut Dn's Rex capit in terra sua in Anglia. Et salvis nobis et successoribus n'ris rato'nabilibus emp'coibus nris omn' re'r venali'm. sicut Antecessores nri temporibus suis h'uerunt vel sicut dñs Rex h'et in Burgis Baronū suor' in Anglia. Et salvis nobis et successoribus n'ris q'd hoies n'ri tam liberi quam alii de feodo n'ro & hoies Prioris et Conventus Dunelm' tam liberi q'm alii sint liberi

* Ralph Kernech, Prior from 1214 to 1238.

de theolonia in p'prium de p'deto Burgo de Hertilpole. Nos vero et successores n'ri in semp'vob' p'missis omni. rer. venali'm. vnumibus aliis preferamur. Quare vol's & firmiter precipimus q'd p'dci burgenses h'eant et teneant bene & in pace quiete & honorific' o'es p'dos lib'tates & consuetudines sicut p'de'm est. Ut hac donatio nra & concessio & certe p'p'is confirmatio p'prium obtineat firmitatem p'sti scripto S. n'r'm apponi fecimus. Dat per man. Valentia. apud Alverton Tertio kal. Octob. Pontif' nri anno tertio.

*Rot. Fordham Sch. 4. No. 5. Commissio pro Burgensibus ville de
Hartilpol ad consuetudines levand.*

JOH. d. gra. ep. Dun. burgensibus & p'bis ho'i'b' v. de Hertilpole S. Scitis q'd de gra n'ra sp'iali concessimus & lic. dedimus vob. in auxilium v. p'dos claudende et pavementum in ead. rep'and & faciend. nec non ad majorem securitatem & tuitionem ho'i'um & rerum eju'd. v. & p'tium adjacentium q'd a die &c. ad finem quinq' annor. &c. capietis in ead. v. tam de rebus venal. in d'c'a v. ad datam prefatam existent' q'm de reb's ven. ad d'ca v. venien. consuetudines subscriptas viz. de quolt. sum'agio bladi ac brasij venal. cujuscunq' gen'is sit, unum q'adrantem. de quolt. dolio vini ven. duos d. de quolt. equo & equa bove & vacca ven. j d. de quolt. corio equi & eque bovis & vacce fristo salito aut tannato ven. j q'dr. de qualt lasta corior bov. & vaccar. venalium duodecim d. de quolt. bacone ven. j q'adrant. de X ovibus & capris ven. j d. de quinq' porcis ven. j d. de qualt centena pelliū caprar. 4 d. de qualt centena pelliū lepor &c. (ut s'a) & squirrellor ven. jd. de qualt' cent. grisi-operis ven. j d. de quolt. quart' salis ven. j ob. de quolt su' panni ven. j. d. de quolt panno integro valor. 40s. ven. j. ob de quolt trussello panni ven. duct. p' carectam ijd. de qualt centena pannor. de worsted ven. ijd. de quolt panno qui vocat' cov'lyt j q'dr. de qualt centena linee tele & canevas ijd. de quolt. sumagio salmonis ven. ijd. de quolt. milliar. alec. ven. jd. de quolt. sumagio de wadd ven. ijd. de duob. milliarib' alij aut cepar. ven. j ob de qualt duodena de cordewayn & rasam ven. jd. de quolt pari molar aut. rotar. ven. j ob. de quolt sumagio plumbi et ferri aut stanni ven. jd. d qualt carrecta maeremij ven. jd. de qualt carr. bosci aut bruere ven. j d dr. de qualt carracta pan.....ven. j ob. de quolt sumagio de lattes et bord j quad. de qualt petra uncti sepi butiri & casei ven. j q'dr. de qualt centena cere ven. ijd. de qualt cent pip'is ven. ijd. de qualt centena amigdol. ven. jd. de qualt centena cumini j ob de qualt centena todde & madre ven. j q'dr. de quolt' milliar. cardonum ven. j. q'dr. de quolt sumagio de batry ven. ijd. de qualt carr. de batery specier & mero...ven. iiijd...de qualt carr. sintonum ven. ijd. de quolt sumagio fructuum ven. j ob. de quolt sumagio cujuscunq' m'cimonij ven. venien. ad eand. villam & exceden' valorem decem sol. jd. de quolt trussello cujuscunq' m'cimonij ven. venien. ad eand. v. & non exceden' valor. decem sol j ob. de qualt merchandisa ven. hic non no'i'ata valor quinq' solidor. & amplius exceden. vil. ven. ad eand. vil. j. q'dr. Et ideo vob' &c. Reb's & bonis nativor' n'ror & ten. n'ror in bondagio nec non reb's & bonis nativor pr. Dun. ac lanis & pellibus laniatis ad istas consuetudines prestandas semp' exceptis &c. &c.

*Commissio pro Majore et Burgensibus de Hertilpole pro Pera in
portu ejusd. Ville facienda.*

LAUR. d. g. Ep's Dunelm. Univ. & sing. Abbatibus P. Archid. & eor' offic. Dec. Commissariis Rect. Vic. Presb. Par. ac aliis personis eccles. quibusc. curam animarum habentibus reverentias debitas: necnon Vic. Maj. Ball. Constab. Min'ris & aliis

fidelibus & subditis D'ni Regis & nostri tam infra lib'tates quam extra ad quos pe'tes ire p'v'rint sal. Sciatis q'd cum Major Burgenses & communitas Ville de Hertilpole super mare infra nr'am regiam libtat. Dunelm. deo adjuvante & v'ris donis caritativis pro comodo & relevamine om'ium marinariorum super mare laborantium proponentes et intendentes sint ad faciend. construend. et erigend. quand' Peram juxta muros ejusd. ville ex australi parte ville pro salva custodia oiũ navium et Batellorum infra portum ibidem applicantium, quæ quidem Pera cum sca constructa & erecta fuerit ibidem faciet portum profundum & habilem ad recipiend. omnes navis, cujusalibet villæ cum portu infra Regnum Angliæ et ut navis, naviculi. et batelli & marienarii supra mare navigantes cum valida tempestas in mari fuerit, ibidem in cod. portu tueri et ancoras suas figere & ibidem applicare & residere possint, in quo quidem portu plures naves navienli & batelli dirupti et per maris tempestatem periclitati, ac marinarii cum bonis suis preantea de mersi fuerunt.

[The remainder of the grant contains directions to aid and assist the Mayor and Burgesses, or whom they shall employ, in collecting charitable donations, &c.]

Datas Dunelm per man. Henrici Gillowe Cler. Canc. nri 24 die Martii Ao. pont nri decimo septimo.

PER CONSILIUM DOMINI.

*Translation of the Charter granted to the Corporation of
Hartlepool.*

A'o R. Regina Elis. 35 a'oq. D'ni, 1593.



LIZABETH by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the burgesses and inhabitants of our burrough or town of Hartlepool, in the bishopric of Durham, have peaceably and quietly beyond the memory of man, had, held, and enjoyed very many leases, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and divers other customs, immunities, and exemptions, as well by prescription, as also by virtue of divers charters, grants, and confirmations, made of old by our predecessors, kings of England, unto the said burgesses and

inhabitants of the said burrough, and to their successors. And whereas our said burgesses of our said burrough of Hartlepool, have now most humbly petitioned us, graciously and liberally to exhibit and extend to them our royal bounty and grace, and that we would vouchsafe for the better rule, government, and improvement of the said burrough, to make and create the said burgesses and inhabitants a corporation and body politic. We therefore, considering that our said burrough of Hartlepool is an ancient burrough, and willing that hereafter there be continually kept some certain and undoubted method or rule in the said town, and for the preservation of our peace, and for the government of our people there, and that our said burrough be and continue for ever hereafter a burrough of peace and quiet, to the dread and terror of evil persons, and for an encouragement to the good, and also that our peace and other acts of justice may without any further delay be kept and enjoyed there, hoping, that if the burgesses, inhabitants, and other residents of our said burrough, and their successors, shall enjoy by our grant more ample honours, liberties, and privileges, that then they will acknowledge themselves to be more particularly and strictly obliged to yield what service they can to us and our successors.— And also at the humble suit, request, and petition of our well beloved Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley, and of our special grace and favour, and from our certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, ordered, ordained, constituted, granted,

and declared, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, will, ordain, constitute, grant, and declare, that our aforesaid burrough of Hartlepoole be, and continue for ever after, a free burrough of itself. And that the burgesses of the said burrough shall for ever hereafter be and remain *a body corporate and politic* in deed and name of *mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in the bishopric of Durham*. And we for us, our heirs, and successors, do advance, make, and create them really and plenary one body corporate and politic, and that they enjoy a perpetual succession by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in the bishopric of Durham aforesaid. And that they, by the name of the burrough and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in our bishopric of Durham aforesaid, shall for ever hereafter be fit persons, and capable in law, to have, use for, receive, and possess lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and hereditaments, of what kind or nature soever they be, to themselves, or their successors, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or for term of years, or any other manner or way. And also to give, grant, let, and assign the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and every other thing or things by the said name. And that by the name of mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, they may and can plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, in all courts and places, and also before whatsoever judges and justices, or other persons, or officers belonging to us, our heirs, and successors, in all and every suits, complaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, and of what kind or nature soever, in the same manner and form that our other liege subjects of this our kingdom of England, fit persons, and capable in the law, can and have power to plead, and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend, and be defended. And the said mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, and their successors, have a *common seal* to serve them and their successors in all causes and business of what sort soever to be acted on transacted. And that it shall be lawful for the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, from time to time, at their pleasure, to break, or change that seal, and to make a new one, as it shall seem to them most expedient. And further, we will, and by these presents for us, and our successors, grant, that there be, and shall remain in the burrough aforesaid, *one mayor*, to be chosen and appointed out of the burgesses of the said burrough, according to the form hereafter specified in these our letters patent. And for the better execution of our said will and grant, in this particular, we have assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, constitute, and make our beloved *Edmund Bell*, burgess and inhabitant of the burrough aforesaid, to be the *first* and now *mayor* of the burrough aforesaid, willing that the said Edmund Bell to be and continue in the office of mayor of the said town, from the date of these presents, until the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel next ensuing, and after that feast, until another of the said burgesses be chosen, nominated, and appointed to that office, according to the order and provisions in these presents hereafter specified and expressed, if the said Edmund Bell shall so long live. And we will, and by these presents ordain, of our more abundant and special grace, and for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said mayor, and burgesses of Hartlepoole, and to their successors, that for ever hereafter there be and shall remain in the town aforesaid, *twelve men* of the best approved, and discreet burgesses of the said burrough, who shall be, and shall be called and named *capital burgesses and common council of the said burrough*, for all things, matters, causes, business, touching and concerning the aforesaid town, and the good rule, state, and government thereof. And that they shall,

from time to time, be aiding and assisting to the aforesaid mayor for the time being, in all causes and matters touching the said town. And we have appointed, constituted, nominated, and made, and do for us, our heirs, and successors, constitute and make our beloved *John Brown, Percival Bell, John Hutton, William Parrot, Robert Whitehead, William Sheperd, William Brown, Ralph Porret, William Matthew, Thos. Hart, sen., Thomas Hart, jun., and James Etire*, burgesses to be the first, and new chief burgesses and common council of the said town, to be continued in the said office while they behave themselves well therein. And we will, and by these presents ordain, and of our abundant grace do grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepool, and to their successors for ever, that it shall, and may be lawful for the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool aforesaid, and their successors for ever to have, and appoint a certain council-house or guild-hall within the said town. And the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town, or the major part of them for the time being, may, and shall have power and authority, so often as they shall see it expedient and necessary, to call and hold in the said house, a court or assembly of the said mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said town or the greater part of them for the time being, for ever hereafter. And that they may, and shall have power in the same court to handle, relate, consult, advise, and determine of the statutes, laws, articles, and orders touching and concerning the aforesaid town, and the good rule, state, and government thereof, according to the sound discretion of them, or the greatest part of them at the time assembled. And further, of our special grace we will and ordain, and do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepool, and to their successors aforesaid, that the mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said town, for the time being, or the greater part of them, in court assembled and met together, shall and may have power and authority to constitute and ordain, and from time to time establish such laws, institutions, orders, and decrees as they, or the greatest part of them shall judge wholesome and profitable, honest and necessary, according to their sound judgment, for the good rule and government of the said mayor, capital burgesses, and all other and singular the burgesses and inhabitants of the said town, and of all ministers, officers, tradesmen, inhabitants, and sojourners whatsoever of the said town, for the time being. And for the appointing after what method or order the said mayor and burgesses, and all other the officers, and ministers, tradesmen, inhabitants, and other residents of the said town, and their factors, servants, and apprentices, shall behave and demean themselves in their offices, services, trades, functions and concerns within the aforesaid town, and the liberties thereof, for the time being, or otherwise for the further public and common profit and good government of the said town, and for victualling the said town, and also for the better preserving, ordering, and disposing, letting, and selling of the said tenements, possessions, and revenues, or hereditaments, granted and assigned to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town of Hartlepool, and to their successors, and all other things and causes, touching, or in any way concerning the said town, or the state laws, or interest thereof. And that the mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain, and establish such laws, institutions, orders, rights, and constitutions in the aforesaid manner, shall make, order, limit, and provide such punishments, penalties, and imprisonments of body, or by fines and amerciaments, or by both of them, to be inflicted upon the breakers of laws, orders and constitutions, or any of them, or of what kind shall seem requisite and necessary

unto the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town, and to their successors, for the better observing of the said laws, orders, and constitutions, so that they may and shall have power to enjoy the said fines and amerciaments, without hinderance from us, our heirs and successors, all and every of which laws, acts, constitutions, and decrees so as aforesaid to be made, we will that they be observed under the penalties contained in them, provided that such laws be not repugnant and contrary to the laws and statutes of the kingdom of England. And we further will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid town, and to their successors, that they the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the town aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, may, and shall have power and authority from time to time hereafter for ever yearly, and every year, the *next Monday after the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel*, to choose and nominate one of themselves, who shall be mayor of the aforesaid town for one whole year next following. And after he is so chosen and nominated to be the mayor of the aforesaid town, and before he be admitted to execute the said office, he shall take a corporal oath before the last mayor his predecessor, in the presence of the recorder of the aforesaid town, or his deputy for the time being, to execute the said office well and faithfully; and he so chosen, well and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the said town, shall have and execute the said office for one whole year next ensuing. Moreover we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant by these presents, to the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their successors, that if it shall happen that the mayor of the said town should die, or be removed out of his office within the year after he be appointed and sworn to the office of mayor, that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid twelve capital burgesses, common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, to choose and appoint one of themselves to be mayor of said town, so that he so chosen and appointed, shall have and execute that office during the remainder of the year, having first taken his corporal oath in form aforesaid, and so often as occasion shall happen. And further we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their heirs and successors, that if any who shall hereafter be chosen and nominated to the office of mayor, or other inferior offices of the said town, or any of them, and he or they having notice or knowledge of the said election and nomination, shall deny and refuse that office to which he or they are chosen and nominated, that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, to commit to the gaol him or them so refusing to execute that office or offices, and to impose such fines and amerciaments upon him or them so refusing, as shall seem reasonable to the mayor and chief burgesses, the common council of the said town, for the time being, or the greater part of them, and him or them so refusing to commit to the gaol of the said town, and there to detain him or them, until he or they pay, or cause to be paid the said fines and amerciaments to the use of the said town. And moreover we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the aforesaid town of Hartlepool, and to their successors, that whenever it shall happen, that any one, or more of the said capital burgesses, or common council, of the said town for the time being shall die, or be removed from his place of capital burgess, that then, and so often it may, and shall be lawful for the mayor and chief burgesses, at that time surviving or remaining, or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint one of the burgesses of the said town or burrough into the

place or places of capital burges or capital burgesses so happening to die, or be removed. And that he or they so chosen and approved, having first taken his corporal oath before the mayor of the aforesaid town, shall be of the number of the twelve capital burgesses and common council of the said town; and this as often as occasion shall offer. And moreover we will and ordain, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the town of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and to their successors, that for ever hereafter there may, and shall be *two officers* in the aforesaid town, which shall be called *serjeants to the mace*, for executing process writs, and other business of the aforesaid town from time to time. And that they, the two serjeants to the mace, to be appointed for the aforesaid town, shall carry gilt and silver maces, engraved and adorned with the arms of the kingdom of England every where within the said town, and the liberties and the precincts thereof, before the mayor of the said town, and his successors, as has been usual heretofore. And moreover we will, and grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid town of Hartlepoole, and their successors for ever, that they, and their successors have, hold, and keep in the said town yearly, and every week in the year for ever *one market*, to wit, upon *Tuesday*; and also *one fair* yearly, and every year for ever, beginning on the *Vigil of St. Lawrence*, and from thence to continue fifteen days together, with a court of pye-powder there to be holden in the time of the fair, and as long as the market is kept, with all liberties, freedoms, and customs, to the same court belonging, together with tollage, stallage, picage, fines, amerciements, and all other profits, commodities, and benefits whatsoever, arising, happening, and accruing from such like markets, fairs, and pye-powder courts belonging or appertaining. Provided nevertheless, that these fairs, be not prejudicial to the fairs next adjoining, and that in the time of the markets and fairs aforesaid, and every one of them the aforesaid mayor, have, receive, and gather by himself or his deputies, custom or toll, of all manner of merchandise, wares, and chattels of what sort soever they be, bought and sold, as well within the liberties of the said town, as without, and that without the let or hinderance, of us, our heirs and successors. And we do give and grant licence to all our subjects, and to every one of them, and of our heirs and successors, that they may have power to give, grant, alien, enfeof, and assign to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepoole, and to their successors for ever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and services, or other possessions, revenues, or hereditaments whatsoever, which are not holden of us, our heirs, or successors in capite, or by knight service, nor by us, nor by any other or others, by knight service, without licence of us, our heirs, or successors, and without the licence of our lord or lords, for whom the said lands, tenements, hereditaments are holden, so that the lands, tenements, manors, messuages, lands, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and services, or other possessions, revenues, and hereditaments aforesaid exceed not the value of sixty pounds per annum. And that the said mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole for the time being, may and shall have power for themselves, their heirs, and successors for ever, to have, receive, sue for, and enjoy the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, rents, tithes, revenues, and hereditaments aforesaid, which are not holden of us, our heirs, or successors, in capite, nor by knight service, nor of any other by knight service, nor without special licence of us, our heirs, or successors, or without the licence of the lord or lords from whom the aforesaid lands and hereditaments are held, so that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, revenues, services, or other possessions and hereditaments do not exceed the value of sixty pounds per annum, from whatever subject or subjects, and of us our

heirs or successors, or from any other person or persons whomsoever. Likewise we have given, and for us, our heirs, and successors, grant special leave, and that without any brief (*de ad quod damnum*) or any other brief, command, or warrant from us, our heirs, or successors, to be therefore anywise made, desired, or prosecuted, the statute of lands and tenements, (*ad manum mortuam non ponend.*) or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction formerly had, made, published, entered, or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cause, or matter to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover, we have by these presents, granted for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses, and to their successors, to have and to hold, use, and enjoy to themselves, and their successors, for ever within the said town of Hartlepool, and the port of the said town, *within, and from the black shore in the river Teess on the south part of the aforesaid town, as far as Black-halls along the sea-shore on the north side of the said town*, with so many, as great, and the like privileges, liberties, grants, franchises, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions, and pre-eminences whatsoever, and of what nature or sort soever they be, *as the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne*, or any of them, or any of their predecessors, by what name or names soever they were called, incorporated, or shall be incorporated. Provided that they have, or heretofore have had, held, used, or enjoyed, or might have had, held, used, or enjoyed, in or within the town of Newcastle aforesaid, and the suburbs and liberties of the same, or any of them, by virtue of any charter, letters patent, donation, prescription, use, or any other lawful title whatsoever, any undue alteration, uncertainty, contrariety, repugnance, negligence, omission, or not true recitation, or any other thing, cause, matter, or any statute, act, order, permission, or restraint, made, published, and provided any way notwithstanding. And further, we will, and of our more ample grace and favour, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, do by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their successors, that they the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, may have, hold, and enjoy, and shall have power to have, hold, and enjoy to themselves, and their successors for ever hereafter, within the port and town of Hartlepool aforesaid, as many, as great, and the like customs, markets, fairs, liberties, grants, franchises, privileges, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions, and pre-eminences whatsoever, and of what kind soever they be, *as the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool*, or any of their predecessors, by what name or name soever they were called or incorporated, have heretofore had, held, used, and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, used, or enjoyed in and within the town of Hartlepool, and the port of the said town, or either of them, by virtue of any grant, prescription, custom, or any other lawful title whatever, albeit they, or their predecessors, or any of them have used, or abused any of the privileges aforesaid through some emergent accident, yet the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, burgesses of the said town or burrough of Hartlepool, may hereafter have use and enjoy the same privileges, and every of them, without any hinderance from us, our heirs, and successors, or any of them, or of our justices, bailiffs, escheators, or any other ministers, or officers whomsoever. Provided notwithstanding that our well beloved John Lord Lumley, his heirs, and successors shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter have, and enjoy within the town of Hartlepool, and the limits thereof, all his rights, titles, hereditaments, liberties, and franchises whatsoever, in as ample a manner and form as if these our letters patent had not been made and granted, &c. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the third day of February in the five and thirtieth year of our reign.

C. GERRARDE.

HARTLEPOLE,

The proclamation to be proclaimed here att Hartlepole upon the fayre daye beeing St. Lawrences daye, viz. Whereas oure most gracious sovraigne Ladye Elizabetha, by the grace of God Quene of Englande, France, and Ireland, defender of the fayth, &c. and her highnes most noble progenitors of her and there highnes meare motion and good Cayre, they have hadd for the good governmente of this her majestys town of hartlepole; and the ancyente boroughe and Corporation of the same, And the advancemente of the welthe of the inhabytantes therein *hathe* given and granted unto the maior and burgesses of the sayde town to have one free fayre yerely, to bee holden on this presente daie comonly callyd Sct lawrence daie, And the same to continue the space of fyfteyne dayes *Theis* therefor arre straitly chargeinge and comandinge in her majestyes name and in the name of the maior and burgesses of the sayde town of Hartlepole, that evrye person and persons duringe the sayde fayer kepe her maiesties peace, and that noe maner of person or persons doe weare, beare, or carye anie unlawful weapons within the pryncintes or lyberties of the same fayre, or the boroughe and lyberties of the same towne under the payne that may ensue thereupon. *And* allsoe that all and evrie person and persons, cominge to the sayme fayer with anie merchandise to sell, do paye her maiesties customes and the townes towell accustomed to bee payed *upon* payne to paye, for evrye penye wrongfully concealed twenty shillings. *And* allsoe that evrye person and persons cominge to the sayme fayre and remayneinge over, or all night doe kepe there hostes house, frome and after nyne of the clocke att night, untill fyve of the clocke, in the nexte daye, in the morneyng, upon paine that may ensue thereupon.

God save the Quene.

v. Town Records.

*A Catalogue of the more rare Plants found at, or near
Harilepool.*

Monandria monogynia.

Salicornia herbacea

Diandria monogynia.

Lygustrum vulgare

Salvia verbenaca

Triandria monogynia.

Scirpus multicaulis

paniculatus

fluitans

maritimus

Eriophorum vaginatum

polystachion

Triandria digynia.

Phalaris arenaria

Alopecurus bulbosus (Seaton)

Agrostis stolonifera

Aira flexuosa (Eden dean)

Melica uniflora } (Eden dean)
nutans }

cærulea

Sealeria cærulea

Poa distans

maritima

procumbens

decumbens

Bromus arvensis

Arundo epigejos (Eden dean)

Rotbolla incurvata (Seaton)

Elymus arenarius (Seaton Snook)

Hordeum murinum

maritimum

Triticum junceum

loliaceum

Tetrandria monogynia.

Galium tricornis (Seaton)

Plantago maritima

coronopus

Sanguisorba officinalis

Tetrandria Tetragynia.

Potamogeton pectinatus

Ruppia maritima

Pentandria monogynia.

Glaux maritima

Pentandria digynia.

Chenopodium urbicum

rubrum

murale

glaucum

maritimum

Salsola kali

Eryngium maritimum

Caulis nodosa

Ænanthe pimpinelloides

Pimpinella magna

Apium graveolens

Pentandria pentagynia.

Statice limonium

armeria

Hexandria monogynia.

Juncus bulbosus

pilosus

sylvaticus

Hexandria trigynia.

Triglochin maritimum

Decandria monogynia.

Pyrola rotundifolia } (Eden dean)
minor }

Decandria trigynia.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium } (Eden
oppositifolium } dean)

Arenaria peploides

rubra

marina

Decandria pentagynia.

Cerastium semidecandrum (Seaton Snook)

Spergula nodosa

Polyandria monogynia.

Glaucium luteum (Seaton)

Papaver somniferum (Seaton)

Polyandria polygynia.

Thalictrum minus

majus

Didynamia angiospermia.

Melampyrum pratense

Tetradynamia siliculosa.

Lepidium latifolium (Seaton)

Cochlearia anglica

Coronopus ruellii

Bunias cakile

Monadelphia pentandria.

Erodium cicutarium

Diadelphia decandria.

Genista tinctoria

Vicia sylvatica (Eden dean)

Astragalus hypoglottis

Polyadelphia polyandria.

Hypericum montanum

Syngenesia aequalis.

Picris echioides

Carduus acanthoides

marianus

Syngenesia polyandria superfl.

Artemisia maritima

gallica

Aster tripolium

<i>Gynandria diandria.</i>	<i>Monandria triandria.</i>
Orchis conopsea	Carex arenaria
Cypripedium calceolus (Eden Dean)	Cederi
Serapias latifolia	extensa
palustris	distans
grandiflora (Castle Eden)	<i>Polygamia monæcia.</i>
<i>Monæcia monandria.</i>	Atriplex portulacoides
Zannichellia palustris	littoralis
<i>Monæcia diandria.</i>	pedunculata (E. Robson)
Lemna trisulca	

A List of Marine Algæ found near Hartlepool.

c. common. r. rare.

<i>Fucus sinuosus</i>	Hartlepool rocks. c.
<i>sanguineus</i>	Ditto.
<i>hypoglossum</i>	Ditto.
<i>natans</i>	On the shore, near Eden Dean. (E. Robson.)
<i>ligulatus</i>	Long-scar rock.
<i>esculentus</i>	On the beach at Seaton. (E. Robson.)
<i>alatus</i>	Hartlepool rocks. c.
<i>laceratus</i>	Ditto.
<i>laciniatus</i>	Ditto.
<i>palmatus</i>	Ditto. c.
<i>edulis</i>	Ditto.
<i>rubens</i>	In pools. c.
<i>crispus</i>	Hartlepool rocks. c.
<i>canaliculatus</i>	Ditto.
<i>lorus</i>	On the beach, south side of Hartlepool.
<i>pygmaeus</i>	Inside of the caverns, about high water mark.
<i>aculeatus</i>	Hartlepool rocks. c.
<i>coccineus</i>	Ditto. c.
<i>plumosus</i>	Pools of water. c.
<i>rotundus</i>	Ditto.
<i>lumbricalis</i>	Ditto. c.
<i>plicatus</i>	Among the rocks. c.
<i>confervoides</i>	Ditto.
<i>flagelli-formis</i>	Ditto.
<i>subfuscus</i>	Ditto.
<i>purpureo-scens</i>	Ditto. c.
<i>elavellous</i>	Seaton beach.
<i>kaliformis</i>	Hartlepool rocks.
<i>viridis</i>	In pools ditto.
<i>articulatus</i>	Ditto.
<i>vesiculosus</i>	Rocks. c.
<i>saccharinus</i>	Ditto. c.
<i>Conferva rubescens</i>	Below the ferry, in the stream at low water.
<i>capillaris</i>	In the salt water ditches behind the town.
<i>hyssoides</i>	On the beach, near Hartlepool.
<i>ciliata</i>	Among the Rocks, ditto.
<i>coccinea</i>	Ditto.
<i>confervicola</i>	Ditto.
<i>curta</i>	Long-scar rock, on Fuci.
<i>elongata</i>	Ditto.
<i>equiseti folia</i>	Hartlepool rocks.
<i>flexuosa</i>	In pools left by the tide, near the wind-mill.
<i>frutida</i>	At low water, growing upon the stones below the ferry.

<i>Conferva fucicola</i>	Common on the stems of large Fuci.
lanosa	On Fuci, in pools among the rocks.
littoralis	c.
laete virens	In pools among the rocks.
Mertensii	Growing among the rocks opposite Seaton.
nigrescens	Hartlepool rocks.
pennata	Pools of water in the caverns.
repens	Stems of Fuci.
rosea	Hartlepool rocks.
rupestris	c.
stricta	Hartlepool rocks.
tetragona	Ditto.
Turneri	Ditto.
urceolata	Seaton beach.
verticillata	Hartlepool rocks.
diaphana	Ditto.
setacea	In pools left by the tide in the caverns.
fucoides	Hartlepool rocks.
spongiosa	Ditto.
scoparia	Ditto.
tomentosa	Ditto.
radicans	In pools in the caverns.
rubra	c.
polymorpha	c.
<i>Rivularia vermicularis</i>	Ditto.
<i>Ulva purpurascens</i>	Seaton Rocks.
coccinea	Seaton beach.
plumosa	Long-scar rock.
linza	Hartlepool rocks.
umbilicalis	Ditto.
compressa	Ditto.

A Catalogue of Shells, found on the Coast near Hartlepool.

The best figures are referred to in the arrangement, and those authors quoted whose writings are most generally known.

The names of the works mentioned are Montagu's "Testacea Britannica;" Donovan's "Natural History of British Shells;" Pennant's "British Zoology," Vol. 4th; Da Costa & E. Mendes' "British Conchology;" and the "Transactions of the Linnean Society."

MULTIVALVES.

<i>Chiton marginatus</i>	Mont. 498. 1. Don. tab. 9.	
laevis	Mont. p. 2. Pen. 86. 3.	
fascicularis	Don. 164.	
<i>Balanus vulgaris</i>	Pen. 87. 5.	
rugosus	Don. 160.	
clavatus	Pen. 87. 5. A.	
<i>Lepas anserifera</i>	Mont. 16. 2.	
fascicularis	Don. 164. r.	
sulcata	Mont. 17. 8. r.	
* <i>Pholas crispata</i>	Don. 62.	{ Near Seaton Snook, burrow- ed in clay.
candida	Pen. 89. 11. Don. 182.	

BIVALVES.

<i>Mya truncata</i>	Pen. 41. 14. Mont. 82. 8. c.
arenaria	Pen. 42. 16. Mont. 80. 2.
insequalvis	Mont. 88. 7.
distorta	Mont. 48. t. 1. 1.

* Immense numbers perished by the severity of the frost in 1814.

<i>Solen siliqua</i>	Don. 45. Pen. 45. 20. c.
<i>ensis</i>	Pen. 45. 22. Don. 50.
<i>pellucidus</i>	Pen. 46. 23.
<i>legumen</i>	Mont. 50. 6. Pen. 46. 24.
<i>Tellina ferroensis</i>	Don. 60. Mont. 55. 1. c.
<i>squalida</i>	Mont. 56.
<i>tennis</i>	Don. 19. (three lower figures)
<i>fabula</i>	Don. 97.
<i>solidula</i>	Pen. 49. 32. c.
<i>Cardium</i> (cockle)	
<i>aculeatum</i>	Mont. 77. 2. Don. 6.
<i>echinatum</i>	Mont. 78. Don. 107.
<i>kevigatum</i>	Don. 54. Mont. 80. 5.
<i>edule</i>	Pen. 50. 41.
<i>medium</i>	Don. 82. Mont. 83. 9.
<i>Mactra solida</i>	Mont. 92. Don. 61.
<i>subtruncata</i>	Pen. 52. 42.
<i>stultorum</i>	Mont. 94. 3.
<i>Boysii</i>	Mont. 93. 8. 7.
<i>lutraria</i>	Pen. 52. 44. Don. 58.
<i>hians</i>	Mont. 101. 9. Don. 140.
<i>Donax trunculus</i>	Don. 29.
<i>Venus verrucosa</i>	Da Costa. 185. t. 12. 1.
<i>islandica</i>	Don. 77. Mont. 114. 4.
<i>chione</i>	Don. 17. r.
<i>undata</i>	Pen. 55. 1.
<i>decussata</i>	Don. 67.
<i>perforans</i>	Mont. 127. 17. r.
<i>danmonia</i>	Mont. supp. 29. 4. rarias.
<i>virginica</i>	Da Costa. p. 204. 381. r.
<i>aurea</i>	Lin. Trans. viii. t. 2. f. 9. r.
<i>paphia</i>	Da Costa. 188. t. 13. 8. r.
<i>striatula</i>	Don. 68.
<i>Arca caudata</i>	Don. 78. rarias.
<i>nucleus</i>	Don. 62.
<i>Pecten</i> (scallop)	
<i>maximus</i>	Don. 49. Mont. 143.
<i>opercularis</i>	Don. 12. Mont. 145.
<i>pugio</i>	Don. 34.
<i>varius</i>	Don. 1. Mont. 136.
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Mont. 151.
<i>striata</i>	Don. 45.
<i>Anomia ephippium</i>	Don. 26. Mont. 155.
<i>squamula</i>	Lin. Trans. viii. 102.
<i>aculeata</i>	Mont. 157. 8.
<i>Mytilus</i> (muscell)	
<i>edulis</i>	Mont. 159.
<i>pellucidus</i>	Mont. 160. 8.
<i>barbatus</i>	The young of <i>Modiolus</i>
<i>modiolus</i>	Don. 25. Mont. 163.
<i>discors</i>	Don. 25. Mont. 167.
<i>rugosus</i>	Don. 141. Pen. 63. 72.

UNIVALVES.

<i>Cypræa pediculus</i>	Mont. 201. Don. 43. c.
<i>Bulla cylindracea</i>	Don. 120. 2. r.
<i>aperta</i>	Don. 120. 1. r.
<i>Voluta tornatilis</i>	Don. 57. Mont. 231. r.
<i>ambigua</i>	(Alba of Mont.) 235. 5.

Buccinum (whelk)	
undatum	Pen. 73. 90.
Buccinum lapillus*	Don. 11. Mont. 239.
reticulatum	Don. 76. Mont. 240.
macula	Pen. 79.
lineatum	Don. 15. Mont. 245.
Strombus pes pelecani	Don. 4. Pen. 75. 94.
costatus	Don. 94. r.
Murex despectus	Don. 81. Mont. 256.
antiquus	Don. 119.
corneus	Don. 88. Mont. 258. 3.
erinaceus	Don. 85. Pen. 76. 95.
Trochus (top-shell)	
zixiphinus	Don. 52. Mont. 274.
tumidus	Mont. 280. t. 10. f. 4.
magus	Don. 8. 1.
umbilicatus	Pen. 80. 106.
Turbo (wreath shell)	
terebra	Don. 22. 2.
littoreus	Pen. 81. 109.
siccac	Lin. Trans. 160. (vol. 8.) t. 4. f. 14.
radis	Don. 33. 8. Mont. 304. 13.
ulva	Pen. 86. 120.
clathrus	Pen. 81. 111.
Nerita glaucina	Don. 20. Mont. 469.
fluviatilis	(In the lake) Don. 16. 22.
pallidula	Don. 16. Mont. 468.
littoralis	Pen. 87. 148.
Helix lævigata	Don. 105.
hortensis	(On the old walls.) Don. 181.
auricularia	(On the lake.) Don. 51. 1.
Patella vulgata	Common limpet.
parva	Don. 21. 2.
fissura	Don. 8. 2. r.
† pellucida	Pen. 90. 150.
Dentalium entalis	Don. 48. Mont. 494.
Serpula spirorbis	Don. 9.
minuta	Mont. 505. 9.
vermicularis.	Lin. Trans. viii. 243.
‡ Sabella subcylindracea	Mont. 552. 9.
tubiformis	Pen. 92. 168.

* This is one of the shells from which the Tyrian purple dye was extracted. When the animal is removed from the shell, a small white vein is visible near the head, which contains the liquor, possessing the property of tinging linen, &c. with an imperishable and most beautiful purple.—*Vide Pen. vol. 4. 102. and Phil. Transactions, 1695, vol. xv.*

† In the young shells the vertex is near the margin, and in the older shells it is at a considerable distance, forming an opaque, and frequently a distinct head, which Col. Montagu considers as forming a distinct species.—*Test. Brit. supp. p. 153.*

‡ The Sabella is placed in the list of shells, in compliance with established custom, though the covering of the animal consists of particles of sand finely agglutinated together.

A List of Birds observed at Hartlepool.

Anas Cygnus	Wild swan	Seen in severe winter weather. r.
anser	Greylag goose	do. r.

* <i>Anas erythropus</i>	Bernacle	do. r.
<i>bernicle</i>	Brent goose	r.
<i>mollissima</i>	Eider duck	Extremely rare: one shot in 1789.
<i>nigra</i>	Scoter	r.
<i>boschas</i>	Mallard	c.
† <i>marila</i>	Scaup duck	c.
<i>tadorna</i> }	Sheldrake }	{ Breed in rabbit holes in the sand-hills, near Hartlepool.
<i>penelope</i>	Wigeon	c.
<i>acuta</i>	Pintail duck	Seen only in severe weather. r.
<i>glacialis</i>	Swallow-tailed do.	do. r.
<i>clangula</i>	Golden eye	r.
<i>fuligula</i>	Tufted duck	r.
<i>crecca</i>	Teal	c.
<i>Pelicanus carbo</i>	Comorant	c.
<i>graculus</i>	Shag	c.
<i>bassanus</i>	Gannet	Galled "mackerel gant." c.
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razor-bill	Very common.
<i>arctica</i>	Puffin	Rare, called "tommy noddie,"
<i>alle</i>	Little auk	Extremely rare.
<i>Colymbus troile</i>	Guillemot	Very common.
<i>grylle</i>	Black guillemot	Very rare.
<i>stellatus</i>	Speckled diver	r.
<i>cristatus</i>	Great crested grebe	r.
<i>minutus</i>	Little grebe	c.
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern	c.
<i>minuta</i>	Lesser tern	Near Seaton Snook. c.
	Sandwich tern	c.
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Black-backed gull	
<i>fuscus</i>	Herring-gull ‡	
<i>novius</i>	Wagel	
<i>canus</i>	Common gull	
<i>ridibundus</i>	Black-headed gull	
<i>hybernus</i>	Winter gull	
<i>risa</i>	Kittiwake	
<i>tridactylus</i>	Tarrock	
<i>crepidatus</i>	Black-toed gull }	Called "teasers."
<i>parasiticus</i>	Arctic gull }	{ Frequently caught by the child- ren in winter.
<i>Procellaria pelagica</i>	Stormy petrel	
<i>puffinus</i>	Shearwater	r.
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	r.
<i>castor</i>	Dun diver	r.
§ <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Common heron	On the borders of the alakes.

* This and perhaps the next were supposed to spring from the *lepas anafifera*, and though Gerard has generally been quoted as the author of this marvellous story, (which he has related with infantine simplicity,) yet I find a similar account in the "Mirrour of the World," printed by Caxton, in 1489, above a century before the Herbal was published:—"Ther is toward Irlonde on the one syde a maner of byrdes that flec, and they growe on trees, and on olde shippe sydes by the bylles; and whan they be nygh rype, they that falle in the water lyve, and the other not: they ben called bernacles."

† In the winter of 1788-9, they were found in such quantities that above 1000 were caught in a week, and sold for 1s. per dozen.

‡ There is a Herring-gull now living at Hartlepool, twenty-one years old.

§ In the "forme of Cury" compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of Richard II. printed by G. Brander, Esq. for his private friends, the Heron is mentioned in the following receipt—"Cranes and Herons shul be armed with lard of swyne, and eten with gyng (ginger)." In 1470, at the feast given by George Neville, Archbishop of York, at his installment, "hernies" are mentioned, and the price at that period was 12d.—They are still eaten at Hartlepool.

<i>Ardea stellaris</i>	Bittern	Extremely rare.
<i>Scolopax arquata</i>	Curlew	
<i>phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	
<i>rusticola</i>	Woodcock *	
<i>gallinago</i>	Common snipe	
<i>gallinula</i>	Judcock	
<i>segocephala</i>	Godwit	
<i>glottis</i>	Green shank	r.
<i>calidris</i>	Red shank	r.
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	
<i>maculata</i>	Spotted sandpiper	
<i>alpina</i>	Dunlin	
<i>cinclus</i>	Purrr	
<i>pusilla</i>	Little stint	
<i>morinella</i>	Turnstone	r.
<i>lobata</i>	Grey phalarope	r.
<i>pugnax</i>	Ruff	Very rare.
† <i>vanellus</i>	Lapwing pewit	c.
<i>squatarola</i>	Grey sandpiper	r.
<i>Charadrius calidris</i>	Sanderling	
<i>morinellus</i>	Dotterel	r.
<i>hiaticula</i>	Ring dotterel	
<i>pluvialis</i>	Golden plover	r.
<i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i>	Oyster catcher	Called "mussel crackers."

* Many were found drowned on the north sands about twelve years since in the spring, supposed to have met with a contrary wind.

† In the "Mirrour of the World" before quoted, it is said "the huppe or lapwyneche is a byrde crested whiche is moche in marceys and fylthes—and abydeyth lever therein than out therof—whomsoever ennoynteth hymself wyth the blode of the huppe, and happe that after leyde hym donn to alepe hym shold seme anon in his alepe dremyng that alle the devylls of helle shold come to hym and wold strangle him."

<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	{ A colony build their nests in the Gun-cave.
<i>cornix</i>	Royston crow	In winter only.
<i>frugilegus</i>	Rook	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Common in winter.
<i>Emberiza miliaria</i>	Bunting	Breeds here.
<i>Fringilla domestica</i>	House sparrow	Ditto. c.
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sky-lark	Ditto. c.
<i>pratensis</i>	Tit-lark	Ditto.
<i>minor</i>	Field-lark	Ditto.
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied wagtail	Ditto.
<i>rubecula</i>	Redbreast	In the winter.
<i>regulus</i>	Golden-crested wren	In the winter, called "tot o'er seas."
<i>œnanthe</i>	Wheat ear	Breeds here.
<i>rubicola</i>	Stonechat	Ditto.
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Chimney swallow	Ditto.
<i>urbica</i>	Martin	Ditto.
<i>riparia</i>	Sand martin	Ditto.
<i>apus</i>	Swift	Ditto in the church.
<i>Ampelis garrulus</i>	Chatterer	{ One found dead on the Sand- hills, in 1814.

I am fully aware of the extreme difficulty, or rather the impossibility of forming a correct list of all the birds which visit Hartlepool. At the approach of winter, when the smaller birds congregate, they are found in great variety; and during the winters of long continuance, birds, which are in general confined to more northern climates, are occasionally seen.

Fishes caught on the Hartlepool Coast.

<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Cod fish
molva	Ling
pollachius	Polack
carbonarius	Coal fish
eglefinus	Haddock
merlangus	Whiting
<i>Pleuronectes solea</i>	Sole
hippoglossus	Holibut
flessus	Flounder
platessa	Plaice
limanda	Dab
maximus	Turbot*
<i>Scomber scomber</i>	Mackerel
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Herring
pilchardus	Pilchard
<i>Raja batia</i>	Skate†
clavata	Thornback

Besides the above, used in commerce, and which are distributed over a wide extent of the kingdom, the following may be added :

<i>Muraena conger</i>	Conger eel
<i>Anarchis lupus</i>	Sea Wolf
<i>Ammodites tobianus</i>	Sand lancee
<i>Blennius phycis</i>	Hake. r.
gunnellus	Spotted blenny
gattorugine	
<i>Cottus cataphractus</i>	Pogge
<i>Labrus tinca</i>	Wrasse, "old hen."
<i>Trigla gurnardus</i>	c.
cucubus	c.
<i>Esox belone</i>	Gar fish
<i>Gastrobranchus cæcus</i>	Hag (glutinous)‡
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Picked dog fish§
<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Lumpsucker
<i>Lophius piscator</i>	Angler
<i>Syngnathus acus</i>	Pipe fish. r.
<i>Trachinus draco</i>	Common weever
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Three-spined stickleback
pungitius	Ten-spined ditto
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Salmon. r.
eperlanus	Smelt. r.
	Billet,
	Pennick, } young of <i>gadus carbonarius</i>

* A very uncommon quantity of Turbot was caught near Hartlepool, about Christmas, 1789—very unusual at that season.—*M. Tunstall's M.SS.*

† A Skate, weighing 16st. 4lb. was caught by Richard Hunter, fisherman, 1812.

‡ Which enters the fish on the hook, devouring the whole, with the exception of the bones and the skin.

§ These fishes are sometimes so numerous, as to prevent the fishermen from pursuing their occupations.

CETACEOUS ANIMALS.

Delphinus phocaena	Porpoise *
orca	Grampus

PENNATED QUADRUPEDS.

Phoca vitulina	Common seal †
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* In "the Forms of Cury," formerly quoted, compiled about 1890, the "porpays" is mentioned, with directions how to dress it.

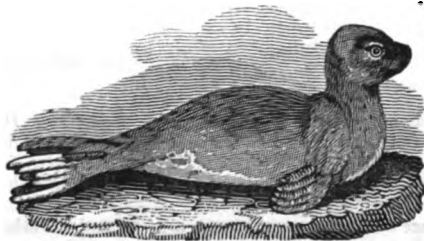
† At the great feast at the enthronization of Archbishop Nevill, (8th Ed. IV.) in the goodly provision made for the same are "porposes and seales XII."—*Lel. Collect. vol. 6. p. 2.* At the enthronization of Archb. Warham, 1504, in the prices of provisions are "de seales et porpos, prec. in gross, XXVIs. VIIId." (*Lel. Col. vol. 6.*) and in "a proporcion for the King's Majestie, the Qwyne's Grace, and the Housholde, for oon meale being a fyshe meale according to theyr ordenance," (*Temp. Phillipi et Mariae R.*) "secales and porpos" are included.—*Collect. Curiosa. vol. 1. p. 1.* The prices of 1 seal and 1 porpose are stated at 13s. 4d. each, (17th Hen. VIII.) at the marriage of Roger Rockley with Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Nevill.—*v. Rolls of Provisions published with the Forms of Cury.*

CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

Cancer pisum	Pea crab
minutus	Minute crab
longicornis	Long-horned crab
depurator	Cleanser crab
maenas	Common crab (<i>dog crab</i>)
pagarus	Black-clawed crab
horridus	Horrid crab
araneus	Spider crab
gammarus	Lobster
strigosus	Plated do. Found only at extreme low water
serratus	Prawn r.
crangon	Shrimp c.
bernardus	Hermit * c.

Crabs associate together in considerable numbers, and if carried off and dropt into the sea, at the distance of several miles, they find their way back to their old haunts. If their legs are wounded, they have the property of throwing off the whole by the joint, a quantity of mucilaginous matter issues from the extremity, which stops the bleeding, and is gradually hardened into a new limb. If the mucous matter be removed, the animal bleeds to death. *Collinson. Phil. Trans. vol. 44.*

* This species is parasitic, and inhabits the empty cavities of turbinated shells, changing its habitation according to its increase of growth, from the small nerite to the large whelk.—*Pennant.*



This curious Table may be relied upon, for its accuracy.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AT HARTLEPOOL.

PERIODS.	WEATHER.				WINDS.								
	Rain.	Rain or Snow.	Cloudy.	Stormy.	N. to N. E.	N. to N. W.	N. E. to E.	N. W. to W.	S. to S. E.	S. to S. W.	S. E. to E.	S. W. to W.	Calm.
From the 1st July, } 1807, to 30th June, } ... 1808 }	140	108	96	27	40	40	20	65	21	51	38	84	7
..... 1808 } to 1809 } ...	128	104	100	33	59	38	24	33	31	30	59	83	8
..... 1809 } to 1810 } ...	143	107	105	10	40	30	28	31	28	51	46	107	4
..... 1810 } to 1811 } ...	126	110	111	18	27	32	21	37	60	39	41	101	7
..... 1811 } to 1812 } ...	175	108	68	20	46	48	16	48	31	18	27	127	5
..... 1812 } to 1813 } ...	174	106	59	26	58	26	21	41	38	27	23	123	9
Average number of days.....	147½	105½	89½	22½	45	35½	21½	42½	34½	36	39	104	6½

A TABLE,

Shewing the time when the Forde, near the Pier and at Blackstones, may be crossed with safety.

TIME OF PASSAGE.

Moon's Age.	High Tide. h. m.	FORENOON.				AFTERNOON.			
		PIER.		BLACKSTONES.		PIER.		BLACKSTONES.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
80	15	13	4	13	48	7	15	6	28
1	16	7	—	7	8	13	14	1	—
2	17	8	—	8	—	12	40	1	38
3	4	9	14	9	28	1	0	1	38
4	18	9	55	8	4	1	50	1	45
5	19	10	24	9	48	2	50	2	44
6	20	11	8	10	18	3	50	3	53
7	21	12	48	10	50	4	44	4	36
8 or 21	22	12	47	12	0	5	45	5	30
9	23	6	—	7	55	2	10	1	0
10	24	8	—	9	5	3	45	2	38
11	25	9	0	9	59	4	58	3	59
12	26	9	0	10	59	5	58	4	59
13	27	10	40	10	52	6	54	5	59
14	28	10	0	11	50	6	45	6	5
15	29	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		FLOOD, latest time of passage		Latest.		EBB, soonest time of passage		Soonest.	
		EBB, soonest time of passage		Soonest.		FLOOD, latest time of passage		Latest.	

A strong N. W. wind will cause a considerable variation in the ebb, and allowance must be made accordingly.

N. B. When the Land Scar is visible, the Ford near the Pier is passable.

* * As it would be impossible to reduce the constant fluctuations of the tides within the narrow compass of the above table, it must be considered, therefore, rather as an attempt to preserve strangers from crossing the Forde at unreasonable times.

[This Table is arranged by Mr. Joshua Tweedie, of Hartlepool.]

SUBSCRIBERS

TOWARDS THE

RESTORATION OF THE PIER.

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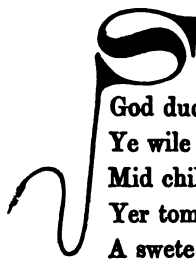
SUBSCRIPTIONS

TOWARDS PROCURING AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
George Pocock, Esq., M. P.	80	0	0	Thomas Backhouse, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Earl of Darlington	25	0	0	William Volland, Esq.	10	10	0
Bishop of Durham	20	0	0	W. Sedgewick, Esq.	10	0	0
George Allan, Esq., M. P....	20	0	0	Alexander Logan, Esq.	10	0	0
G. L. Hollingsworth, Esq....	20	0	0	John Ward, jun., Esq.	10	0	0
Lord Vis. Barnard	10	10	0	Rev. N. Hollingsworth	10	0	0
Sir M. Stappylton, Bart.	10	10	0				
Sir Cuthbert Sharp	10	10	0				
					£207	10	0

LIFE OF ST. CUTHBERT,

(From an ancient MS.* in the possession of G. Allan, Esq. M. P.)


 Seynt Cuthbert was ybore her in Engelonde
 God dude vor him vair miracle as ich undirstonde
 Ye wile he was a yonge child in his oztetethe yer
 Mid childrin he pleide atte bal yt is felawes wer
 Yer tom gon a little child it thos thre yer old
 A swete creatur & vair it was milde and bolde
 To ye yonge Cuthbert he zeode leve brothir he sede
 Ne thenche nozt in such ydel game vor it nis thi dede
 Seint Cuthbert toke no gome to thilke child is red
 Ac pleide vorth with is felawes as hii him bede.
 Yo this yonge childe yseyz yt he is red vor sok
 A doun he vel to ye grounde & gret deol vor him tok
 He gan to wepe swythe sore & gan is honde wringe
 Ye childrin hadde alle gret del of him & bileved pleyinge
 Awaylawey quath S. Cuthbert wy wepist thou so sore
 Zef we habbith ozt misdo we ne sschullith na more.
 Yan spak yis yonge child sori hii wer boye
 Cuthbert it ne vallich nozt to ye with yonge childrin pleie
 None soch ydel gamis ne bycomith ye to wirche
 Uor God hath ypurveide an heind of holi church.
 Mid yis word me miste wodir yis zonge childe wende
 An angel it was of hevene yt our lonird thudir sende.
 Yo bygan Seint Cuthbert to wepe & siche sore
 & bilevid alle is gamis, nolde he play namore.
 He made is fadir & his frendis sette him to lore.
 & in his zouthe nixt & day of servid godis ore

* The manuscript from which this curious specimen of early English poetry is extracted, gives no positive information with regard to the period when it was written. There can, however, be little doubt, from its style and execution, that it has been the pious task of some laborious monk, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. It contains a similar life of every saint at that time honoured with admiration in the Romish calendar, together with short poetical accounts of those fasts and festivals which still receive religious attention.

Yo he was of grettore elde as ye bok ous hath ysed
 It by vil that Seint Aidan ye bisschop was ded.
 Cuthbert afeld was mid is sscchep angeles he ysey
 Ye bisschops is soule S. Aidan to hevene ber an hei
 Alas sede Seint Cuthbert fol icham to longe
 Inelle yis sscchep no lengore wite wo zem ever anonge
 He wende to ye abbey of gireuaus & grei monke bycom.
 Gret joye made ye monkis alle yo he ye abit nom.
 Swythe wel he is ordre held he was of gret penance
 Ye holiest monke he was yholde in Engelonde oth' in Franc
 It byville ther afterward yt yer com a goute
 In his kne of gret anguise war of he was in doute.
 He ne migte streche vorth is leg joynnid to his thei
 As a crepil lame he was he werth swythe sori.
 Solas to habbe in a day he let him ber aboute
 A vair knigt he meite in ye felde mid lorenis prute
 Ye knigt him bad astonde abide yt Seint Cuthbert ber
 He bygan te hanli than soreleg as he leghe wer
 Nim he sede milke of a kou yt is of on colour.
 Ye juse of smalhache do yerto & clene wete flour.
 To gadre you it sethe wel & ley it al hot yer to.
 As a ylaistir al hot & brod & it wole the god do.
 Yo he hadde yis ysed is wey vorth he wende
 An angel it was of hevene yt our louird thidir sende,
 Ar S. Cuthbert yis gode ylastr longe to him bounde
 Is leg and eke is sinwyn bycome hol & sounde.
 It was nogt longe yer afterwards as ye bok ous deth telle.
 Yat ye abbot him sende out to one of horecelle.
 Dsteler he was ymad gistis vor to anouge
 God vor him miracle dude ar he wer ther ther longe.
 Angelis yer com ofte to him & with him hii hete
 As they it other gistis wer ye gistninge was swete.
 Wel gladliche gistis mete he gaf ; he nolde noman werne
 Yen mete yat bad p charite he was nothinge sterne
 It byvel yat an hendi gist & wel vair yer com

& bad yen mete p charite S. Cuthbert in him nom
 & zaf him watir to is bonde & to ye heie deis he sette
 Mete & drink largeliche mid gode herte he vette.
 To ye bakhous he zeode as ye bakar hadde ybake
 To vetches is gistbred al hot ye gladdir him to make
 Yo he com agen mid is bred yis gist ne founde he nost
 Yer of hadde yis holyman gret wondir in is thoht.
 As he sozte thus is giste he goede about wide
 He smilde a swote smil in a chambre yer by side.
 He com in to ye chambre, he voude aboard ysprad
 & yer uppe thre hot lovis wel yt he was glad
 Yis was he sede godis angel yt yis hath hidir ibrogt
 He com hidir to vedin ous & vor to be yved nogt.
 Eche nigte wan yis monkis te bedde wer ygon
 Seint Cuthbert wel stilliche wende vorth anon
 In te ye colde se he zeode anon te ye chinne
 Uorte it was ney mydeilnizt so he stod yere inne
 Yanne wende he up yer of & wan he com to londe
 Nor feblesse he vel a down he ne migte nozt stonde
 Yan com yar up of ye se twey oteris wel grete
 And lickede him in eche stide as hii him wolde lete.
 He wende hom to matyns & zern songe & radde
 Ye monkis wende everichon yt he com of is bedde.
 As our louirdis wille was yer after hit gan valle
 Yt ye bisschop of Durham deide as we schullith alle
 Me wende & nome Seint Cuthbert & mad him bisschop yer
 Is bisschopriche he wuste wel & wel yt volke gan lere
 Yo was it to sothe ybrogt yat ye angel him seide
 Yet he sscholde he heind of holy church yo he atte bal pleide.
 Yo he hadde longe yservid god aftir him he sende
 So yt in ye monthe of lude of yis wordle he wende
 To ye joye of hevene, god let us also
 And thorz ye bone of Seint Cuthbert bringe us alle yerto.

THE GREAT FLEET OF KING EDWARD III.

AT page 40, an account is given of the number of ships and men furnished by Hartlepool towards the King's fleet at the siege of Calais. A further extract from this interesting record, will shew the relative importance of the towns which contributed to form this "huge fleet." The south fleet consisted of 493 ships, and 9630 mariners, in which number are included the King's ships, which were 25, and 419 mariners. The "North Fleete" will, however, present more local interest, and is therefore given at length.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Mariners.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Mariners.</i>
Bamburgh	1	9	Yermouth	43	
Newcastle	17	814	Donwich	6	102
Walcrich	1	12	Orford	8	62
Hertilpoole	5	145	Goford	18	303
Hull	16	466	Herwich	14	283
Yorke	1	9	Ipswich	12	239
Ranenser	1	27	Marsey	1	6
Woodhouse	1	22	Brightlingæy	5	61
Strokhithe	1	10	Colchester	5	90
Barton	3	30	Whitbanes	1	17
Swinefleete	1	11	Malden	2	32
Saltfleet	2	49	Derwen	1	15
Grimesby	11	171	Boston	17	361
Waynefleet	2	49	Swinhumber	1	32
Wrangle	1	8	Barton	5	91
Linne	16	382	The summe of the North		
Blackney	2	38	Fleete	217	4521
Scarborough	1	16			

Estrangers their ships and mariners,
88 ships 805 mariners.

"The summe of expences as well of wages, and prests, as for the expences of the King's houses, and for other gifts and rewards, shippes and other things necessary to the parties of France and Normandie, and before Calice, during the siege there, as it appeareth in the accompts of William Norwel, keeper of the King's wardrobe, from the 21st day of April, in the 18th yeere of the reigne of the said King, unto the 24th day of November, in the one and twentieth yeere of his reigne, is iii hundred xxxvii thousand li xss. iiid."

Hackluyts' Voyages, v. 1. p. 118.—*Archæologia*, v. 6, p. 213.

THE END.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
HISTORY OF HARTLEPOOL.

Map catalog

PLAN
of
Hartlepool Harbours, Docks and Bay,
*Inserted by Permission of the Commissioners
of the River and Port, from a survey by*
W. O. MOSSMAN, *Haven Master.*

1851.

*The time of High water on the full & change days of the Moon
& the rise of an average Spring tide 15 ft 10 in neap tides rise less
The Springs at the Equinoxes rise from 2 to 2½ ft higher than
Rocks dry at Low water.*

Detached Rocks covered at Low water:

*The dark colour over which the Soundings are entered
indicate that the Bottom is Rock, the other sand. Cliff House*

Direction of the Flood Tide. —————→

Direction of the Ebb Tide. -----→

The Soundings are in feet & fractions &

Reduced to Low water of good

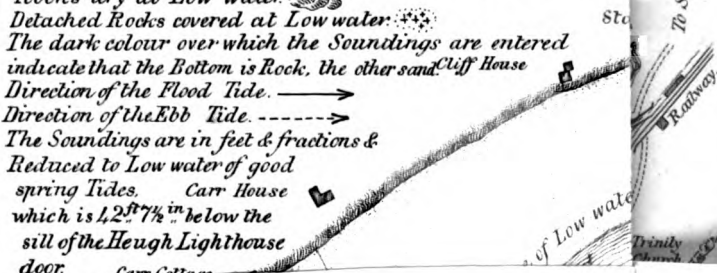
spring Tides. Carr House

which is 12 ft 7 in below the

sill of the Heugh Lighthouse

door.

Carr Cottage



MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF HARTLEPOOL.

THE successful establishment of a port, in the short space of ten or twelve years, with a traffic of upwards of one million of tons annually, has given rise to expressions of surprise that it should not have been accomplished at an earlier period. It has been shewn by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, that as far back as 1795, Mr. Dodd came before the public with a formal and well-considered plan for the restoration of the port of Hartlepool; and the subsequent proposals for improving the port, during the ensuing twelve or fifteen years, particularly that of Captain Maling for *begging* the hulls of old frigates of the admiralty, and sinking them to form a break-water between the Heugh and the Long Scar, evince a conviction of the capabilities of the place equal to that of its successful undertakers. But in all the early attempts at improvement, a substantial foundation for so large an expenditure as must necessarily be incurred, was wanting, in the absence of any staple commodity upon which a revenue could be raised. Passing tolls, the expedients of those days, or private subscriptions, always uncertain and limited, seem to have been the chief means relied upon. It was soon found that an attempt to impose the former, converted the shipowners of Sunderland and Newcastle from active friends into equally active enemies; and on trying the effect of the latter, even for the limited object of repairing the Pier, it was not long in being

discovered that private liberality, even amongst the wealthy, travels in a very contracted sphere.

Hutchinson properly indicates the cause of the decline of Hartlepool in the following passage, which is equally cogent for its long continuance in decay. "Though Hartlepool has in modern times lost much of its importance and trade, the cause doth not seem to be derived from the natural disadvantages of the situation; but from the great staples of the county rising in distant parts, and lying upon the Tyne, Wear, and Tees; coals and lead being shipped there." There was not, in truth, the least chance of seeing the mouldering ruins of Hartlepool cleared away, and its ancient port restored, until the project became associated with commercial undertakings, of sufficient extent to afford a prospect of making the enterprise self-supporting and remunerative.

This first occurred in the year 1823, when, from a division among the partners of the Hetton Coal Company, one section, represented by the late Mr. Arthur Mowbray, turned their attention to Hartlepool as a place for the shipment of coals. The estates of Elemore, Haswell, and some adjoining properties, were intended to supply the coal; and the first-named property was conditionally taken with the intention of making a beginning there. Amid much that was good and practicable, in the plan then propounded, there was, as was invariably the case, in all plans emanating from the same party, a great deal that was wild and nonsensical. It was intended, for example, to make the Railway by private subscriptions, upon the permissive, or way-leave plan; but the compensation to the landowner was not to be by way-leave rents, but by sinking pits in his estate, and working his coal. The scheme, therefore, involved the necessity of providing a capital to sink a series of collieries over a space of country about fourteen miles in extent, wholly untried, as a mineral district, and, as it has turned out over a considerable portion of it, not containing available coal seams.

Among the extortionate demands which have been made, and

the heavy sums which are still paid in the shape of way-leave rents in this county, it forms a singular chapter in the history of these undertakings, to record that there were in 1823, with one or two trifling exceptions, landowners sufficiently reasonable and enlightened to be satisfied with the indirect and collateral advantages to be derived from a railway through their property.

With a view to the commencement of the above undertaking, agreements were entered into with Sir George Pocock, the owner of the Hart estate, and others; a line of railway was sought out through the country;—and one or two meetings took place at Hartlepool to fix upon the site for the shipping berths. In the midst of these preparations an event occurred, which, ultimately leading to the death of one of the partners in the company above referred to, changed entirely the policy and course of proceedings of the others. The Elemore coal, intended for the first colliery, and out of the profits of which the second was to be sunk, became attached to the Hetton colliery; and was, two years later, opened out by that company, and sent to Sunderland for shipment; and the magnificent project, which was to raise one million of chaldrons yearly, was laid aside and forgotten.

This plan, as far as the port was concerned, did not contemplate the construction of docks, nor, indeed, any very extensive improvements of the then existing depth of water at the entrance. It was intended to construct drops between the bastion, or present stair to the ferry, and the old pier, in front of the town walls; and to approach these drops by a viaduct of timber across the lake, so as not to interfere with the ebb and flow of the tide. It would have been found, on coming to carry such plans into execution, that they were wholly insufficient for the requirements of a coal port. The depth of water would not have exceeded twelve feet at spring, and six to eight feet at neap tides,—the larger of which would have been inadequate for vessels engaged in the London trade,—and the smaller was scarcely enough to float a billy-boy.

From this time, 1823, to 1829-30, no further attempt seems

to have been made to convert Hartlepool into a shipping port. About the latter period private negotiations took place with the late Duke of Cleveland, by another party; and in 1831, the sympathies of Mr. Christopher Tennant were enlisted in favour of the scheme, which in the end was called "The Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company." The application to parliament for their act was made in the session of 1832, and pushed vigorously forward. It was opposed by one party only, who was at last bought off, and the act received the royal assent on the first day of June that year. Had that session been lost, it is very doubtful if an act would have been obtained, at all events, for several years after. The coal trade, then a compact and united interest, began to be on the alert;—and owners of way-leave rents began to feel alarm for the endurance of their privileges: the combined action of these two powerful interests would have been sufficient to defeat a not very powerful body of promoters of the scheme, as was done in a much better supported plan, the "South Durham" Railway, in 1836. It is, perhaps, to the justifiable haste with which the project was pushed forward, that the line of country chosen for the railway was, in many parts, not the best that could have been obtained. Subsequent experience, in almost every case of railway making, shews much that might have been improved, or saved; and in the case of the Hartlepool line, at its southern end, the improvement was not unknown to its promoters before the bill was passed. But most decisions of this kind are matters of expediency rather than of abstract right; and where conflicting opinions exist, are often the tangent of two forces, and not infrequently the line which embraces all the evils of both. The heavy works encountered between Hesleton and Crimdon House, including about one million and a half yards of excavation, and much masonry, might have been very much lessened, by keeping on the east side of Crimdon House; whilst the sand-hills near the shore, would have rendered it unnecessary to procure so much material for one of the largest embankments in the country.

Time, however, was everything, not only to the promoters,

but to the very existence of the scheme itself. If the session of 1832 had been lost, it is more than probable that in 1833 the project would have been defeated by the combined action of the coal trade, and the lessors of way-leaves, with the church grandees at the head of them; or if not defeated, it would have been fettered, like the Durham and Sunderland Line, (whose act was obtained in 1833) with heavy annual rents for way-leaves; and thus, instead of the healthy and profitable undertaking it has turned out, it would have been as unfortunate as the latter has been. There were other reasons, in the fact that upon one, or at most two, coal fields its traffic seemed to depend. Competing claims for this traffic were set up both by Sunderland and Seaham, and there is little doubt that had the Hartlepool project been delayed another year, much of the trade that established it, and still continues to be its main support, would have been turned into other channels.

The Durham and Sunderland line, obtained, as before-named in 1833, changed also the prospects of the Hartlepool line, at its northern end. The Haswell coal found by it a shorter route by three or four miles to a port, and it cut off every hope that had been entertained of obtaining coal to the northward of that colliery, or by the Littleton branch; a serious drawback from the prospects of the undertaking twelve months before. It may also be said, at a later period, to have rendered the making of the Durham branch unnecessary; for the coal at Sherburne House, and Whitwell, which that branch was intended to accommodate, were diverted to the Wear by it; and Hartlepool may by this means have lost about 500,000 tons of coals yearly, which seemed fairly to be calculated upon when it was first started. A similar evil has attended other healthy and well-planned schemes in this county, by that excess of competition, which, taking its rise in envy at apparent success, has multiplied railways and ports, till the traffic becomes inadequate to pay any interest on the capital invested.

At this time, the summer of 1832, Hartlepool presented the most dreary and desolate prospect that can well be imagined. Mary Howitt's sonnets on "Tyre,"* convey a scarcely exaggerated picture of its port and harbour. The pier had been thrown down in an autumn gale several years before, and with the exception of a small piece at the west end, was a mere heap of

* These Sonnets are so beautiful that the Editor deems no apology necessary for reproducing them.

I.

IN thought I saw the palace domes of Tyre,
The gorgeous treasures of her merchandize,
All her proud people in their brave attire,
Thronging her streets for sports or sacrifice.
I saw her precious stones and spices;
The singing girl with flower-wreathed instrument;
And slaves whose beauty asked a monarch's price.
Forth from all lands all nations to her went,
And kings to her on embassy were sent.
I saw with gilded prow and silken sail,
Her ships that of the sea had government:
Oh gallant ships! 'gainst you what might prevail!
She stood upon her rock, and in her pride
Of strength and beauty waste and woe defied.

II.

I looked again—I saw a lonely shore,
A rock amid the waters, and a waste
Of trackless sand:—I heard the black seas roar,
And winds that rose and fell with gusty haste.
There was one scathed tree, by storm defaced,
Round which the sea-birds wheeled with screaming cry.
Ere long, came on a traveller slowly paced;
Now east then west he turned with curious eye,
Like one perplexed with an uncertainty.
Awhile he looked upon the sea, and then
Upon a book, as if it might supply
The thing he lacked:—he read and gazed again;
Yet, as if unbelief so on him wrought,
He might not deem this shore the shore he sought.

III.

Again, I saw him come:—'twas eventide;—
The sun shone on the rock amid the sea;
The winds were hushed; the quiet billows sighed
With a low swell:—the birds winged silently
Their evening flight around the scathed tree:
The fisher safely put into the bay,
And pushed his boat ashore;—then gathered he
His nets, and hasting up the rocky way,
Spread them to catch the warm sun's evening ray.
I saw that stranger's eye gaze on the scene;
"And this was Tyre!" said he; "how has Decay
Within her palaces a despot been.
Ruin and silence in her courts are met,
And on her city rock the fisher spreads his net."

loose stones. The old harbour, once converted into a field, and a crop of corn taken from it, had been opened out again to the tide, and at the springs, had from three to four feet water in it; but it was still in ridge and furrow, save where the accumulated rubbish of centuries had piled up hills beyond the reach of the water. It had, in fact, been the place where any rubbish, which became inconvenient to the town's people, had been shot for ages. The walls of the harbour themselves, had long been a mass of ruin;—and the same air of desolation and decay pervaded the whole place.

A small number of country families, long accustomed to the town, made it the place of a few weeks' sojourn in the summer season, when it assumed a sort of spasmodic gaiety, especially about two o'clock in the day, when the "table d'hôte" at the king's head, invited all the lodgers in the town to dinner, who chose that least troublesome mode of providing their mid-day repast. Great was the flutter in the streets for the space of ten minutes before the important hour, as it seemed to be the occasion selected by the "dowagers and spinsters," to shew off all their array of smart head-gear—in the shape of turbans, caps, "brave with ribbons," and the like articles of female mystery. Not infrequently might be seen the amiable curate of that day, in charge of one of these well-appointed dames, sailing down the high street to the dinner, to which, most probably, he had obtained an invitation; a thing of not rare occurrence, for his social qualities, in the setting of razors and playing a rubber at whist, rendered him an acquisition to both the sexes.

The lower classes of females at Hartlepool at the time in question, were remarked by all strangers to be a very fine class of women. Their practice, when shrimping or seeking bait, of converting their scanty petticoats into short inexpressibles, that came about half-way down the thigh, whilst all below was "*in puris naturalibus*," with the red kerchief on the head, instead of a cap, rendered them very picturesque objects alongside the boats and cobbles, and nets and creels, with which the harbour was gen-

erally strewed. It was remarked, that as soon as the "navvies" came, the costume "à la Bloomer" disappeared—the red kerchief gave place to the smart cap,—with an occasional wreath of artificial flowers in it; shoes and stockings, white on Sundays, became the correct thing—and in fact, the whole aspect of the inhabitants as well as the face of the landscape became changed; and as far as the inhabitants are concerned, so much for the worse, in the opinion of every true lover of the unsophisticated native.

The condition of the funds of pier and port trust were, at this time, as delapidated as their works. For several years no regular meetings had been held. No supervision of the port, properly speaking, had at any time been exercised. The fishermen had been allowed to throw their ballast at any place they chose, and these stones had been collected together, and a causeway rudely formed with them to shorten the distance from the Stranton shore to Hartlepool at low water. The revenues of the trust for the year immediately preceding, had been from dues on vessels £39 11s. 2d.; on houses, cobbles, &c., £32 2s. 1d.; or, £71 11s. 3d. altogether.* This sum, inadequate for any purposes of improve-

* The following statement shews, in detail, the receipts on account of this trust for seven years previously.

Return of Dues from 1826 to 1832.

	Ships.			House Duty.			Cobbles.			Herring Boats and Pleasure Yachts.			Total.		
Nov. 18	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1826	0	0	0	9	11	11	17	5	0	4	10	0	31	6	11
1827	42	2	8	9	0	4	19	7	6	6	15	0	77	5	1
1828	39	11	9	9	4	8	19	2	6	5	10	0	73	8	11
1829	31	14	7	9	1	5	19	15	0	6	12	6	67	8	6
1830	47	1	2	8	14	8	18	2	6	5	15	0	79	13	4
1831	39	11	2	7	12	7	18	7	6	6	0	0	71	11	3
1832	34	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	9
	<u>£234</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>£53</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>£112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£35</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£434</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

It will be observed, that no dues were collected in 1832, upon houses, cobbles, or herring boats; the amended act having repealed these tolls, which produced about one-half of the whole revenue of the trust. Between 1832, when the works were begun, and 1835, when the docks were opened, scarcely any revenue was collected; as there was, in fact, no traffic upon which the tolls under the amended act were

ment of the port, was frittered away in jobs at the town walls; and all hope of accomplishing any work of utility, either for the protection of the fishermen, or the restoration of the pier, seemed to be abandoned.

exigible. The revenue, from the opening of the docks, on the ninth July, 1835, to thirty-first December, 1850, is given below; distinguishing the number of ships which took refuge, from those that loaded in the place. This list does not, however, give the entire number of vessels which sought refuge there; as all vessels which came in for refuge, and loaded, as was frequently the case, are not included in the refuge column.

Tonnage and Revenue from 1835 to 1850.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PIER AND PORT.

A return of Number of Ships to Load and for Refuge. Register Tons and Revenue.

OLD DOCK.

	No. of Ships to Load.	No. of Ships for Refuge.	Register Tons to Load.	Register Tons for Refuge.	Dues Received.	
					£	s. d.
1835	141	26	31,751	2367	71	1 6
1836	1073	205	120,516	25,956	805	8 0
1837	1387	348	119,586	29,755	560	5 8
1838	1306	580	188,827	54,753	900	16 11
1839	1466	613	212,292	55,197	999	10 10
1840	2346	699	310,465	49,060	1395	16 8
1841	3208	615	422,870	41,078	1847	10 6
1842	3531	605	450,150	42,158	1963	9 1
1843	3527	471	470,615	28,924	2021	8 1
1844	3969	715	407,892	59,465	1823	8 8
1845	4302	685	619,833	46,533	2679	11 8
1846	4187	752	543,769	59,494	2389	13 0
1847	4497	613	575,377	41,715	2505	2 10
1848	5088	643	631,338	58,179	2960	2 8
1849	4607	637	615,754	59,338	2689	5 8
1850	5088	538	658,975	45,890	2841	6 8
					<hr/>	
					£27,953	6 10

WEST DOCK.

	No. of Ships to Load.	No. of Ships for Refuge.	Register Tons to Load.	Register Tons for Refuge.	Dues Received.	
					£	s. d.
1847	375	20	38,361	2,294	164	12 6
1848	1134	54	127,411	4,967	541	4 6
1849	2513	67	276,373	5,590	1198	11 9
1850	3542	143	426,656	8,335	1795	1 10
					<hr/>	
					£3,699	10 7
					<hr/>	
					27,953	6 10
					3,699	10 7
					<hr/>	
Total			£31,652	17 5		

In this helpless condition, the promoters of the dock and railway were obliged to advance funds to obtain for the commissioners an amended Act. As soon as this was obtained, a further large sum was disbursed by them for repairing the pier, a work which they began before any commencement was made of their own works.

The first meeting of the dock and railway company after the passing of their act, was held at Durham, on the eighteenth day of June, 1832. At this meeting, their committee, as the directors were called, was appointed, as well as some of their officers. The committee immediately proceeded to the election of engineers; and the gentleman appointed as the engineer of the docks, was Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh. By the middle of August that gentleman was brought to the place, and his attention called to the plans which had passed through parliament; for a growing conviction had obtained that the *form* of the docks, proposed originally by Mr. Milton, of Sunderland, was not the most eligible for the purposes required. By the company's act of incorporation they were authorised to take "the whole of the inner harbour and lands adjoining thereto, and so much of the slake covered at high water, contiguous to the inner harbour on the west side thereof, and also, so much of the lands adjoining the slake on the north side thereof, as shall not exceed in the whole sixty acres."

The problem, therefore, first submitted to Mr. Milne for solution was, to give the most commodious dock accommodation within the external boundaries of the sixty acres granted to the company by parliament. Mr. Milne's arrangement of the docks was pretty much in the form in which they have been executed, except that he proposed two small docks of eight or nine acres each, instead of the Victoria Dock as it now exists.

Before any steps could, however, be taken for the commencement of the works, the sea had to be excluded; and the Coffey Dam was begun (a portion of which still remains) between the bastion, at the entrance of the inner harbour, and the Middleton

estate. This work occupied the chief portion of the autumn and winter of 1832, and it was not till late in the spring of 1833 that the sea was effectually excluded.

Simultaneously with the completion of the Coffey Dam, the excavations for the quay wall, within the inner harbour, and now forming a portion of the Victoria Dock, were commenced. It was here found that the bottom of the old harbour, only about twelve feet below the high water line of ordinary spring tides, rested on a bed of soft peat, with trees, nuts, and other remains of vegetation, such as are frequently met with among alluvial deposits; and shewing that the forests from which Hartlepool derived its name had extended far into the present harbour and bay.

The foundations which this deposit presented for the dock walls, were any thing but satisfactory, and attempts at piling were resorted to. But, independent of the increased cost of this mode of securing them, it was soon found that the mere act of working among such material rendered it less secure after piling than before; and the timber was immediately abandoned, and large stones substituted for it; which, notwithstanding a thousand prophecies to the contrary, are still found sufficient for the support of the walls. On the east side of the dock a difficulty of a different nature was met with. Here, the limestone which dips rapidly from the town moor towards the west, was met with before the excavations reached the proper depth for the foundations of the walls. This rock was in places so open, and as it is technically called "gulletty," that the sea came in so fast as to beat out the workmen. Instead of contending with so powerful an opponent, the directors resolved to change the position of these walls, which, by removing them westward, avoided the limestone. The report of the committee on the 18th June, 1833, explains these various difficulties, and the change of plan consequent upon them.

"With regard to the docks, the committee regret to say, that they cannot report the same progress as with the railway. The

completion of the Coffor Dam was delayed beyond the time originally calculated upon ; and the works, which could only be begun after its completion, were necessarily delayed also.

“ It has now been finished nearly six weeks, and answers the end required ; but the delay which has taken place induced the committee to adopt an alteration of the mode they had fixed upon for conducting the works. They had formerly decided to complete the docks, as well as the outer or tide harbour, before any shipment of coals could be attempted. They have, however, deemed it advisable to confine the chief operations for the present to the tide harbour : and they have to state, that the works of that harbour have been let to Messrs. Hawthorns and Robsons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be completed by the 31st October, 1834, so that coals may be shipped there by that time, at a cost, as nearly as can at present be ascertained from the rates of the contract, of £40,000.

“ In exploring the foundations of the walls on the north side of the west dock, a rock was found at a slight depth from the surface, which, on being wrought into, admitted the sea-water through so freely, that the committee considered it expedient not to contend with such a difficulty ; and they directed a deviation to be made in the course of the walls of the docks, which will avoid the rock. By this deviation, a considerable saving of expense will be made ; and, although it will, in a slight degree, tend to decrease the capacity of the docks, an equivalent will be gained by an increase in the size of the tide harbour.”

About the period at which we have now arrived, the summer of 1833, differences of opinion arose between the committee and Mr. Milne, their engineer, as to the manner in which the dock walls should be built, which led to the resignation of that gentleman, of his situation of engineer. It is no part of our place to enter into these matters, but we may state, shortly, that Mr. Milne *insisted* upon building the quay walls of entire *ashlar work*, at a cost of about thirty shillings per cubic yard ; the committee, on the other hand, decided to build them partly of

ashlar and partly of *rubble walling*, at a cost of ten shillings or eleven shillings a cubic yard. The difference in cost formed such an important item in the expense of the docks, as perhaps to justify the committee, in deciding this question according to their own views. At all events, they appear to have been justified by the event, as the walls of the dock appear to be of sufficient stability for all the purposes required. On the resignation of Mr. Milne, Mr. James Brown, who had been the resident engineer of the works at Holyhead, was appointed, on the recommendation of Sir John Rennie, to succeed him; and, from that time, the works at the tide harbour were carried forward with great expedition.

When the plans were made out for the application to parliament, owing to the delay in completing the subscription list, to meet the requirement of the standing orders of the House of Commons, the estimates were cut down to the lowest possible point, in order to meet this financial difficulty. Thus, for example, a portion of the line, which was originally laid out for a double line of rails, and which has been actually executed as such, was reduced by Mr. George Stephenson, to a single way in his estimates. At the harbour, in the same way, the space to be excavated for a dock, was confined to about twelve or thirteen acres; reducing the estimates, for that part of the works, to £70,000, and making the total estimate upwards of £50,000 less than at first proposed. On the passing of the act, however, many circumstances concurred to induce the committee to alter their views on these points. The first, and most material of these was, that the whole of their subscription list was filled up, and shares soon rose to twenty per cent. premium. The second, and an equally powerful one was, that as the works could be so much more advantageously executed whilst the Coffer Dam was up, and the sea excluded, it was better to excavate the tide basin then, than to defer it to a subsequent period. This determination involved the necessity of a very much larger expenditure at the port, than their parliamentary

estimates contemplated. Perhaps due weight was not, in the first flush of success, given to the difficulties this decision gave rise to, in the way of providing funds; and it was not till calls became inconveniently frequent,* and shares got to twenty discount, instead of twenty premium, that its full significance was manifested.

The concern had, as has already been stated, been viewed with no friendly eye, not only by the coal trade of the north, but also by the parties interested in other railways and ports. The long pursued policy of one or two large coal owners, of drawing a *cordon* round the available shipping ports, had, indeed, been somewhat recently set aside, by the construction of both private and public railways, for the conveyance of coal; but some of those individuals thought themselves injured, and entitled to complain, that this concern was wholly uncalled for, and only intended to open the "back settlements" of the coal district. This latent hostility, kept under for a while, by the passing of the act, and the *eclat* of the first success, burst out whenever any opportunity offered of damaging the concern.

In the spring of 1833, for example, when the miscarriage of some of the operations of the Coffor Dam, before referred to, became known, it was generally reported and believed throughout the district, that the whole had been washed away, and a large portion was said to have been seen "off the mouth of the Tees." And again, when the peat deposit was found in excavating for the

* The calls on the Original Shares were made as under:—

			£	s.	d.
1	24th March, 1832,	deposit	2	10	0
2	3rd July	" call	7	10	0
3	15th June 1833,	"	10	0	0
4	4th June	"	10	0	0
5	20th August	"	10	0	0
6	29th October	"	10	0	0
7	1st February 1834,	"	10	0	0
8	16th April	"	10	0	0
9	2nd June	"	10	0	0
10	4th August	"	10	0	0
11	1st October	"	10	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£100	0	0
			<hr/>		

foundations, it was most industriously magnified to "nothing but a quick-sand, upon which no walls could be built."

We may extend the maxim of the learned and sententious Frenchman, "That there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends, not altogether disagreeable to us;" by appending another to it, "that we always are disposed to exaggerate the misfortunes of our enemies." It may, perhaps, appear a trivial and puerile enmity, which merely misrepresents facts, easily set right; but its effects, bearing on an infant concern struggling with difficulties to raise funds, must not be estimated by the contemptible motives from which it arose. The effect of such depreciation and misrepresentation extended much further than the mere reduction in the value of the shares. It attached discredit in a commercial point of view to the concern, and created almost insuperable difficulties in the raising of money on loan to complete it.

It is to be borne in mind, that at the period now referred to, our present gigantic railway system was in its tenderest infancy. Our leviathan capitalists had not yet turned their attention to such investments, or if they had, as in the case of Liverpool and Manchester, it was only to repent of their speculation. While our railways were few and far between, and "as yet, share-brokers were not;" no fixed and general views seemed to be entertained, as to the future of railway property; and consequently all rumours, that were boldly and industriously circulated, obtained, upon the maxim we have ventured to propound, a ready and cheerful credence.

It was, no doubt, mainly to causes of this nature, that the Hartlepool Dock Company found such extreme difficulty in borrowing the comparatively small sum which they required, to enable them to open their docks.

Defeated in all their attempts to obtain in from private sources, they were driven at the latter end of the year 1834, to ask a loan of the exchequer bill loan commissioners. Public boards like this, are generally slow in their movements, and difficult to

deal with. They are, for the most part, composed of men who never give themselves much trouble beyond the receiving of their salaries; and knowing nothing of the merits of the majority of cases brought before them, they hedge themselves in with forms which, in private business matters, would be fatal to success.

The exchequer bill loan commissioners had, at the time of this application, other grounds for hesitation. They had made advances to concerns of a similar nature, in the immediate district, and, at that time, there was some apprehensions of loss, which induced excessive caution in further advances to docks and railways. Whatever might be their motives, they certainly did contrive to raise difficulties which seemed to tax the legal ingenuity which gave rise to them to the utmost. Although the scheme was reported favourably of by their engineer, the obstacles they threw in the way of an advance, were only at last removed by private security, of undoubted value, being given, not only for the sum they advanced, but also for any further sum that might be necessary, to complete the works, if their loan of £30,000 should prove insufficient. Notwithstanding, the unreasonableness of these terms, parties were found who had sufficient nerve to accede to them, and the loan was obtained in the early part of 1835. This, however, proved insufficient for the purpose, and, a month before the dock was opened, the company was literally penniless, and in very bad credit. It was this condition of their finances that induced them to open the dock, long before the railway was ready, and when but a very imperfect channel had been made by the commissioners through the pier harbour.

The opening took place on the ninth July, 1835, when coals were shipped from Thornley colliery, in the "Britannia," belonging to Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, of Hartlepool. Mr. Sharp, an old Sunderland shipowner, had been seriously advised by some of his friends there, not to risk his ship in the tide basin, as there was every prospect that she would have to remain there, until a channel could be made to let her out. The vessel, how-

ever, went to sea the same day, and such was the rapid deepening of the outer channel, produced by the sluicing, that vessels carrying 350 tons, got to sea readily, within a very few weeks of the opening. The state of the railway was, however, most incomplete; there was not one mile of permanent way laid down, and the temporary ways were in so miserable a condition, that, on an average, every train that came down, got off the way four or five times.

The embankment, too, between Crimdon and Hartlepool, was, for nearly a mile unclosed, and the coals were brought by a temporary line on the east-side of it, over Hart Warren. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the opening seemed to have decided the question of success or failure; the natural advantages of the harbour, aided by dredging and very effective sluicing, having soon placed that question beyond all cavil or dispute.

In the midst of the rejoicings which this almost unlooked for success naturally occasioned, the best arm of the dock company for improving the entrance was paralysed. The *aprons*, or paving on the harbour side of the sluices, down which the water rushed, from the sluice to the bottom of the tide basin, were torn up, and the sluices rendered useless. This work had been almost the last part of the masonry which had been done, and was, therefore, at the opening of the harbour, quite green: the masonry itself, was any thing but sufficient; and the eager desire of the dock company to deepen the channel in the commissioners harbour, upon which their docks entirely depended, induced an excessive working of the sluices before the masonry had time to set. This accident, besides entailing from £7000 to £8000 additional expenses on the dock company, to restore the work, laid off the sluices, the chief source of improvement in the outer harbour, for nearly twelve months; it also brought into the harbour many thousands of tons of sand, which, gradually washing out with the tide, threatened to choke up the entrance near the old pier entirely. This was the more to be feared,

as the the deposit took place at a point in the channel, where the dredger could not be used, when there was any swell in the bay. The dredger was, in consequence, brought into the tide basin, to take the sand up there; and, by excluding the water from the slake, the outward motion of the sand-bank at ebb tide, was in a great measure prevented, and the access to the tide basin kept open.

Before this accident occurred, and whilst the progress of improvement in the entrance was unchecked, a scheme was made public to extend the Byers Green branch of the Clarence railway westward to Wolsingham, to open out the coal, since called the West Durham Coal Field. The Act for the Byers Green Branch had been obtained five or six years previously, but nothing had been done towards the making of it. The new scheme embraced this part of the Clarence line, with an extension eastwards, from the point of intersection of the Sherburn branch of the Clarence railway, till it joined the Hartlepool line at Wingate; and westwards, nearly in the line of the present West Durham railway, through the coal district to Wolsingham. The whole line was called "The South Durham Railway." The project was warmly supported by both the Clarence company, and the Hartlepool dock company, as well as the landowners and others interested in the minerals, lying west of the River Wear; but it was, on the other hand, opposed with equal warmth by the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, assisted by the united purses of the coal trade, and the owner of Seaham Harbour. In the Session of 1836, the plan came before parliament, and passed the House of Commons, after a severe opposition, by a large majority, and chiefly upon the acknowledged success and prospects of the Harbour of Hartlepool. The project had, however, some active opponents in the House of Lords, who, afraid to let its merits be discussed before a committee, made up a party to defeat it on the second reading. The strenuous support given to the project by the members of the city of London, when in the

Commons, had been of great assistance to it ; and the defeat of it on the second reading caused a good deal of annoyance, and not a little scandal.* By way of set off to this defeat, one of the public officers of the Corporation of London had influence enough to get a committee of the Commons appointed to investigate the proceedings of the coal trade committee ; but the only public effect that resulted from it, was the repeal of an obsolete Act of Parliament, which prevented more than six persons forming a co-partenary for working coals.

On the defeat of the South Durham scheme, a sad blow, both to the owners of the mines, and to the two public companies, which expected to share its traffic, the Hartlepool Junction Railway, or, as its parliamentary title is, "The Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction Railway," was started, by parties interested in the Hartlepool dock. The Clarence company began the construction of their Byers Green branch, the time for making which, was fast lapsing ; and another company, called the "West Durham Railway Company," and composed chiefly of parties connected with the Clarence company, undertook the westward extension across the River Wear. The South Durham railway thus became divided into three distinct and independent companies. To ensure their success in parliament, where the owners of way-leaves had, for the time, obtained a triumph over compulsory lines for leading coals, the Hartlepool Junction, and the West Durham lines, were made upon the permissive or way-leave plan.

At the time the South Durham line was projected, there were but two collieries—the Thornley and the South Hetton, using the Hartlepool railway and docks for shipping their coals. Haswell had formed an alliance with the Durham and Sunder-

* It was said that a noble lady, whose possessions embraced a large mining property, herself a very fashionable personage, made a party for the occasion, and at the proper hour, mustered her peers, and marched them off to vote against it ; and that, on some reluctance being exhibited by one of her friends, a threat of shutting her doors against him had to be resorted to before he became sufficiently pliant.

land line, and Wingate, Kelloe, and Garmondsway, the next in the order of time, were not yet begun.*

The act of incorporation of the Hartlepool Junction company, was passed in 1837, and in the following year, the Union railway was projected, from Billingham to the slake at Hartlepool, where a dock was intended to be made. This scheme, ultimately called the "Stockton and Hartlepool Railway," was got up by parties connected with the Clarence company, as a counterpoise to the Hartlepool Junction line. It naturally created opposition on the part of the Hartlepool dock company, who wished to have the traffic down their own line; but an agreement was ultimately come to, between that company and the promoters of the Union railway, which, by giving up their dock, and agreeing to ship their coals in the Hartlepool docks, removed the objections of that company.

The construction of the Byers Green branch by the Clarence Railway company, which resulted from the defeat of the South Durham Bill, forms a singular episode in railway history. That company, as has been stated before, had only a few months within which their parliamentary powers enabled them to make this branch. It chiefly intersected the lands of the church of Durham, the holders of which, with that keen eye to their temporal interests which has won for them an unenviable notoriety, were most anxious to frustrate a project which set at nought their favourite scheme of way-leaves; and as it was well known that the time was wholly insufficient to make a railway with heavy works, much of which was stone cutting, they watched

* The first shipment of coals from the various collieries, which have used the Hartlepool railway, is given below:—

Thornley.....	July, 1835.	Castle Eden	April, 1842.
South Hetton.....	Nov., "	Shotton	Dec., "
Kelloe and Garmondsway, March, 1839.		Trimdon	Feb., 1843.
Wingate Grange	Oct., "	South Wingate	July, "
Crow Trees.....	Dec., "	Trimdon Grange.....	June, 1846.
West Hetton	Jan., 1840.	Willington	Nov., "
Casop	June, "	West Cornforth	Aug., 1847.
Bowburn... ..	Sept., 1841.	West Belmont.....	Sept., 1848.
Hugh Hall	Dec., "	Whitwell.....	July, 1850.

very closely the progress of the work. They had, however, found their equals in the company they had to deal with. Nothing daunted by having to construct a railway in as many months as it took them years to finish it, the Clarence company set vigorously to work, cutting a sod here, and depositing a barrowful of earth there, and then laying down a temporary line of rails, and leading two or three loads of coals over them, before their powers lapsed. In this way they obtained the certificate of having opened the line, within the parliamentary time; and, in the next four or five years, they actually made it.

Whilst endeavouring shortly to trace the sources from which the traffic to Hartlepool has flowed, we have been led somewhat in advance of events, which, as regards the town and port, it may be necessary to speak of more in detail.

When the act for the docks was obtained, in 1832, the population of Hartlepool would scarcely exceed that of the preceding year,* when the enumeration for the census was made. In house accommodation the town was ill provided for the large influx of workmen shortly to be brought to it, amounting, in 1833 and 1834, to upwards of two thousand people. The extension of the town, therefore, as a matter of necessity, proceeded *pari passu* with the construction of the docks. The first, or among the first, places, in which buildings were run up, was "Wells's Field," south eastward of the church yard; and possessing one of the finest sites for a beautiful marine town in the district. The view across the bay, with the back ground of the Cleveland hills, ever varying in their tints and shades, being admitted to be among the finest pieces of coast scenery in the island. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that any great amount of private sacrifice should be made for public objects;

* The population, according to census returns was,

In 1831,	Males.	Females.	Total 1830.
1841,	2648 do.	2588 do.	„ 5236.
1851,	4585 do.	4692 do.	„ 9277.

L L

but, in the planning of a new town, there are certain regulations, which no private individual ought to be permitted to disregard. Drainage, ventilation, and room for the separation of filth from public thoroughfares, are points that never should be left to the whim or caprice of an individual. In these points, the extension of Hartlepool cannot, without a great stretch of candour, be called improvements. In its best days it seems never to have been distinguished for cleanliness, or attention to sanitary regulations: and its modern additions are, with few exceptions, in the most unwholesome and objectionable forms, alike disgraceful to the law which permits, and the cupidity that inflicts such evils.

In an age when, for purposes of defence and protection, the clustering together of dwellings was a principle, an excuse might be found in the state of society and the exigencies of the times. But Hartlepool, springing up in the middle of the nineteenth century, and with the warning of a terrible pest which, in 1832, and again in 1849, made fearful havoc among its population,* presents an example of the worst nuisances of the worst towns of the kingdom.

It is with pain we are compelled to add, that some of the worst examples are to be found upon the Corporation property; it being scarcely possible, we think, to shew more thorough disregard to every principle of decency and convenience, than is

* The attack of the Cholera at Hartlepool, in 1832, was one of the most severe, in reference to the population, in the kingdom; out of a population of 1400, there were fifty-seven deaths. It was supposed, by the medical men, to have been much aggravated by the absurd practice of keeping the dead for several days after death, which had prevailed in the town for a long period. The abominations of rotten fish and general filth, together with a dietary among the lower orders, strongly predisposing them to such complaints, no doubt, contributed largely to the severity of the attack. In 1849, with a population bordering on 9000, there were 161 deaths, of which 127 were of the malignant type. It is worthy of remark, in illustration of the animadversions in the text, that, in *four streets, blocked up with buildings at one end*, sixty-one deaths occurred: viz., Chapman Street, twenty-one; Twiddle Street, sixteen; Wells' Street, fifteen; and North Wells' Street, nine. These cases, all in the severest form of Cholera, are nearly one half of the whole mortality; and they *average six times as many* as the rest of the streets of the town.

exhibited in the latest additions to Northgate. Private individuals, in the absence of any law, may find arguments in extenuation of their conduct : but a public body, with the command of considerable funds, and which has done little or nothing for the improvement of the town, is without excuse or palliation for its offences against health and morality.

The excavation for the foundations of the houses in "Wells's Field," broke in upon an ancient burying ground, of which the remotest history contains no tradition. Much difference of opinion prevailed at the time, as to the nation which found on a foreign shore, a last resting place. The bodies appeared to have been interred, with some regard to the forms and ceremonies which every reasoning creature pays to its dead. The skeletons were laid in order, side by side, the head apparently to the north; and under each head was placed a small stone, worked with some degree of care, to an uniform shape, about seven or eight inches square, some bearing characters which were evidently northern, or Runic, as many supposed. It is not improbable that a place so formed by nature to attract the attention of sea-faring rovers as Hartlepool, when the north was forcing her hordes of fierce adventurers over this island, may have been the scene of a contest; or it is equally probable that they may have formed a small colony, before the records of history notice them, and that this may have been their selected burying place.

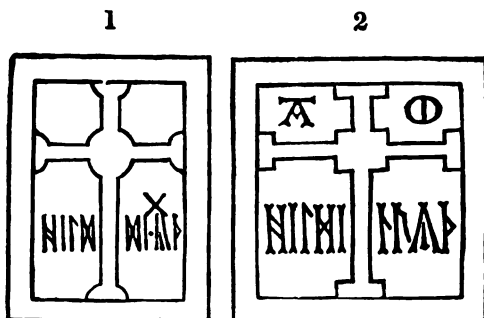
The skeletons were both male and female, the former apparently of a tall race, and with a peculiar thickness of the fore part of the skull, which in an age of hard knocks and keen fighting, must have been an enviable perfection.

The circumstance that females were buried there as well as males seems to prove that it was the cemetery of a peaceful community; and the fact that the cross was one of the sculptured ornaments of the head stones, leads to the inference that they were Christians.* On the other hand it has been contended

* This is by no means conclusive, the cross being the emblem adopted by many nations which never heard the name of Christ. See Prescott's Mexico, vol. 3. p. 313-314.

that, as skulls were found in some cases without the bones of the trunk, the possessors had suffered a violent death. The best information on the subject is, perhaps, to be found in the following extract, from the *Durham Advertiser*, of the 2nd of August, 1838, supposed to be from the pen of the able historian of St. Cuthbert.

STONES FOUND
AT THE ANCIENT CEMETERY AT HARTLEPOOL,
IN JULY, 1838.



THEY are "compact limestone," No. 1 measures 9 inches by 6; and No. 2, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$; and are both about 3 inches thick. We are not yet enabled to give any correct decipherment of the meaning of the characters, and merely beg to offer a few observations, which we hope, when followed up by some more skilful antiquary, may tend to elucidate that part of the history of Hartlepool which has been hitherto enveloped in obscurity. The first notice we find relating to Hartlepool, occurs in Bede's life of St. Hilda, in which he mentions that Hieu, the first female who took the veil in Northumberland, founded the monastery of Hereteu (about the year 640), in the government of which she was succeeded by Hilda, who afterwards removed to Whitby, where she died in 674. Hilda's successor at Hereteu is not named, and nothing further is certainly known of Hartlepool till the year 1171, except that the monastery was com-

pletely destroyed by the Danes, in one of their earliest invasions of the coast, which is fixed by Leland in A. D. 800. We hear of no other monastery being founded until after the Norman conquest.—(*Vid. Surtees' History, vol. 1. p. 99.*) The characters on the stones being decidedly Runic, and on No. 1 in particular, of a very ancient form, which is manifested by all the characters being clearly formed from the letter I, seemed, at first sight, to bring us to the time of the Danes, and led to the supposition of their being monumental inscriptions to the memory of some of that nation. The Danish custom of sepulture, however, was contrary to the mode in which it would appear the bodies had been buried, whose skeletons were found accompanying the stones in question: their funeral ceremonies having distinguished two distinct æras in the ancient northern history, the first of which was called *Brenne-Alderen*, or *Burna-olld*, the Age of Fire, and the second *Hog-Alderen*, or *Haugs-olld*, the Age of Hillocks or BARROWS—(*Vid. Mallet's North. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 288, and Henry's Hist. of England, Vol. IV., p. 354*)—of which last we have numerous instances in this island, but of which no traces exist on the spot of ground where the discovery of these inscriptions took place. We mentioned in our last, that all the skeletons which had been discovered were disposed north and south, and, if our recollection serves us right, that the mode of placing the body east and west did not prevail till a much later period of the Christian Church, it would seem most probable that this has been the burial-place of the ancient monastery, which, be it said, *en passant*, was a DOUBLE MONASTERY, or one to which both sexes were admitted. Nor does the circumstance of this inscription being in Runic characters at all militate against the supposition, for it would seem that this character was originally used by the Saxons, as well as by their Scandinavian brethren, and this fact is supported by several inscriptions which are given by the learned Dr. Hickes in his *Thesaurus Ling. Sept.*, and very strongly by a coin of King Offa, which is still extant, and bears an inscription

in the Runic character.* Offa began to reign in the year 755, which was upwards of 80 years before the first appearance of the Danes. The well defined cross which is cut upon each stone,

* *In the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1838, page 219, is the following letter on the above subject, with two fac similies of the Stones.*

"MR. URBAN,

As your Magazine is the natural and legitimate depository for all the 'decayed intelligence' of the United Kingdom, I send you herewith a correct account and accurate drawings of the stones lately found at Hartlepool, and which have been already figured and extensively circulated by the 'Durham Advertiser.'

In the month of July last, in digging the foundations of a house belonging to Mr. John Bulmer, in a field called 'Cross close,' at a distance of about 185 yards from the present church-yard, in a south-easterly direction, at the depth of three feet and a half, and immediately upon the limestone, the workmen discovered several skeletons lying in a position nearly north and south. The bones were carefully removed under the superintendence of Mr. Bulmer and Mr. Eeles, and deposited in the church-yard.

A large number of the skulls were resting on small flat plain stones, varying from four to five inches square, and under a few were discovered stones bearing inscriptions, and marked with the cross.

Drawings of the two most perfect are sent herewith.

The chiselling of the first is as crisp and as sharp as if it had been cut yesterday, and the letters are smooth and well finished. This stone (of compact limestone) is eleven and a half inches square, and the surface is smooth and polished.

The second stone looks more ancient, and is not so perfect; its dimensions are nine inches by six. Several other stones bearing crosses and inscriptions in old English character were found, but they are much obliterated. On one of them may be distinctly traced REQVIEZCAT; and in a future communication (if the inscriptions may be correctly traced) they will be transmitted to you, for the consideration of your antiquarian readers.

The inscriptions sent herewith are ancient, and evidently Runic;—that they are monumental records, does not admit of a doubt, and they are submitted without further comment to the attention of the learned.

It may, however, be necessary to state, that Hartlepool is a peninsula in the county of Durham, and that a convent flourished here at a very early period. Hieu or Bega was the foundress about the year 640. She was succeeded by Hilda, a lady of noble birth and saintly virtues, who removed to Whitby in the year 658. After this period no further record exists of the convent at Hartlepool, which is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in a predatory excursion in 800 A. D.*

From these meagre fragments little can be gleaned to assist the 'painful' antiquary, and even the site of the monastery has not been preserved by local tradition.

By the discovery of so many skeletons lying in nearly the same position, it may fairly be presumed that the burial place of the monastery has been disturbed, and it

* See Surtees's History of Durham, and History of Hartlepool,—Annas Sanctus Habspurgo, p. 789, &c.

adds considerable weight to this theory, and sufficiently fixes their date as being at a time at least when Christianity prevailed. We merely give this as a supposed explanation of the nature

is very possible that the above inscription may throw additional light on this conjecture.

The skeletons are not 'large boned.' The skulls and thigh-bones are generally in good preservation, and some of the skulls are adorned with goodly rows of teeth; but none of the skeletons are so perfect as to permit an anatomist to pronounce decidedly to what sex they belong.—for my part, I am strongly inclined to consider them principally of the feminine gender.

As a street is building in the 'Cross close,' other vestiges of former days will undoubtedly come to light, and you will be furnished with every circumstance worthy of communication.

Some persons 'learned in ancient lore,' consider them to be the bones of 'mighty warriors;' and skulls having been found detached from any corresponding bones, would lead to the conjecture that the owners had come to an 'untimely end.'

From its exposed position, Hartlepool would be frequently submitted to the visitations of Danish rovers; and even after the conquest, Malcolm III. committed great excesses, and ravaged the 'fair countree.'

In 1158, a Danish 'forage' is celebrated in song, wherein Hartlepool appears to have suffered severely.

Adra orrosto átti hann
Sudr vid Hiartapoll vid
Riddara—lid, oc kom
þeim á flóttu, oc hraud
þar skip nockor. Sva
segir Einar Einar:
Beit búdlunga hiörr
Blod fell á dörr
Höð fylgdis holl
Vid Hiartapoll.
Hugiun gladdi heit
Hruduz Engla beit
Ox vitnis vín
Um val kasta vín.

Secundum ad locum, qui Hiarta-
poll (Hartlepol) vocatur, cum co-
piis equestribus prælium conse-
ruit: quibus in fugam actis, ali-
quot etiam naves, cœsis et extur-
batis vectoribus, occupavit. Hæc
memorat Einarus: Regius acutum
momordit ensis, ubi sanguine tela
mandebant, ibantque in hostem
una satellites fideles apud Hiarte-
polum. Esca corvum calens ex-
hilarabat; adaucta lupo est vini
copia; rhēni supra falconem den-
suit anglicorum strages cadaverum.

Antiq. Celto-Scandica.—J. Johnstone, p. 168.

On the 'reading' of the inscriptions, however, much will depend, and I therefore spare you all further speculations for the present." X. Y.

Again, in February, 1836, page 145, Mr. Bosworth, the Author of the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, makes the following communication from his friend, the Rev. J. H. Halbertema, of Darenter, Holland.

RUNIC EPITAPHS FOUND AT HARTLEPOOL.

"Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by others *Nordmanni*, and (see *Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen 1821* on the whole, and p. 149 in particular,) *Northalbingii*—seated on the northern banks

of the cemetery, and trust that, whether our idea prove well founded or not, the decipherment of the inscriptions by some learned antiquary, will throw light on the early history of a

of the Elve, of course one and the same spot where the Saxons, the allies of the Angles, were residing. When we compare the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons [*Hicke's Gramm. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. I. p. 185, 186*], we shall perceive, upon the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought along with them from their native country the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool, bearing Runic inscriptions. Hartlepool is a peninsula in the county of Durham, where a convent was founded by Bega about the year 640. She was succeeded by Hilda, a lady of noble birth, who removed to Whitby in the year 658, and was there abbess of a convent, in which the celebrated Cædmon was a monk. An accurate delineation of these sepulchral stones is given in your Magazine for Sept. 1833, p. 219.

The cross on these stones proves that they covered Christian corpses. The two letters in the two upper quarters of the greater stone, mean perhaps Christ, the *Alpha* and the *Omega*. The smaller stone, which is also the oldest, does not present these letters. The Runic letters on the larger and more modern stone give these words: *Hildi Thukth*; and on the older stone, *Hilmmi Eath*. The first word is evidently a proper name, signifying however *hildi* or *hilde*, properly, affectionate; and *Hilmmi* or *Hilmme*, or *Helmme* galeatus [*Icelandic, Hilmir, protector, rex*]. Let it be observed that *e* is not denoted by a particular character in the old Runic alphabet, but indicated by the *i*, which vowel being later denoted by a point, was called *stungen Jis*, and served to indicate the *e*. Now the *i* twice at least appearing on these stones, where *e* is to be expected, this seems to be something of a proof, that these stones were engraved before the introduction of *stungen Jis* amongst the Scandinavian Runes, of *M eh* amongst the Anglo-Saxon Runes, and of *M ech* amongst the Northalbingian Runes.

As all proper names indicate a quality of mind or body, reputed excellent by our forefathers, we are doubtful whether the second word denotes a proper name, or an epithet containing the encomium of the deceased. I deem the latter the most probable, notwithstanding the two epithets are changed by the Frisians into proper names; for *thukth* they say by assimilation of the *ch* to the *t*, *Dotte*, and for *eath Eade*. *Thukth* seems to be an adjective signifying *sound, powerful, and virtuous*, from *béo, vigeo, byhð, viet, béan, vigere*, whence Dutch *duchtig, sound*; Scotch *doughty, powerful, able*.


Eath, eað lenis, tractatu facilis, whence *easy*, points out virtue, reputed as such by Christians, not by the warlike Anglo-Saxons. Perhaps it was a nun, renowned for her meekness of mind, whom this stone covered. The reporter says about the bones found under the stones, that he is strongly inclined to consider them the remains of a female. The difference between the proper names of men and women will not help us, as the same names are often common to both, even at this day, at Hindelopen, in Friesland, and other places.



The greater stone bears the inscription *HILDE THE VIRTUOUS*; and the smaller and older stone, *HILMME THE MEEK*. *Hilme* and *Hille*, by assimilation for *Hilde*, are still prevalent proper names in Frisia.


place once famous in our episcopal annals as the haven of the Bishop's fleet, and which, we may hope from the daily pro-

What I intended to observe, was the perfect likeness of the letters on these stones with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons, and of the Northalbingians, where this alphabet differs from the old Scandinavian. For instance, the *h* occurring in



both the stones with the figure , in the Scandinavian alphabet is drawn ; the

d, engraved in the greater stone , just as in the Rune bæg by Hickes, and the Rune *tag* in the *Codex of St. Gall*, No. 270, the *d* and *th* in the old Scandinavian alphabet being indicated by the same token þ; the *æ* in the Scandinavian alphabet

indicated by the figure , is on the oldest stone drawn , just as with Rhabanus Maurus, and nearly as with Hickes; the *α* is the only exception, having on the older stone in the word *eath*, perfectly the same figure as the *α* with Ulphilas. I have not

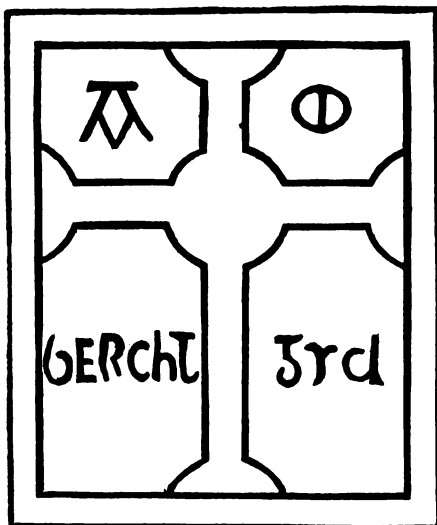
found the figure  elsewhere but on the Celtiberian coins, whose letters bear a striking likeness with the old Runes. The Celtiberian alphabet is the passing over from the Oriental letters to the Runes. Sestini gives (p. 202) to this figure the sound of *l*; but founded on what grounds I do not know. I take the figure on the

stone for the undermost part of the Scandinavian Rune  *hagl*, of the Anglo-Saxon

Rune  *calc*, of the Northalbingian Rune  *chilck*, with Rhabanus Maurus, and of course standing for *ch*. About the remaining Runes on the sepulchral stones, there can be no question, being obvious in all the Runic alphabets."

gress of its improvement, will one day equal, if not exceed, its former greatness.

Sepulchral Stone found at Hartlepool, October 15th, 1838.



Similar and near to those found at the South Terrace in 1833, supposed to be relics of the cemetery which was attached to the Saxon monastery, founded at Hartlepool by St. Hilda.

"The size of the present stone is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9; its thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is as smooth and perfect as if just cut, on the inscribed surface; but rough on the reverse. The inscription resembles most closely one of the former stones on which Runic characters are used: and which is ornamented with a nearly similar cross, similar letters of Alpha and Omega, and below a name (in Runes) which is supposed to be Hildithryth. In the present case we have, no doubt,

another proper name, apparently Gerchtsyc.

During the previous week, the workmen had found several human bones; and under each skull was a flat stone, as during the former excavation. The burial-place in which these stones have been exhumed, appears, as far as can be ascertained, to have been not more than fifteen or twenty yards long, and the bodies placed in two rows only, north and south: the stones about a foot and a half from the surface.—Gentleman's Magazine, Nov., 1838, p. 536."

It will be observed, in all the previous extracts, it is assumed that this was the burying place of the monastery founded by Hieu or St. Bega. This was partly owing to the opinion which then prevailed, that the site of that monastery was identical, or nearly so, with the "Friary." Sir Cuthbert Sharp evidently inclines to this opinion, (see page 10) chiefly upon the fact, as it appears, that one of the fields near to it, was called the "Nunnery close." The discovery of the ruins of St. Helen's chapel, in the Far-well field, much further to the north, in the month of October, 1845, will, perhaps, modify this opinion; and it may

also lead to a different conclusion, as to the burying ground of these recluses. There seems reasonable ground for believing that the *original* chapel of St. Helen, was among the earliest establishments of christianity at Hereteu ; and in the absence of any positive testimony to the contrary, it is fair to suppose that St. Bega's monastery occupied a site at no great distance from it. It is not improbable, that at no distant period, when the increasing wants of the town shall require more ground for its houses, these questions may be set at rest. In the meantime, it is obvious that the ruins of the chapel discovered in 1845, were not of an earlier date than the twelfth century. Whether the original structure was destroyed by the Danes about the year 800, and remained in ruin till the piety of "the Brus" restored it, or whether a prior restoration had been made, seem to be mere matters of conjecture. The ruins, as they now exist, afford, unfortunately, but scanty materials for a history of the edifice. They are the mere foundations of a small building, in the cruciform shape, in no case exceeding three feet in height ; the length of the whole, from west to east, being about sixty feet, and the breadth of the nave about twenty feet. The letter T gives the best idea of their form ; the transept, or arms of the cross, being at the west end, measuring thirty-five feet from north to south, all external measurements. The inside measurement of the nave is only fourteen feet, affording abundant proof of the limited number of worshippers at the period of its highest prosperity.

These *ruins* or rather foundations, were discovered by accident, by an officer of the Corporation, whilst seeking for building materials among the foundations of old walls. They are near to the north-west corner of the Farwell field ; and to the west of them, at a distance of a few yards, is a mound of considerable size ; but whether it has been thrown up there for defence, as some imagine, or whether it is not itself a portion of the ruins of a more extensive building, remains for future explorers to discover.

Of the architecture of the chapel very little opinion can be formed, from the imperfect state of the fragments which remain. The base of one column, with a few stones, apparently portions of a clustered shaft, are all that the architect can find to reconstruct his ideal edifice upon. In the hands of the ingenious author of the *History of Manchester*,* a goodly fabric might be raised out of these imperfect ruins; but we have no skill in conjectural history, and all that can be said of them, with truth, is, that they resemble, as far as resemblance can be traced, other ruins of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

The discovery, however, of a stone coffin, containing a skeleton of a full grown person, five feet ten inches high, seems to lead to the inference, that, whatever may have been the date of the present chapel, it had a history of much greater antiquity than that of the Brus of King John's time.† This coffin is hewn out of a solid block of the limestone, such as is found upon the sea shore, with little skill or labour, and covered with a stone lid, also of one piece. It is to be regretted that this relic, the only one worth preserving, should have been left to the tender mercies of idle and disorderly sailor lads, who make this field their play ground. The coffin and lid, quite perfect when discovered, are now very much broken, and in a few years will be entirely destroyed.

Whilst on the subject of the antiquities of Hartlepool, it may be proper to notice the removal of the old North Gate, which took place in 1836. This Gate-way, wholly unsuited for modern traffic, being low and narrow, had long been abandoned as a thoroughfare; the road having been taken through the flank wall to the west. Although possessing very few pretensions to beauty, it had some hold upon the affections of one at least

* Dr. Whitaker.

† A silly *hoax* was played off by a few young men at the time of the discovery of the ruins in 1845. A stone "basin" as it was called, with an inscription on it, of 640, (the time of the establishment of the monastery by Hieu), was placed among the loose stones and "discovered" by the sharp-sighted and learned antiquaries of the place. Unfortunately for the success of the joke, they had put the date in *Arabic numerals*!

of the oldest and most respected of the inhabitants of the town, (the late Mr. Vollum); and an attempt seems to have been made by his son to save it from the hands of the *Vandal*, Roger Watson, in whose turn of office, as Surveyor of Highways, the *sacrilege* was perpetrated. The copy of the hand bill given below will perhaps be thought a sufficient record of the event. The appeal to the fishermen, long a recognised *estate* in the realm of Hartlepool, is an amusing instance of the force of public opinion, and at the same time, of the usual motives by which such bodies are assumed to be influenced.

To the Inhabitants of Hartlepool, but more particularly to the Fishermen belonging to the Port.

“Whereas, a hand bill having been printed (the following of which is a copy) and circulated by John Procter, who, on enquiry, declared that he had received such instructions from W. J. Vollum, Esq., viz.;— ‘Notice is hereby given, that the Magistrates have given directions to the Surveyors of Highways of Hartlepool, not to sell, or take down the old Gate-way, at Northgate. All persons are therefore cautioned against purchasing, or taking down the said Gate-way, as by so doing, they will be liable to legal proceedings after this notice. Hartlepool, October 20th, 1836.’

The Surveyors of the Highways do hereby unequivocally deny the assertion set forth in the above handbill, viz.—that they have received any directions from the Magistrates not to sell, or take down the old Gate-way, at Northgate; but, on the contrary, they positively declare (in an interview they had with the Rev. Mr. Park, who said he had been waited upon by two gentlemen, who requested his interposition with the Surveyors, to prevent the said Gate-way being taken down) that the Rev. Gentleman, after some discussion on the subject, though he recommended a reconciliation between the parties, admitted, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Webster, that the matter was of such a nature, that the Magistrates had no power to interfere.

The Surveyors do, therefore, charge the author of the above-mentioned hand bill, with publishing and propagating a gross and deliberate falsehood; and, as it would appear, for the sole purpose of inflaming the minds of the public against them, and preventing them from executing the duties imposed upon them, by virtue of the office they hold as Surveyors of the Highways; and, at the same time, they (the Surveyors) do hereby give notice to all such persons as are inclined to

purchase, and remove the said Gate-way, (which they consider a public nuisance, and highly detrimental to the interest of the township) that they are ready to receive tenders for the same; and that, if any person or persons do attempt to hinder, or are in any way accessory in preventing the removal of the said Gate-way, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

N. B. It is the intention of the Surveyors, to put into repair, with the proceeds of the sale of the said Gate-way, those roads that have been so long neglected about the premises of Mr. Richard Hunter, innkeeper, and Mr. John Cambridge, boat builder, which are so much frequented by the Fishermen. Hartlepool, October 22nd, 1836."

The Pier and Port Trust, up to the commencement of the Docks, in 1832, as we have already stated, was equally destitute of funds and influence. By their first Act,* obtained in 1813, they were authorised to borrow the sum of £3000 for the improvement of the Pier and Harbour. Their revenue being very small and uncertain, it was not to be expected that any one would be found to advance money upon such security as they could give. In the amended Act of 1832, the dues collected upon houses, boats, and cobbles, were repealed, and the tonnage dues on vessels entering the port, reduced from two-pence to one half-penny per ton register. The repeal of the former dues did not much affect the prospects of the trust, as the amount received from them scarcely averaged £40 a year; but the large reduction of three-fourths of the tonnage dues, placing every thing upon the success of the undertaking, could only have been justified by the desire to have as few obstacles in the way of that success as possible, by reducing the port charges to the lowest amount.

In this Act further borrowing powers to the extent of £5000 were obtained; making the whole capital of the Commission, if such an expression be allowable, only £8000. But now, as before, having only a revenue in a very dubious future, no one

* The dates of the several Acts of the Pier and Port Commission are as follows : 53, Geo. III. c. 85, 1813. 2, Wm. IV. c. 68, 1832. 1, Vict. c. 78, 1837. 8 and 9, Vict. c. 139, 1845. 14 and 15, Vict. c. 117, 1851.

could be found to advance them money. The consequence was, that their whole reliance was upon the dock company, (already straightened in their own affairs,) to furnish funds for all the expenditure to be incurred in improving the outer harbour. The sums thus advanced by the dock company, chiefly for the repairs at the old pier, and for the building of a dredger, amounted to upwards of £8000, in the autumn of 1834, at the time when that company made application to the exchequer bill loan commissioners for a loan. The difficulties, of obtaining this money have already been referred to. Among the points raised by the exchequer commissioners, was the advance made to the pier and port trust. They stated, correctly enough, that the dock company had no power to lend money; and, in answer to the fair and reasonable reply, that, without the commissioners' works, the docks were of no use, they rejoined that they had nothing to do with anything beyond the strict construction of the Act; and that a precedent condition of any advance from them, must be the re-payment by the pier and port commissioners of the £8000 advanced by the dock company. The probability of obtaining any such loan in the then condition of the trust, appeared a most remote one; as, however, every thing at that time, seemed to hinge upon the dock company obtaining the advance from the exchequer, the two coal companies which first shipped their coals at Hartlepool, stepped forward, and raised the money for the pier and port trust, upon their own security.

This money, the whole sum they were authorised to raise, had all been expended in the building of a dredger, and repairing of the old pier. A channel had still to be made to the entrance of the tide basin, and, for the means of doing this, the commissioners had again to resort to the dock company. Even after the docks were opened, and a small revenue began to flow in, the necessity of further works, for the improvement of the place, became every day more apparent. The ebb tide, before the Coffer Dam was erected, had always set to the western or

Stranton shore ; and, notwithstanding the check given to it by the portion of the dam still left, the natural tendency seemed to be in that direction, immediately the water passed seaward of the dam. To counteract this tendency, and to keep the water in the channel, the erection of a pier or jetty, on the Stranton side, became necessary. But an unexpected difficulty presented itself. The engineer of the dock company, Mr. Brown, had always acted for the commissioners without charge ; but, when it was proposed to him to construct this jetty, he begged to decline undertaking so heavy a sea-work on his own responsibility ; and requested that Sir John Rennie might be specially called in, to advise and report upon it ; observing that he, (Mr. B.,) would not like to say, to a few thousands of pounds, what the cost might be. It must be kept in view, that, at this time, August, 1835, the commissioners were again becoming largely indebted to the dock company ; and to undertake a work of the magnitude depicted by Mr. Brown, seemed the height of folly. Some of the commissioners, however, ventured to differ from Mr. Brown,—and one of them volunteered to make a sufficient jetty for one thousand pounds, upon his own responsibility, if the rest of the commissioners would authorise him.* The chairman of the commissioners, the late Rowland Burdon, Esq., who had seen a good deal of the absurdities of engineers, in his great work, the Sunderland bridge, immediately gave his sanction to it. The work was begun by sinking old keels, and filling them with material from the dredger : these were covered with loose rubble stones, in the form of an embankment ; the accumulation of sand and shingle, which invariably follows any extension of works from the shore seaward, assisted very materially the operation ; and in this way, in the teeth of all sorts of doleful prophecies and prognostics of failure, the work progressed, and was completed to within twenty-five or thirty yards of its present length, for a sum little beyond the amount first roughly estimated. The disappointment of the Prophets of evil, found some little relief by turning

* “Fools step in where *angels* fear to tread!”

their vaticinations to its durability. It would never stand a gale—the first north-easter would wash it all into the channel, and so on. It is, however, a singular fact that, with one or two exceptions, it has stood every gale for sixteen years, some very unusual ones, and the damages it has sustained, have been covered with less than an expenditure of £300. In the following year, 1836, the commissioners erected the light upon their pier, at an expense of about £200.

Notwithstanding the economy with which they proceeded, it soon became apparent to them, that their dues, as well as their borrowing powers, were much too restricted. The total sum received by them, being in 1835, only £71 ls. 6d. and £305 3s. Od. in 1836;* they therefore determined to apply to parliament in 1837, for another Act, in which they increased their dues from a halfpenny to one penny per ton, on all vessels loading or discharging cargoes, and half dues on refuge vessels: their powers, to raise money being augmented in the same ratio, from £8000 to £16,000. The boundaries between the dock company's works, and those of the commissioners, were first defined by the tenth section of this Act, to be the south edge of the existing portion of the Coffer Dam. By section third, the Admiralty reserves the right of appointing five commissioners, to act upon the trust; and, by section fifteen, the consent of their lordships is necessary before any works are constructed below high water mark.

At the time we have reached, 1838, the works of the dock remained much in the same state as they were at the opening of the tide basin, in 1835. Partial excavations, and a portion of the quay wall had been done, but the locks into the dock and slake had only been so far completed, as to get in timber dams to keep out the water from the tide harbour. The agreement, with the Stockton and Hartlepool company, requiring the dock company to construct all the works from the south margin of the Middleton House estate, necessitated the completion of the

* See ante, page 11.

works between the tide basin and the slake, consisting of the lock, with its gates, two bridges, one a draw-bridge to carry over the railway, the other a turning-bridge for the public road. These works, with the railway connected with them, cost about £13,000 or £14,000. The large traffic of 400,000 tons of coals annually, calculated upon confidently by this company, not only seemed to warrant so large an expenditure, but coupled with the circumstance that three or four collieries were in progress of being sunk upon their own line, rendered the completion of the dock a matter of necessity, to accommodate the great accession of business so shortly to be expected. These works were therefore resumed in 1838; and in 1839 and 1840, were completed. The dock was opened for traffic, on the seventh December, 1840; and the year 1841 gives an increase of 184,937 tons over the preceding year 1840, and more than doubles that of 1839.

Considerable disappointment was, however, experienced at the result of the opening of the Stockton and Hartlepool railway. That company had, at that period, no controul over the traffic on the Clarence line; the distance to Hartlepool was five or six miles longer than to Port Clarence, and the dues at the docks were higher than the Clarence company charged at the River Tees. All these concurring causes tended to prevent the traffic coming by the new line to Hartlepool, and the result was, that in the first three years' working of that railway, only 115,000 tons of coals came to the docks by it; being scarcely one-tenth of the quantity they had calculated upon. This was, no doubt, a great disappointment, and a heavy loss to both companies; to the dock company, who had made such expensive works for the accommodation of their traffic, and to the railway company for their large outlay; by much the heaviest of any line in the district, taking into consideration the very favourable character of the country traversed, which is nearly level.*

* It appears, from the statement of the Stockton and Hartlepool railway company, laid before a general meeting of the proprietors, on the twenty-ninth day of September-

These mutual disappointments, as might have been anticipated, led to serious differences between the two companies. Negotiations for a renewed agreement seemed only to widen the breach; the old dock company asserting, that the terms offered to them were intended to insure rejection; whilst the railway company, on the other hand, maintained that they were in good faith, and that it was their wish to use the old docks. As the west dock company now state, that it was their intention from the first, to have docks of their own, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile the two statements. It is sufficient for our purpose, to record, that after several attempts to obtain parliamentary powers to construct docks in the slake, the whole of which were either abandoned or defeated, they ultimately obtained the Act for constructing the west harbour and dock, on the Stranton shore, in the session of 1844.*

Their plans comprised an outer harbour of about eleven acres, enclosed from the shore, with piers extending seaward to the low water mark of neap tides; and an inner dock of seven acres; the estimated cost of the whole being £52,400.†

These works were opened for traffic, on the first of June, 1847; and the company having become the Lessees of the Clarence railway, the whole of the traffic of that line has been brought to Hartlepool since the west dock was opened, notwithstanding the increased distance of about five miles. Their traffic

ber, 1851, that their total expenditure was £345,932, which, for somewhat less than eight miles of railway, gives nearly £44,000 per mile; and, as their land is not purchased, but leased, a further sum would have to be added to put them on a footing with other railways. Comparing it with other lines, we find the London and North Western has cost £41,612 per mile; the Great Western, £43,885; Eastern Counties, £46,355; Brighton, £56,981; Midland Counties, £35,402; including land in every instance, the average cost of which, was £14,000 a mile.

* Their several Acts are, 7, Vict., c. 28, 1844; 10, Vict., c. 16, 1847; 13 and 14, Vict., c. 111, 1850.

† In this case, as in that of the old docks, the estimates fall very much short of the expenditure. From the annual report published by the company, it appears, that up to thirtieth June, 1851, their total expenditure on the docks was £345,932 9s. 11d., which, with the heavy works in progress, will apparently raise the expenses to upwards of half a million sterling.

has, in consequence, very largely increased; being, according to their last statement, 578,876 tons for the year ending thirtieth June, 1851.

Although the works of the west dock were opened for traffic in June, 1847, it can scarcely be said that they were completed, or even suspended at the time. Alterations in the form of their piers have been continually made; and, at the same time, extensions of them into the bay have been continually going forward, until they have now reached a distance of about 480 feet, beyond the original piers of their parliamentary plan. A second dock, of thirteen acres, was also begun in 1849, and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1852. When these works are finished, (including a further inclosure of the beach, within their outer harbour,) according to their own report, "the west dock company will be in possession of an outer and inner receiving harbour—together, forty-four acres—with about twenty-one acres of docks, in which ships will always lie afloat, and there will be means, altogether, of sheltering and accommodating about five hundred sail of ships at one time."

In a period of time, of less than twenty years, the little neglected fishing town of Hartlepool will have acquired the following accommodation for ships, the whole of which is protected by piers:—

The Commissioners Harbour at the entrance of		
the East Dock Basin	25	Acres
Tide Basin of the East or Old Dock Company...	21	„
Victoria Dock of the do.	21	„
		<hr/>
On the East side.....	67	Acres
West Dock Outer Harbour.....	44	
Do. two Docks.....	21	
On the West side	65	
		<hr/>
Together.....		132

which will be capable of affording shelter to upwards of 1000 sail of Merchant vessels at once.

The expense of this extensive dock accommodation, including the railway, made to bring traffic to it by the dock companies, may be taken as below, in round numbers.

Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company, including 16 miles of Railway	£520,000
Hartlepool Junction Railway 8 do. ...	95,000
<hr/>	
East or Old Dock, and 24 miles of Railway...	£615,000
Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, 8 miles	£350,000
West Harbour and Dock (when completed, say)	500,000
<hr/>	
West Harbour and Docks, and 8 miles Railway	850,000
<hr/>	
Making together a Sum of.....	£1,465,000

or nearly one million and a half sterling; enough to have purchased the palatinate in the time of the first "De Brus!"

The provision for the despatch of the traffic at the docks, is on a par with the dock accommodation. In the old dock company's tide basin and Victoria dock, there are three steam ballast cranes, capable of discharging 150 tons per hour, or for ten working hours in the twenty-four, a daily-total of 1500 tons; and at the rate of 300 working days yearly, an annual quantity of 450,000 tons. They have also sixteen coal drops, capable of shipping forty chaldrons of coal each, (of fifty-three cwt.,) hourly—which, multiplied by ten hours daily, and 300 days in the year, gives an annual total of 1,900,000 chaldrons, or 5,035,000 tons of coals.

The accommodations at the west dock being still incomplete, fall short of the above, but there can be no doubt if their trade should warrant it, they will provide them on an equally liberal scale.

In the year 1845, three of the directors of the west dock company, who had been named by Captain Beaufort, Commissioners for the Admiralty, under the third section of the

Act of 1837, applied to parliament for an amended Act for the Commissioners of the Pier and Port. The chief reason alleged for incurring this expense, was, the preponderating influence of the old dock company in the trust. It was contended that independent members ought to be appointed, wholly out of the neighbourhood of the trust, and by way of rendering the Board as little as possible interested in the welfare of the place, a number of country gentlemen were constituted commissioners, and a further number, interested in the ports of Sunderland, Shields, and the Tees, were added to it. The constitution of the commission after this Act was passed, was as follows :—

“Rowland Burdon, Thomas Wood, William Vollum, Robert Henry Allan ; (members of the old dock company,) Robinson Watson, Robert Rayson, Cuthbert Wigham, John Fenwick ; (members of the west dock company,) Thomas Eden, Duncomb Shafto, Edward Shipperdson, Sir William Eden, Baronet, Marshall Fowler, John Scott, of Sunderland, John Harrison Aylmer, John Gregson. The person in command of the district coast guard for the time being, if any, ex-Officio : in whose district the Bay of Hartlepool, shall be situate : the collector of the customs at Hartlepool for the time being, if any, ex-Officio : the mayor of Hartlepool for the time being, if any, ex-Officio : James Wardle Roxby, the Reverend James Allan Park, and William Nicholson.”

In the latter part of this year, the commissioners first received an intimation from the secretary of the Trinity House, that their Board had been memorialised by persons representing themselves to be the public of Hartlepool, to erect a light upon the Heugh, or Headland of Hartlepool, and agreeing, as such assumed public, that the Board of the Trinity House should charge for the maintenance of such light, the sum of one halfpenny per ton register. A very large portion of the parties making this liberal offer, were mere masters of vessels not belonging to the port, many of the rest were totally

destitute of either property or interest in the place, and it is charitable to suppose were ignorant of the effect of their own recommendations. The opportunity was, however, apparently too inviting to be neglected by a corporation which levies in the name of the public, three hundred per cent. more toll than is necessary for the maintenance of their lights, and which, notwithstanding this enormous exaction, is still in financial difficulties; and they accordingly closed with the proposal, and intimated their intention to erect the light and exact the toll, which would amount to about £2250 a year.

The commissioners, however, demurred to this heavy imposition upon the place. The erection of a light there, had always been a favourite project of Mr. C. Tennant, whose earnest prayer was, that he might be buried beneath it, and the commissioners had always intended to comply with the wishes of Mr. Tennant and the public; but the time had scarcely arrived, when their funds would admit of it. They offered to erect it as soon as they had funds, and maintain it free of charge. The Board, however, required an immediate decision by the commissioners to begin it, or to let them do it. To avoid the toll proposed, they therefore, undertook to build the Light House, although they had to borrow part of the funds from the two dock companies.

The design for the tower was furnished by Mr. Stephen Robinson, under whose direction the whole was completed. Previously, however, to commencing the work, Sir John Macniel was employed to advise the commissioners upon the proper situation for the light. His report on the subject contains the following passage:—

“ Having been requested by the commissioners of the port and harbour of Hartlepool, to report on the general state of the harbour, as to the best means of improving it, and also on the best place for the erection of a Light House. I proceeded there as soon as my other engagements would permit, and made such preliminary observations, and enquiries, as I considered neces-

sary, previous to sending down assistants to make detailed and accurate surveys, during my stay at Hartlepool. Three situations were pointed out for a Light House ; first, on the top or Headland ; the second, on the Rocks below it ; and the third, on the extremity of a Pier, proposed to be thrown out seaward, from the extremity of the present pier, and at right angles to it.

This light, would, it was supposed, serve the double purpose of a harbour and coast light, and make that now kept at the end of the pier unnecessary.

This last plan, of course, involves the building of a pier ; but even if this should be determined on, the propriety of erecting such a Light House on its extremity, might still be questionable.

The objections to it are, first, the great height which would be required, in order to be seen at sea, over the Heugh, and consequent cost of erection.

Second, the vessels seeing it from the N. and N. E., over the Heugh, might approach too near the rocks in that direction, or near the point of the Heugh.

The rocks, at the foot of the Heugh, would be a much better situation for it as regards the coast ; but its erection there would cost a great deal, and the harbour light at the pier head must still be continued.

There is also the objection, that it adds another light to the great number already existing along the coast, and might, under certain circumstances be mistaken for Seaham.

These latter objections, apply also to the erection of a Light House on the Heugh, where it is also thought that there is a danger of the place on which it would be built, being carried away, as the sea has lately made rapid inroads in the cliff.

I do not myself attribute much weight to this objection, as I have no doubt that the Light House might be placed far enough back, (and means adopted to prevent the falling of the cliff,) and the cost of erection would be very much less.

On the whole, if the object be a coast light, I should recommend the top of the Heugh as the proper place for it.

If the object be to enable vessels to make the harbour, the present situation, with an improved light, might be amply sufficient.

The present light is red, but is not sufficiently powerful to be seen at any great distance, particularly in misty weather. If it were brighter it might be seen far enough in any state of the weather, for vessels wishing to make the harbour. It should be remembered, that almost all vessels which frequent Hartlepool, come from a southerly or easterly direction."



It is to be regretted that Sir John selected the site on the Heugh, instead of the rocks in front of it, as had been recommended by Mr. Robinson, as it has entailed upon the trust an expense, to protect the foundation of the tower, which would have been avoided, had the rocks been selected for the site.

An additional advantage of the rocks would have been, that the Light House might have been placed nearer, by 500 or 600 feet, to deep water, than it is at present; avoiding, by this means, the danger of vessels coming too near it and running on the rocks, when coming from the north, as was the case in the wreck of the *X. L.*, of London, on the twenty-third of February, 1848.

But the commissioners deferred to the opinion of Sir John Macniel, and placed the light upon the Heugh. It had, however, scarcely been completed, before the necessity of protecting the Heugh itself, from that continual wasting action which is in progress all round the town, became apparent; and the whole face of the cliff has now been secured by masonry set in cement, of the most substantial character.

The foundation stone of the tower, was laid on the twelfth August, 1846, and the light first exhibited, on the first October, 1847. The tower is an elegant shaft, of white sandstone, tapering from a base of twenty-four feet diameter, to a diameter of sixteen feet under the projecting balcony, which is supported by corbels, forming a bold architrave to the top of the shaft.

The height of the tower from the ground to the top of the Gallery.....	48	feet
More to the centre of the Light	10	„
	<hr/>	
	58	„
The ground at the base of the tower being above high water mark	26	„
	<hr/>	
Making the Light above high water	84	„

The lantern is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, and 10 feet high in the glazed part; has six-twentieths, or 108° obscured, and fourteen-twentieths, or 252° exposed.

The cost of tower, lantern, and lighting apparatus, including a tide light on the same principle, at an elevation of $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high water, was	£3200
The cost of protecting the cliffs in front	2100
Lightkeepers' cottages, and other erections	450

Making the total expenditure..... £5750

The Annual expense for maintenance is :—

	£	s.	D.
Lightkeepers' wages, exclusive of houses ...	104	0	0
Gas, about 130,000 feet at 4s. 6d. per thousand	29	5	0
Ground rent of the land	5	0	0
Incidentals, repairs, stores, &c., say.....	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.....	£148	5	0
If we add interest on the Capital £5750, at 5 per cent. per annum	287	10	0
	<hr/>		
It will run up the Annual cost to	£435	15	0

to meet which, the Board of the Trinity House, and the self-constituted *public* of Hartlepool who proposed it, wished to tax the port to the extent of £2250 a year, that being the amount of one halfpenny a ton upon its present traffic.

The higher and larger light is a stationary white light of the first order, the lower, or tidal one, being a stationary red light of the fifth order. The large light is exhibited during the whole night, from sunset to sunrise; but the red light is only shown at night between half-flood and half-ebb tide, as a signal when ships may enter the harbour; and a large red ball is hoisted to the head of a mast attached to the lantern, as a day signal for the same purpose.

Both lights are produced from coal gas, and so directed by optical apparatus, as to send forth the light in a plane nearly parallel to the horizon.

The apparatus used for the large light, is partly on the dioptric and partly on the catoptric principle; the middle, or dioptric portion, consisting of eighteen annular tiers of refractors or prismoidic zones of glass, by which the light is *refracted* into an horizontal direction in passing through them; and the catoptric part is composed of eleven tiers of silvered glass mirrors, seven above, and four below the dioptric portion of the apparatus: by these mirrors, the light cast upon them is *reflected* into a plane parallel to the horizon.

The apparatus used for the tide light, is entirely on the dioptric principle, the middle part being composed of five zones jointed together, similar to the dioptric portion of the large instrument, but instead of mirrors above and below it, there are four detached zones or prisms above, and two below, by which, the entire light sent through this instrument, is *refracted* into an horizontal direction. The red colour given out by the tide light, is obtained by placing a stained red glass chimney over the gas burner, situated in the focus of the instrument.

There is only one gas burner in the centre of each instrument; the burner in the large light being covered by a white glass chimney, consequently gives out a white light.

The gas used in those lights, is procured from the Public Gas Works in the town, but, in consequence of the irregularity in the pressure, whilst in connexion with the town, as well as the uncertainty of a constant supply, it has been found necessary to construct a Gas Holder at the Light House, capable of containing gas for half a week to a week's consumption, according to the length of the nights, as a security against such irregularity or disappointment in the supply of gas. To prevent disappointment which might arise from injury to the burner, or gas apparatus, an oil light is always kept in readiness, and could be substituted at a few minutes notice.

We believe that the Hartlepool light was the first in which gas was used. Considerable doubts were at first entertained of its success, and great difficulty was found in adapting a burner of sufficient power to the exact position required by the apparatus of prisms and mirrors used for concentrating the rays of light. These difficulties have been entirely overcome, and the superior effect, as well as economy, of gas over oil, will no doubt lead to its adoption in all cases where it can be obtained.

About the period we are now speaking of, the Hartlepool docks and railway passed by agreement for a lease, into the hands of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company. The first application to parliament, in 1847, for an Act to carry out

this agreement was unsuccessful; and, although that company took possession of the works, in October, 1846, and have continued to hold them ever since, the Leasing Act was not obtained until the year 1848.* By this lease, many increased faculties have been given to the public of Hartlepool, in travelling both north and south; there being four passenger trains each way, daily, to Ferry Hill, all communicating with both north and south trains on their trunk line, in addition to three trains each way, daily, to Sunderland; and four trains daily, from West Hartlepool to Stockton.

Notwithstanding the severe depression which has overspread the staple trade of the county, the coal trade, for the last five or six years, and the ruin and desolation it has spread over many districts, Hartlepool has maintained an advancing traffic up to the present time. Whilst the northern coal ports for the last seven years have been nearly stationary, and the Tees has, by the bringing of the Clarence traffic to the West Dock, lost nearly one-half its trade, Hartlepool shews an increase, between 1844 and 1850, of upwards of 250,000 tons of shipping, to load in the old docks, whilst the 450,000 to 500,000 tons, shipped in the west dock, is entirely additional.

* The terms of this agreement were :— That the shares already

created, viz, Original £100 Shares.....	£209,000
Quarters, two series, of £25 each	104,500
	<hr/> £313,500
Together with the capitalisation of debt, equal to another quarter share, or.....	52,250
	<hr/> Making together the sum of £365,750
Should be paid at the rate of £8 per cent.	
That a further amount of	75,000
	<hr/> Making..... £440,750
Should be capitalised on or before the 1st of January, 1852, when the rate of 8 per cent. should be paid upon the whole; the lessees also paying the interest on the remaining debt of the Company, amounting to.....	£78,190

The lease was for thirty-one years, from the 1st of July, 1848, at the expiration of which, the Docks and Railway are to be amalgamated on equal terms with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company.

To meet this large accession of trade, and to render the port more accessible in gales, from N. E., the commissioners of the pier and port again applied to parliament, in the session of the present year, 1851, for enlarged powers, and extensive alterations in the constitution of the trust. The old complaint of the west dock company, of undue influence in the trust, by the old dock company, was again brought up, but unlike the complaint of 1845, that the safety of the trust depended upon having commissioners, who were wholly uninterested in the trade of the place, it now took the opposite form ; that its safety depended upon having commissioners connected entirely with local interests. The objects of the commissioners being to have, if possible, an independent Board, unbiassed on the one hand, by private interests, and uninfluenced, if possible, by the cajolery and trickery invariably resorted to, when an object is to be attained, they agreed to the following constitution of the trust, which is its present form :—

“That from and after the passing of this Act the Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be sixteen in number, and shall consist of the six Commissioners, the East Dock Commissioners, the West Dock Commissioners, the Shipowners' Commissioners, the Collector of the Customs at Hartlepool for the time being, ex-officio ; and the Mayor of Hartlepool for the time being, ex-officio ; and such Commissioners shall be called ‘The Hartlepool Pier and Port Commissioners,’ and may and shall exercise the several powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners, and subject to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners shall have power to purchase and hold lands and to improve the Port, and shall be Conservators of the Port.

“That John Punahon Denton, George Moon, William Scurfield Grey, Christopher Davison, William Gray, and Thomas Richardson, as the six Commissioners ; Rowland Burdon, Thomas Robinson Grey, and Thomas Wood, as the East Dock Commissioners ; Ralph Ward Jackson, Robinson Watson, and

Thomas Wilde Powell, as the West Dock Commissioners; the Collector of Customs at Hartlepool, the Mayor of Hartlepool, and the two persons who shall be the first Shipowners' Commissioners, shall be the first Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution.

"That in order to determine the rotation by which the six Commissioners shall go out of office, Be it enacted, That the said John Punshon Denton and Christopher Davison shall go out of office on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the said George Moon and William Gray, on the fourth Wednesday, in the month of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the said William Scurfield Grey and Thomas Richardson, on the fourth Wednesday, in the month of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: and on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January in every subsequent second year, the two of the six Commissioners who shall have been longest in office, shall go out of office, and in each instance the places of the retiring Commissioners shall be supplied by the election, by the remaining body of the Commissioners, at the then next meeting of the Commissioners, of two persons to be Commissioners in the places of the two Commissioners who shall so go out of office.

"That the said Rowland Burdon, Thomas Robinson Grey, Thomas Wood, Ralph Ward Jackson, Robinson Watson, and Thomas Wilde Powell, shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January, in the year 1853, and the two persons who shall be the first Shipowners' Commissioners, shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January in the year 1852; and the persons who shall be elected in their respective stead, or in the stead of their respective successors, as hereinafter provided, shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January in every succeeding year respectively.

"That in the stead of the three persons hereinbefore named

as East Dock Commissioners, and of their successors, the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company, or the Company for the time being in the actual possession of the undertaking of that Company, shall, and they are hereby empowered to elect and nominate annually three persons, and no more, to be East Dock Commissioners, and such three persons shall be Directors of, or shareholders in, the same Companies, or one of them: Provided always, that the Company for the time being in the actual possession of the undertaking of the Hartlepool Dock and Railway, shall, during the continuance of such possession, have and exercise solely such last-mentioned right and power of election and nomination, and all other rights and powers by this Act conferred upon the said last-named Company.

“That in the stead of the three persons hereinbefore named as West Dock Commissioners, and of their successors, the Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company, shall, and they are hereby empowered to, elect and nominate annually three persons, and no more, to be West Dock Commissioners, and such three persons shall be Directors of, or shareholders in, the same Company.”

By the 46 clause of this Act the commissioners are empowered to make a Breakwater or Pier from the Headland or Heugh, in a southward direction, so as to enclose a considerable part of the north side of the bay. This work, originally projected by Captain Maling, and revived by various other persons during the last thirty years, has always appeared from its magnitude and expense, beyond the compass of the funds of the trust; the estimates for it being about £100,000. The first portion of it, extending nearly 500 yards into the bay, the commissioners have decided to begin with; and if its success equal the expectations formed of it, it is to be hoped they may obtain funds to proceed with the remainder; which will be by much the most expensive part of the work, being in about four fathoms water.

By clause 54, and several subsequent ones, power is given to

the trust to erect a Ferry, with all proper provisions for maintaining and working the same; plans for which have already been approved by the Admiralty. This important undertaking for improving the present very dangerous and inconvenient communication, between the town and the west side of the harbour, is expected to be in operation during the summer of 1852.

By clause 84, the profits to be derived from this Ferry, after paying the expenses of working and upholding it, are to be applied "in protecting the Heugh and Headland of Hartlepool, from the inroads of the sea." A similar provision has been made in the corporation Act, as regards the toll of 1s. 4d. for each vessel, leviable by the corporation. From these two sources, it may reasonably be expected, that a fund will, in a few years, be accumulated to construct such works as, in the neighbouring port of Sunderland, have reclaimed from the inroads of the sea, not only the site of the extensive docks lately made there, but also, a very large space for commercial purposes. There can be little doubt, if works of this nature are only commenced sufficiently far to the north, that a space equal to all the present moor, may be gradually added to it.

Our attention has hitherto been chiefly directed to the establishment of the docks, and those communications through which the trade of Hartlepool has been derived; it is but due to the enterprise of other parties who have also contributed to the trade of the place, that, a short record of their exertions should be made.

The state of Hartlepool twenty years ago has already been fully dwelt upon. It had no commerce—no trade—no manufacture—every thing beyond a country blacksmith's, or a boat builder's shop, had to be provided.

One of the earliest wants that forced itself upon the public after the opening of the docks, was the want of ships. At this time the shipping trade was a profitable one, and the speediest way of supplying the deficiency, appeared to be to bring in the

contributions of the public, by the establishment of joint stock companies.

The first of the shipping companies established at Hartlepool, was called the Original Company, under the management of Mr. Roger Watson, a person of considerable experience. Mr. Watson, in the outset, paid his shareholders some startling dividends; about 28 per cent., we believe, the first year. The subject was of course a new one—the mine had not been worked—and such dividends were quite sufficient to bring in a large amount of capital, as will be seen by the following statement:—

	Date of formation.	Capital.	Dissolved.
The Original Shipping Co.	.....1835.....	£50,054.....	1843
The General ,, ,,	.....1835.....	16,074.....	1844
The Union ,, ,,	.....1838.....	46,770.....	1845
The Commercial ,, ,,	.....1838.....	50,171.....	1851
The Phoenix ,, ,,	.....1843.....	16,075.....	1846

Total Capital of the five Companies... £179,144

It may be stated generally, that all these companies turned out more or less disastrously in the end; as must ever be the case, when joint stock undertakings have to compete with individual sagacity and management. There ought, however, to be taken into consideration, the change in the times, which has borne with scarcely less pressure on the private shipowner; and it cannot be questioned, that much of the onward movement in the prosperity of Hartlepool, was due to the capital thus concentrated upon it.

Ship building was also begun at a very early period of the commercial history of Hartlepool. The late Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Castle Eden, and Mr. Joseph Parkin, took the lead in 1837, by building the "Castle Eden," on one of the vacant garths upon the walls, now covered with buildings. This was followed by the establishment of the slip-way on the Middleton

shore. The total number built, up to the present year, 1851, appears to be forty-four, viz., by

Messrs. Denton and Co.	32
Richardson and Parkin	5
Richardson and Son.....	2
Blumer and Son	2
John Winspeare	3

—44*

* The following names of the Ships built, with the date of launching may perhaps be interesting to the nautical reader :—

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Builder.
Castle Eden	1837	258	Joseph Parkin and Richardson
Richmond Lass.....	1837	281	do.
Victoria.....	1837	182	do.
Thomas Wood	1838	282	do.
Independence	1838	143	do.
Endeavour	1845	245	Thomas Richardson and Son
John Mowlem	1846	196	do.
Petrel	1839	90	J. P. Denton and Co.
Wingate Grange	1839	143	do.
James Freeman.....	1840	247	do.
Magnet	1840	196	do.
Thompsons	1840	344	do.
Harriett	1841	395	do.
Energy	1841	212	do.
Medora	1841	81	do.
Will Watch	1842	70	do.
Isabella Heron	1842	156	do.
Talisman	1842	76	do.
Alicia	1843	398	do.
Arrow	1843	176	do.
Gulnare.....	1843	138	do.
Corsair	1844	227	do.
Idalia	1845	444	do.
Middleton	1845	317	do.
Eliza Emma	1845	173	do.
United	1846	330	do.
Tweedside.....	1846	240	do.
Tiber.....	1847	229	do.
Acacia	1847	329	do.
Alliance.....	1848	548	do.
Remembrance	1848	246	do.
Isabel	1848	201	do.
Stately	1849	398	do.
Moulton	1849	429	do.
Stranton	1850	216	do.
Armais	1850	510	do.
Drydens	1851	411	do.
Oriental	1851	254	do.
One building.....		400	do.
Gladiator	1849	278	Messrs. Blumer and Son
Ariel	1850	187	do.
Elizabeth	1841	74	John Winspeare
Saracen.....	1851	88	do.
One building.....		260	do.

From the facilities offered by the slake, for the building of vessels, we may expect in a few years, that Hartlepool will become what is emphatically called, "a building port;" although the want of a few manufactures—such as those of ropes and chains, will, no doubt, retard its development.

In the way of engine building, foundering, and forge work, the large iron works at Middleton, begun in 1838, with several smaller ones in the town, and on the warren, seem to be sufficient for the wants of the place. There is still much to be done before Hartlepool can be looked upon as complete in itself. It has no rope or canvass manufactory—no glass house—no pottery—no chemical manufactory—in short, nothing of those numerous articles of constant export, for which the ports of the Tyne and Wear are celebrated, and which contribute so largely to their prosperity. It has, however, made a noble struggle against adverse circumstances. It has established itself as a port of the first order in point of security and accommodation, and of the sixth order in the customs, is acquiring gradually a large amount of shipping,* in private hands, and it is not too much to expect

* Port of Hartlepool. A list of the Names of the Registered Ship Owners of the Port, shewing the Amount of Tonnage in Shipping, possessed by each of them, on the 31st of December, 1850.

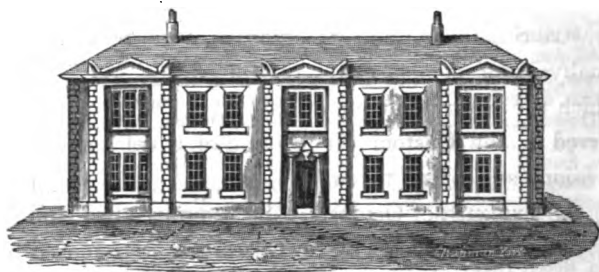
Name.	Amount of Tonnage.	Name.	Amount of Tonnage.
Allison, Jacob	121	Clark, George	168
Anderson, Margaret	34	Clark, Thomas	40
Anderson, Mary	23	Coltman, George	136
Anson, John	14	Cookson, Thomas	252
Atkinson, Ralph	106	Colthard, Charles Kipling	223
Bidder, George	78	Commercial Shipping	3626
Blumer, Luke	275	Company, Trustees :—	
Blumer and Son	465	Abraham Scotson	
Bousfield, Margaret	94	William Lisle	
Brewis, James	40	Thomas Rowell	18
Brewis, William	40	Cummings, William	
Brewis, Robert	840	Davison, Christopher	57
Brown, Robert	47	Davison, Isabella	96
Bulmer, John Simpson	62	Denton, George	132
Bunter, John	209	Denton, John Punahon	80
Burns, John	47	Denton, J. P. and Company	133
Carter, Thomas	62	Drysdale, Thomas Twidle	78
Cato, Estill	18	Duncan, John	25
Clark, Ann Try	51	Eden, Joseph Nixon	245

that in due time all the rest will follow.

Name.	Amount of Tonnage.	Name.	Amount of Tonnage.
Edgley, William	114	Markham, George Frederick...	43
Edmund, Sarah	72	Marshall, William Christie ...	213
Ellwood, Daniel	68	Merryweather, Moses	104
Ellstob, William Hodgson ...	92	Merryweather, William.....	104
Foster, Sherinton	62	Mesnard, Jane	832
France, Robert	805	Moon, George	94
Garbutt, Jonathan.....	104	Murray, James	85
Garrett, William	46	Newton, Mathias	25
Garrick, William }	229	Ord, Errington Bell	40
Representatives }		Ord, Robert	44
Geipel, George	116	Ord, Thomas Bell.....	44
Gibson, Joseph	10	Ord, William	44
Gowland, Robert Robinson ...	67	Parkin, Joseph	514
Gray, James	843	Pattison, John	62
Gray, Matthew	28	Plumber, Francis	74
Gray, William	68	Porteous, George	33
Grimshaw, William	25	Procter, Joseph.....	85
Hall, Robert.....	162	Ranson, John	25
Harris, Elizabeth Ruth	78	Richardson, William.....	248
Harvey, William	84	Robertson, Alexander	247
Harwood, Ann	49	Robson, James	890
Henderson, James.....	98	Rochester, Robert.....	86
Henderson, James.....	15	Sanderson, Thomas	886
Hick, Thomas	29	Sharer, Thomas.....	195
Hill, Joseph	106	Shaw, Edmund, and }	95
Hobson, Samuel	88	John Whitbread }	
Hogg, George	50	Sheraton, John	59
Hunter, Robert.....	100	Sheraton, Mary.....	61
Huntley, Benjamin Henderson	350	Shielas, John Jas.....	69
Hutton, Robert Elstob	246	Smith, George	76
Jackson, Robert Henry.....	173	Stephenson, James	118
Jackson, Ralph Ward	7	Storey, Frederick	228
Jackson, William George	682	Storm, Thomas.....	225
Jewell, Rob. John.....	51	Swan, Joseph	40
Jobson, Christopher	230	Tate, Gustavus Adolphus }	61
Jobson, Thomas, Junior	236	Representatives }	
Joss, John.....	120	Tate, Ninian Sheraton	95
Kearley, Mary.....	69	Taylor, Henry	28
Kilvington, William	175	Walker, Ellen	87
Lamb, Henry	50	Wallace, John	51
Lamb, Jane	50	Watson, John	47
Lattimore, Peter	69	Watson, Robinson.....	7
Liddle, Robert	65	Watson, William	148
Lindsay, William Shaw.....	82	Watson, William, Junior	759
Lisle, William	1104	West, Thomas	51
Loveday, James.....	887	West, William	51
Mann, James	49	Wigham, Cuthbert	7
Markham, Charles	43	Wilkinson, George	53

Name.	Amount of Tonnage.	Name.	Amount of Tonnage.
Wilkinson, Matthew	58	Wilson, Robert	94
Wilkinson, Thomas	999	Wilson, Robert	40
Watt, Anthony	37	Wood, Thomas	104
Watt, John	62	Woolf, George John	177
Watt, Peter	62	Young, Thomas	78
Williamson, William	66		

Making in all with the additional fractions..... 23,908 $\frac{49}{2}$



*Dock, Engineer's, Thornley, East and South Hetton,
and Trimdon Offices.*

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.



FROM the preceding History by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, it will be learned that, so far back as the reign of Edward the II, Hartlepool was probably one of the principal trading sea-ports in England; and "orders on the Collectors of the Customs," with other allusions to such functionaries, in the records quoted by Sir Cuthbert, prove, not only the existence anciently of some commerce, but of a fiscal establishment in connection with it at Hartlepool.*

As were Sunderland and Stockton at one time, Hartlepool originally was a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; † of which the inscription on an old official seal of silver, still preserved in the Custom House, and of which the above is an impression, serves as a token.‡

On the sixteenth of October, 1680, the place being on the decline, the superior officers of the Customs were removed from it to Stockton, where the commerce had advanced.§ The subordinate staff remaining at Hartlepool, in 1816—when the trade, we are told, except in the article of fish, had gradually diminished to occasional shipments of flour to the neighbouring sea-ports—consisted of a principal Coast-officer, a Coast-waiter,

* Sharp, pages 85 and 197.

† By virtue of ancient Charters, the Corporation of the Trinity House, Newcastle, still levy primage on all Foreign goods imported at Hartlepool, as well as exercise a jurisdiction over the Pilots.

‡ S: HARTLEPOOLE: MEM: DE: P: N: CASTRI: S: TYNE, that is, *Sigillum Hartlepoole Membrum De Portu Novi Castri Super Tyne*—the Seal of Hartlepool, a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

§ Brewster's Hist. of Stockton, new Edition, page 185. The name of the then collector was William Dowthwaite. Do., page 191.

and three Tide-waiters.* Subsequently it was reduced to only one person, with the rank of principal Coast-officer, the business having now reached a very low point.

But the commercial resuscitation consequent on the opening of the works of the dock and railway company, in 1835, in due time led to an increase both of the Custom-House force, and of Custom-House privileges. The liberty to clear ships *foreign* on the spot, instead of at the head-port, was, in the first place, conceded. In 1839, timber was allowed to be bonded at the creek;† and in the year following, an officer was transferred to it from Stockton, to be employed as locker. Owing to the imposition of an export duty on coal, a sub-collector and sub-comptroller were, in 1842, provisionally appointed.‡ These were made permanent in 1844,§ along with the boon to the merchant of bonding goods for ships' stores, and extended facilities for the transaction of their business.

Though the place was thus considerably relieved from the disadvantages of a tributary position, the requirements of a progressing trade soon necessitated its independence. For, in reference to an application which had been made to the Commissioners of Customs, by the Mayor and others, for further accommodation, we find the Secretary to that Board, on the twenty-fifth of May, 1844, writing to the officers at Stockton on the subject, as follows:—"I have it in command to acquaint you, that adverting to the increased trade at Hartlepool during the past year, the Board are of opinion that the creek has become entitled to the rank of a separate port, whereby the merchants would obtain the several privileges applied for; and, that the Board will accordingly recommend to the Treasury, that Hartlepool may be constituted a separate port of the sixth class, of which you are to apprise the parties concerned." The Treasury, by warrant dated the fourth of September, 1844, confirmed this

* Sharp, page 198,

† Under Treasury order of 18th November.

‡ Order of Board of Customs to Stockton of 26th October.

§ By Treasury warrant of 17th February.

recommendation; and the new arrangement took effect on the sixth of January following,* when a public dinner was held in the King's Head Hotel to commemorate the event, the Mayor in the chair.

By the return to a commission for the purpose, dated the first of January, 1845, and enrolled in the court of exchequer hiliary term following, the limits of the port were fixed as under. "That is to say, commencing on the south side of the town of Seaton, and proceeding round Hartlepool heugh, along the sea coast northward, to the north side of Castle-Eden Dene, and the coast from south to north extending three miles seaward." The recently constructed west harbour and docks being within these limits, all vessels trading thereto must be entered and cleared at the Custom-House, Hartlepool. The only legal quays as yet at the port, are those assigned in the deed above quoted, "that is to say, the whole line of quay surrounding and enclosing the Victoria dock, and also the line of quay on the east side of the inner harbour, from its southern limits opposite the Coffe Dam on the west shore, to its termination at the north-east corner of the said harbour." Until the extensions in progress at the west harbour are more matured, and legal quays can be definitely set out, the trade there is carried on under a temporary order of the Board of Customs.

The bonding privileges of the port have been from time to time enlarged, and now include, for home use as well as exportation, all such goods as may be legally imported thereat, together with East India goods removed coastwise. The warehousing of tobacco is also allowed, if removed coastwise for ships' stores.†

* Order of Board of Customs to Stockton, dated 14th September, 1844.

† The following are the premises approved for bonding goods, up to this time, (December, 1851,) under various orders of the Board of Customs:—

Two vaults for wines and spirits, in the Stripes, Northgate, belonging to Mr. Robert Stephenson.

A warehouse for dry goods, in St. Helen's Place, belonging to Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

A yard for timber, and other wood, near the Railway Station, Victoria Dock, belonging to the York and Newcastle Railway Company, as Lessees of the Hartlepool Dock Company.

The above are all for the general accommodation of the trade.

Meanwhile, the local commerce, as may be inferred, is chiefly one of exportation, the staple being coal; and Hartlepool, in the Customs' scale, still ranks only as a port of the sixth class. On the opening to it of the Leeds Northern Railway, the extension of which, to the west harbour, is now nearly completed, a large import trade, in connexion with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire is, however, expected. Should this be realised, and we see

"Brought into the public walk,
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong crane; chok'd up the crowded street
With foreign plenty."

the port, then advancing to greater commercial prosperity than ever, may also hope to ascend higher in the official classification, than the position which it now occupies.

The present establishment at the Custom-House consists of a collector, comptroller, clerk, extra ditto, searcher, two tide-surveyors, and eight tide-waters. To the senior-officer of the class last-named is entrusted the duty of locker at the warehouses. The collector is, *ex-officio*, one of the commissioners of the port—also, shipping master under the Mercantile Marine Act. The present collector is Mr. John Mackenzie, who has been principal officer at the place since 1842.* The Custom House is situated at the west end of Southgate street, in humble and confined premises, which the transactions of the port have out-grown, but to which the crown is bound by a lease not terminable till 1858.

In 1834, the year prior to the opening of the works of the dock company, only thirty vessels were cleared by the officers at Hartlepool. The following are the particulars of the shipping and trade, for the year ending the fifth of January, 1851, as appear from the Custom House books:—

* The other officers are Mr. Thomas Aldcroft, Comptroller; Mr. Thomas Jackson, Clerk; Mr. William Joseph Hodgson, Extra ditto; Mr. John Williams, Searcher; Mr. James Carnie, and Mr. Alexander French, Tide-surveyors; John Fawcett, John McMillan, William Parkinson, Francis Storey, Robert Harbron, Francis Westall, William Leeming, and James Lynch, Tide-waiters.—The private Clerk to the Collector is Mr. George Graham.

ARRIVALS COASTWISE.

	Old Harbour.	West Harbour.	Total.
In Ballast (including Steamers with passengers)	4541	3294	7835
With Cargoes	848	214	1062
For Refuge	262	116	378
Total.....	5651	3624	9275

ARRIVALS FOREIGN.

	Old Harbour.	West Harbour.	Total.
In Ballast	292	283	575
With Cargoes.....	30	1	31
For Refuge.....	31	7	38
Total.....	353	291	644
Total Coastwise and from Foreign.	6004	3915	9919*

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARD WITH CARGOES,

(Both Harbours inclusive.)

	No.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	6576	835,657
Oversea	1612†	238,525
Total.....	8188	1,074,182

COALS SHIPPED IN THE ABOVE.

	Tons.
Coastwise	1,232,560
Foreign	331,176
Total.....	1,563,736

* This includes the vessels that went from each harbour to the other, in the period specified, namely:—

From the Old Harbour to West Harbour 449

From the West Harbour to Old Harbour 98

† Of the 1612 vessels cleared overseas, as above, 983 were vessels belonging to Foreign countries; of which, 683 came from other places on the coast, where they had discharged their cargoes. The certainty of obtaining an outward lading at Hartlepool, will thus form one of the inducements for coming direct to the port, once an Import trade has been established.

The amount of Customs revenue received at the port in the same period was £5993; about the half of which was from importations of timber, and other wood. The rest was levied on spirits, tea, coffee, and other articles of local consumption, but chiefly on the first-mentioned.

The number of vessels belonging to the port, on the thirty-first of December, 1850, was 116, with a tonnage of 23,119 tons, and navigated by 922 men.

Up to December this year, 1851, about 4800 register tickets have been issued to seamen at the Custom-House, under the provisions of the Act, 7 and 8 Vict., chap. 112, since it came into operation on the first of January, 1845.

The number of vessels that have, up to the same period, shipped and discharged crews, wholly or in part, at the Shipping-office there, under the Mercantile Marine Act, which took effect on the first January preceding—is,

Engaged	265
Discharged	16

The number of seamen so engaged and discharged—is

Engaged	1817
Discharged	60

The amount of Light-duties collected at the Custom-House in 1850, was £3446 4s. 9d.

	£	s.	d.
The amount of Ramsgate Harbour Dues,	406	10	8
" Dover " " 	204	8	7
" Bridlington Pier " 	480	19	0
" Merchant Seamen's " 	286	8	3
" Primage " 	33	2	4
Voluntary contributions for support of Life-boats	78	3	6

According to the Custom-House statistics, the greatest amount of shipping, on one occasion, during 1850, in the harbour and dock at Hartlepool, was..... 301 vessels.

The least ditto.....	28	"
Average daily number.....	142	"
Average crew to each vessel	6	persons.
Making an average daily floating population of	852	"

The destination of those vessels frequenting the port is shewn, by the official record, to embrace, besides its coasting-trade, all quarters of the globe. Attracted by the security, despatch, and facility of operation, afforded by its docks, it has long been resorted to by ships of the first-class, bound for the East Indies, and other distant countries.* The size of these has varied from 400 to upwards of 700 tons. They have been Foreign as well as British; and several large Dutch East-India-Men have been seen at one time together receiving their cargoes in the Victoria dock.

In connection with the Customs may be mentioned the Coast Guard—of whom Hartlepool has been a Station since 1837. It was then removed from Black-Halls, situated on the coast a few miles to the north. A Lieutenant, two Chief-boatmen, four Commissioned and six non-Commissioned-boatmen constitute the force. There are detachments of it at Seaton, Black-Halls, and Greatham-Creek. The present Chief-officer is Lieut. Strover, R. N. The Watch-house is in Croft-street, near to the old pier, Hartlepool. Since the establishment of this preventive, there has been, within its bounds, little or no smuggling, for which Hartlepool and its neighbourhood are said to have been at one time notorious resorts. The last run of any magnitude that took place in the locality was in 1822; when one hundred and twenty-three half ankers of Geneva, six casks of tobacco, and five casks of snuff, became a prize to the officers of the revenue.

* For an account, with illustrations, of the various Machinery, used for the working of the Traffic at the Dock.—vide Appendix.

THE CORPORATION.



IN continuing the history of the corporation, there is little of importance to record until the year 1834, when the number of aldermen being reduced too low to perform any legal Act, the election of the mayor, William Hazlewood, Esq., M. D., which had taken place

at the preceding Michaelmas, was questioned by a writ of qu warranto, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Hilary term in that year; and he being unable to substantiate his title thereto, disclaimed the office, whereon judgment of ouster was given by the court. Thus fell into abeyance one of the most ancient corporations in the kingdom,—one which had in its time, done good service to the community in which it was more immediately placed;—at all events it has afforded materials for one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Hartlepool. To complete this part of corporate history, it appears expedient to give the list of mayors from the year 1816 to 1834 inclusive:—

1817 Rev. William Wilson	1826 William Sedgwick
1818 Earl of Darlington	1827 Daniel Seddon
1819 George Pocock	1828 The Marquis of Londonderry
1820 William Vollum	1829 William Skinner
1821 Hon. William John Frederick Powlett	1830 Thomas Vincent
1822 John Cooke	1831 The Marquis of Cleveland
1823 William Vollum	1832 } Thomas Vincent
1824 Sir Cuthbert Sharp	} William Vollum
1825 Rev. William Wilson	1833 William Vollum
	1834 William Hazlewood

And now commenced a period of disorganisation and mis-rule, unequalled in any town in the kingdom of similar pretensions—no

resident magistrate—no control—no police—the township constables, incompetent and inefficient, and literally objects of ridicule. The whole town lay at the mercy of the lawless labourers employed in excavating the docks. The corporate property unowned and uncared for—the freemen's pastures appropriated by persons from the adjoining townships, for the use of their cattle—and the very soil in a many instances, taken and inclosed by the owners of the adjoining property. This state of affairs could not last—meetings of the inhabitants were held to devise the best means of securing the public property for the public good, and to introduce something like order into the place. At length, on the sixteenth of January, 1839, a public meeting of the inhabitants and freemen was held, who appointed a committee to carry out the resolutions passed thereat, and to adopt such proceedings as they might be advised by the most eminent counsel.

That committee was most zealous in its labours—they consulted Sir William Follett, who advised as follows: "I do not think that the corporation is now actually extinct and destroyed, but that it is still competent for the crown by a new charter to keep the corporation alive, and to continue it in possession of its property: and I think the best course to be adopted in this case, considering the nature and value of the corporate property, will be for a majority of the existing freemen of the old corporation to petition the crown for a new charter. This petition may be supported if it should be considered necessary by the inhabitants of the town, not members of the old corporation; and it is not, I think, essential that the new charter should be a copy of, or that it should contain the same rules and regulations as the charter of Elizabeth; it may be framed, if thought desirable upon the more liberal principle of the present day, and if accepted by a majority of the existing freemen of the old corporation, the new corporate body so constituted under it, would, I think, continue to be entitled to the corporate property. This is, I think, a better course than an application for the

creation of an entirely new corporation under the 141 section of stat. 5 and 6, Wm. 4, c. 76, for it is open to considerable doubt whether a new charter confirming the powers and privileges of that statute could, under the circumstances be legally granted." The committee were most anxious to have had the principle of the Municipal Act engrafted on the new charter, and with that view, had the draft-charter so framed, but were controlled in their wishes and expectations by the opinion of Sir William Follett. And now, on the 22nd June, 1841, the draft of a charter, after being previously submitted to the then Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir John Campbell, and Sir Thomas Wilde, was approved by them, but who, whilst approving, directed that there should be an opportunity afforded to the inhabitants of Hartlepool, to object to any of its provisions. Such public meeting was accordingly held, and Sir Thomas Wilde, (the present Lord Chancellor) on the 13th of August, 1841, certified as follows :—" Upon the documents produced to me, consisting of a declaration under the statute made by Mr. John Sharp, and the minute book containing an entry of the proceedings at the meeting of the inhabitants of Hartlepool, called by public advertisement, to hear the draft of the proposed charter read, I am satisfied that the opportunity to the inhabitants, to object to any of the provisions inserted in the proposed charter has been afforded, and that the inhabitants so meeting approved of such provisions, &c." Much disappointment was felt, when the new charter, dated September 24, 1841, appeared, that it did not contain the provisions of the Municipal Act as to popular election, &c., and various observations were made as to the committee having, for purposes of their own, obtained a simple renewal of the old charter of Elizabeth. The above statement however, will it is hoped, at once and for ever, set these imputations at rest. It is true that the most active men of the committee were appointed Aldermen under the new charter, but this was to be expected, as some reward for their services ; in fact, however, they got more than they bargained for, and certainly more than they expect-

ed, for the gentlemen (not previously freemen), whose names were inserted in the charter, found themselves not only aldermen, but literally and substantially freemen of the borough. The discovery of this fact gave umbrage to the original freemen, and to the inhabitants generally of the borough. It appears unnecessary to give a copy of this charter, as it is almost set out at full length in the charter of 1850. The aldermen came into office, hampered with a debt of £1200,—without a shilling of revenue—with the corporate property, in a state of unequivocal confusion : and in numerous instances, the occupants thereof, hurled defiance at the corporation, disputing their rights and despising their authority. The only redeeming point in the charter it was alleged, was the fact, that the mayor for the time being, was a Justice of the Peace for the borough, during his mayoralty, and the following year ; this truly was a boon to the inhabitants, for now almost every petty grievance could be settled at home, without the parties concerned giving their attendance at Stockton. Crime of deeper dye frequently went unpunished from the difficulty of obtaining redress. Order once more reigned in the borough. The feeling of the inhabitants, however, could not be mistaken ; and their want of active sympathy, or perhaps more correctly their indifference, frequently involved the corporation, and through it, the inhabitants themselves, in vexatious and expensive law-suits, the effects of which are felt to this day. However, in despite of these obstacles the corporation persevered in its course.

The principal action was that of "The mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool, against Burnett," tried before Mr. Justice Cresswell and a Special Jury, at the Summer Assizes at Durham, in the year 1845. Burnett as one of the surveyors of the highways, had taken possession of a piece of waste land adjoining the ancient harbour of Hartlepool, for the purpose of storing and breaking stones ; justifying the act and alleging, that from time immemorial, it had been used as a highway or approach to the harbour. The corporation having enclosed the piece of ground in dispute,

for the purpose of letting it out subsequently, in building sites for the benefit of the borough, Burnett broke down the railing, whereupon the corporation brought an action against him. At the trial, the plaintiffs shewed that the ground was the margin of the ancient harbour, the soil of which latter belonged to them, having received anchorage and groundage dues from vessels which had entered—that they had received rents for oyster pits—that they had from time immemorial leased out portions of the margin—that this very piece of ground had, in 1812, been let by the corporation for a potato garden, and that the surveyor himself had asked permission of the corporation to put stones thereon. The defendant contended that this piece of ground was a public highway, but in doing so he proved too much. As the Judge remarked—“What use has been made of it? Boats have been brought there—manure has been put there—boats and baths have been put there, and rubbish from houses. It was a place where everybody did just what he chose, to use the description of a witness; a strange description of a highway. As this surveyor is so active, where have the surveyors been for years and years, in not removing these obstructions! You are told because the corporation have put that railing up, that they have obstructed the highway.” After two days trial, the jury found for the plaintiffs. The inquiry was a most interesting one, and important, under all the circumstances, for the corporation. This victory, though it cost the corporation nearly £500, was not barren in its results. It at once established their rights, and allayed the annoyance, irritation and defiance, to which the corporation had been subject. All, however, would not do, for the principle of self-election, and the mode in which that principle was frequently exercised, rendered the corporation unpopular, and incapable of good. Bearing in mind the effort to have this charter put on the principle of the municipal act, and the disappointment in not finding that to be the case, (with a little pressure from without,) a committee of the corporation was formed in the year 1846, who presented this report in the following year :—

"To the Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, in the Bishopric of Durham.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed on the twenty-first day of May, 1846, to carry out the following resolution of your worshipful body, namely :—

That it is advisable to apply to Parliament for an Act to have this corporation put on the principle of the Municipal Act. That a committee be formed, to consider what should be the details of the measure, particularly with reference to the freemen's pasture; and that they report generally to the court, and at what time they consider the application be made,"

Have fully considered the said resolution, and have agreed on our report.

The first matter claiming consideration is, How many freemen are there? How are they made? What are their rights and privileges? How are their rights to be protected, and compensation provided in lieu of any privilege given up to the town?

The names of the freemen, widows of freemen, and of others having inchoate rights, are given in the appendix A.

The freedom of the borough is obtained by birth, servitude, and election.

A spurious mode of obtaining the freedom by composition, was practised some years ago, but has been abandoned.

The rights and privileges of the freemen, and widows of freemen, next claim attention.

Every freeman, and widow of a freeman, is entitled to depasture a horse and a cow on the moor, and far-well field, (the fee of which is in the corporation,) subject to regulations; and to import and export goods and merchandize toll free.

This privilege of pasturage has been much curtailed—the pasturage of large tracts of land called chares, (being narrow stripes of land leading to the moor, and far-well field,) and formerly containing the richest and most luxuriant herbage, has been destroyed by persons owning the adjoining property, throwing down the fence walls, and opening out and fronting their houses thereon; thus improving their own property at the expense of the corporation, the freemen, and indirectly of the inhabitants at large. The parties thus offending, are a very numerous body, and excuse their encroachments by saying that they were made during the abeyance of the corporation, between the years 1833 and 1841.

Your committee cannot close this part of their report without remarking on the unjust outcry raised against the corporation, in their

efforts to preserve to the freemen, and to their widows, rights against the encroachments of selfish and interested individuals.

Your committee, on a dispassionate review of the whole subject, beg to recommend, for the adoption of the court, the following plan :—

That the moor and the far-well field, with all their appurtenances should, for ever hereafter be put under the control of the municipal body, by whatever name it is to be designated for the use of the town ; and held in common with all other corporate property, to be appropriated in the best manner for realising a revenue for the town, with a due regard to the health, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants.

That every freeman, and widow of a freeman, whilst resident in the borough of Hartlepool, shall receive, from the revenues of the corporation, an annuity of £12 10s., secured by bond under the corporate seal, in consideration of foregoing every claim and privilege.

Provided, however, that freemen, and widows of freemen, shall only enjoy this annuity whilst permanently resident in the borough : (absence from ill health, and necessary business only excepted, for which, due certificates shall be provided.)

That all persons having inchoate rights of freedom, as apprentices, and the eldest sons of freemen, shall be entitled to the same annuity as freemen, and widows of freemen, above-mentioned, on their attaining the age of twenty-one years ; and to be enjoyed so long as they remain permanently resident in the borough, except as aforesaid, in the cases of freemen, and widows of freemen, necessarily absent.

That after the death of the said freemen, and widows of freemen, and of those having inchoate rights as aforesaid, all annuities shall cease.

Your committee further recommend that application to Parliament be forthwith made, and the necessary notices for the purpose given : they also suggest to the court, that a public meeting of the inhabitants be previously convened, to ascertain their opinion, and to see how far they are disposed to assist in obtaining an Act of Parliament for the purpose."

W. J. VOLLUM
THOMAS ROWELL
GEO. SHERATON
C. DAVISON
H. J. SPEARMAN.

Dated July 28th, 1847.

THOS. BELK, TOWN CLERK."

This report was adopted by the corporation on the 4th of Aug., 1847. The chief difficulty in acting on that report lay with the freemen, who were jealous and distrustful of the governing body, and who differed amongst themselves as to the value of their privileges, and the compensation to be paid for their abandonment. Nothing effectual was done by the corporation in carrying out the preceding report, until the year 1850, when an application was made to parliament in relation to the freemen's lands, and the harbour dues, the result of which application (afterwards promoted by the council,) appears, by the act, printed at full length in the appendix.* This was the last corporate act under the charter of 1841; and it is due to those gentlemen, who, as mayors, assisted in carrying out the provisions of this short-lived, but unpopular charter, to record their names:—

1841 William Vollum
 1842 William John Vollum
 1843 Thomas Rowell
 1844 Christopher Davison
 1845 William Manners
 1846 Thomas Rowell

1847 William John Vollum
 1848 George Green
 1849 { William John Vollum†
 { Edward Turnbull
 1850 John Punshon Denton
 1851 Christopher Davison.

Recorder,

HENRY STAPYLTON.

Town Clerk and Deputy Recorder,

THOMAS BELK.

Simultaneously with the proceedings on the part of the corporation, as to the freemen's lands and the harbour dues, an energetic and intelligent committee was appointed by the inhabitants to obtain a charter under the provisions of the municipal act. Commensurate with their exertions, was their success. The time had arrived, when it was only necessary to make a combined

* It may be mentioned that the corporation had made previous efforts to have clauses applicable to Hartlepool, introduced into the government bill, in 1849, for the regulation of freemen's lands throughout the kingdom, but the withdrawal of that bill by the Earl of Carlisle, who had the charge of it, rendered their efforts abortive.

† On the 11th of January, 1849, this gentleman was accidentally drowned in the Victoria Dock, Hartlepool.

effort to accomplish the long wished for object. Opposition, if any were intended, was hopeless, and indeed none was offered; nay, the aldermen themselves, participating in the universal feeling for municipal reform, were foremost in the van. A petition was presented to Her Majesty, in the early part of the year 1850, praying for a new charter; and in the December of the same year, (the usual enquiries and preliminaries, having been previously made and gone through), Her Majesty gratified her loyal subjects in Hartlepool, by granting that charter, a copy of which, is inserted at full length in the appendix. And now, the inhabitants, or more correctly the burgesses, are in the possession of all those rights and privileges common to other boroughs in the kingdom. They have the opportunity of electing the most intelligent, and discreet men in the borough to represent them in the council—to control the public purse—and to regulate and manage the municipal affairs of the borough. The first mayor under the charter was Stephen Robinson, Esq., Civil Engineer, and who was in November, 1851, with the hearty concurrence of all classes of the community, re-elected mayor.* To the ordinary duties of the council, are now super-added those created by the Public Health Act, 1848, the council being the Local Board of Health. Great things are expected from the powers vested in it, to improve the appearance and sanitary condition of the borough. There is certainly a wide field for exertion; and it is hoped that when a new edition of this history shall appear, that the editor may be able to record that the expectations so formed, have not been disappointed.

The Council and Local Board of Health, in December, 1851, consisted of the following members:—

The Mayor,

STEPHEN ROBINSON.

Aldermen.

William Gordon
John Punshon Denton

| Stephen Robinson (Mayor)
| John Winstanley

* The council met for the first time on the 27th of January, 1851.

Councillors.

Robert Winstanley

John Mowbray

Edward Turnbull

William Hall

William Merryweather

Luke Blumer

Cuthbert Emerson

George John Brown

Robert Hunter

Thomas Robson

John Todd

Thomas Scrowther

Town Clerk,
THOMAS BELK.

SMITH'S CHARITY.

THE rents and profits of this estate, already alluded to by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, (vide the prefixed re-print of his work, page 191) had been received by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor from time immemorial, and distributed by them with the poors' rate, to the paupers of the borough. This mode of distribution was a manifest departure from the intention of Henry Smith, the donor, as appears by indenture dated the 12th of June, 1625, which describes the objects of the Charity to be "for and towards the relief of poor prisoners, hurt and maimed soldiers, poor maids marriages, setting up of poor apprentices, amending the highways, and losses sustained by fire or shipwreck; and also for the purchasing and restoring impropriations to the church, for the maintenance of godly preachers, and to and for such charitable uses as the said Henry Smith, should by deed or by will appoint." Another indenture, of the 26th Jan., 1626, makes a similar appointment as to the uses of the charity; and also provides that the Governors of Christ's Hospital, were to take the trust estate in *mortmain*;* the churchwardens and overseers "to hold and enjoy the several yearly payments out of the said manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments, to the use of the poor," but under the "conditions and provisions" prescribed.

* And by an indenture dated the twenty-sixth day of January, 1626, which was enrolled in this court, the said Henry Smith, for the better performance of the charitable uses by him intended, declared that his trustees should employ the rents of his manors, lands, and tenements, and his personal estate for the purchasing of manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with a proviso that they should obtain a license to be granted to the governor of Christ's hospital, to take the same in mortmain; and that they should convey and assure as well the said manors, lands, and tenements, so to be purchased as those which had been heretofore conveyed to them by the said Henry Smith to the governors of the said hospital, to be by them employed according to the true intent and meaning of the said decree and of the said indenture.—Report of Sir Griffin Wilson, Master in Chancery, 5th Dec., 1845.

The Governors of Christ's Hospital seem never to have interfered with the estate in any way; and the charity had lapsed into misappropriation, as above.

In 1832, the corporation of Hartlepool, having applied to the Court of Chancery, obtained a scheme appointing "The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the borough" trustees; and which provided as follows:—

"That the said charity estate of Hartlepool, including that part thereof which is now occupied as a workhouse, with the garden attached thereto, shall be let by the mayor, recorder, and alderman of the borough of Hartlepool, from time to time, to the best advantage at rack rents, without any fines being taken for leases thereof.

That the said estate shall be managed by, and be under the superintendence of the said corporation and their officers. But that the said estate nor any part thereof shall not either directly or indirectly be occupied or enjoyed at any time by any member of the said corporation.

That a regular account shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the charity, and that such account shall be audited at a meeting of the corporation to be holden the first Monday after the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, and when so audited shall be signed by the members of the corporation present at such meeting.

That such account so audited, shall be open at all seasonable times for the inspection of the resident minister and the churchwardens of Hartlepool, or any one of them who shall be at liberty if they or he shall think fit to take copies of, or extracts from any such accounts.

That a description of the charity estate with the scheme shall be entered in a book to be kept in the parish chest, in the church at Hartlepool.

That a memorial or short account of the said charity, and the estate applicable to its support, shall be painted on a board and fixed in some suitable and conspicuous place in the church of Hartlepool.

That the said corporation shall be at liberty to retain out of the rents of the charity estate the amount of the payments they make for the insurance from fire, and repairs of the buildings on such estate, and for the necessary and reasonable charges attending the superintendence and management of the same.

That in distributing the funds of the said charity under this scheme, the said corporation shall in all cases give a preference to the most deserving and industrious persons, and such as have never received parochial relief, or have been the longest without having received such relief; and that in no case shall any part of the said charity funds be given to any who at the time shall be in the receipt of parochial relief, or who shall have been such receipts, and shall for the purpose of enabling them to receive the benefit of the said charity colourably, or for a short time only have ceased to receive such parochial relief.

That the rents and profits shall, after discharging the reasonable and necessary expense of the trust as aforesaid, be yearly paid and applied by the said corporation in manner hereinafter mentioned, viz.,

In payment of premiums on apprenticing poor children of inhabitants of the township of Hartlepool, or in providing clothes for such children, on their being apprenticed to some trade or calling, or partly in payment of premiums and partly

in providing clothes, so that the number of such poor children to be apprenticed or clothed, in any one year, shall not exceed three, and so as the premium to be paid with, or clothes provided for, any child shall not exceed the sum of ten pounds; and the residue of such rents and profits in purchasing good warm woollen coats and cloaks and other articles of wearing apparel, or bedding or fuel, to be distributed to such of the most deserving aged or infirm inhabitants of the said township, at such times and in such manner as to the said corporation shall seem proper. But, nevertheless, the corporation shall be at liberty, in cases of emergency and where it shall appear that small pecuniary assistance would be usefully bestowed, to make donations in money at their discretion, such donations not at any time to exceed twenty shillings to any one family."

This arrangement, however, never took effect, in consequence of the proceedings, already adverted to, under the head of "The Corporation," whereby, in 1834, the then corporate body became extinct.

In 1835, James McDowell, and William Manners, two of the inhabitants of the borough, petitioned the Lord Chancellor for an amended scheme, which was approved, and is that under which the charity is still managed. It provides that a general meeting of the rate-payers of the town shall be held the first Monday after the 29th day of November in every year, at which twelve substantial householders of the town, together with the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish, for the time being, are to be elected and appointed trustees, for the ensuing year, of the charity estates, with full power to let and manage the same, and to receive the revenues thereof, applying them as directed by the scheme before quoted.

The rapid increase of the population, and the limited quantity of ground available, in Hartlepool, for building purposes, induced the inhabitants and trustees to look to the charity-lands as a means of supplying the deficiency, and at the same time benefitting both said estate and the borough.

With this view, in the year 1846, an extension of powers was obtained, on the application of David Burnett, and Thomas Walton, two of the inhabitants*—a measure, however, which

(Extract from Sir Griffin Wilson's Report, dated 6th May, 1846, and confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, on the 29th following.)

* It will be greatly for the advantage of the said charity that the said estate should be let upon building leases upon the expiration of the said present leases; and the said

proved to be defective, inasmuch as the local or managing trustees had no control over the legal title to the estate; and for a period of four years no one ventured to invest capital on what, in this case, they would be holding under a doubtful tenure. In the course of 1850, the Baptist congregation took a piece of the land, on which they have erected a chapel, their title being simply an agreement with the trustees. The Primitive Methodists followed their example, and presently numerous other parties came forward

David Burnett and Thomas Walton, the petitioners, state that taking into consideration the present and expectant wants of the inhabitants of Hartlepool, and the nature of the premises adjoining the said charity estate, and the nature and extent of the ground composing the same, and all the circumstances connected therewith, it will be most for the benefit of the said charity estates and houses that other buildings of the following description should be erected and built on the various closes as hereinafter mentioned:—First, that the chare head field, hereinbefore mentioned as containing three acres, and five perches should be let out on lease for building thereon, a street or terrace containing fourteen houses; that the sites thereof should be twenty-one feet by seventy-two feet or thereabouts, including front garden and back yard; and that such houses should be three stories high with brick front, stone cornice and bases, with heads and sills, &c., of stone, and the roof covered with blue slates, and that the annual ground rent payable to the trustees of the said charity in respect of each of such fourteen houses, should be two guineas or thereabouts; and that on the aforesaid field there can also be obtained thirty-eight building sites for houses containing two rooms on a floor, with sufficient ground for back yards; besides these, there is room for thirty-four other building sites for small houses containing one or two rooms on a floor, with back yard ground, &c.; that there should be a centre street forty feet wide, leading from the aforesaid terrace to the street at the north end, and that centre street to have an open area about the middle, towards the west side, with a cross street thirty feet broad from the same to the west street in a line of Bedford-street. That on the thirty-eight building sites as before-named, to be built houses of two stories high, and built with brick fronts, stone cornice, stone base, stone door cases, and stone heads and sills, and covered with blue slates; and that the annual ground rent for each of these thirty-eight houses should be £2 per site, payable to the said charity; and further, that the remaining thirty-four smaller building sites above-named, to be built with brick fronts, stone heads and sills, and stone bases, and door-jambs of stone, and to be finished with a blue slated roof; and that the annual ground rent payable to the trustees of the said charity, in respect of each of these thirty-four houses, should be on an average one guinea. Secondly, that Johnny's close, hereinbefore-mentioned as containing two roods and twenty-eight perches, should be let out on lease as hereinbefore mentioned for building thereon twenty-four houses, forming a centre street thirty feet broad, the sites for nineteen of such houses to be twenty-one feet wide in front thereof, by about forty feet deep, and the houses to be two stories high, and built with brick fronts, stone base, cornice, door cases, &c., and the roofs slated with blue slates; and that the annual ground rent of each of such houses payable to the said trustees of the said charity, should be £1 10s. or thereabouts; the remaining five building sites to be each about twenty-four and a half feet wide, by

and took sites, which have since been built upon, the trustees for the time, encouraging these transactions, as a means of adding to their revenue, by leasing the ground at prices below those accustomed to be obtained for other lands in the borough. With respect to some of the agreements, certain irregularities have taken place, which now threaten to be the subject of enquiry at the instance of the Attorney-General. This, it is hoped, may lead, not only to a correction of what may be amiss in the agree-

about forty-five feet deep, and the houses to be built three stories high with shops underneath, four of them fronting into middlegate-street; these houses to have brick fronts, with stone base, heads, and sills, and stone door cases and cornice, and the roof slated with blue slates; the annual ground rent payable to the charity from each of the aforesaid five houses, to average £2 2s. Thirdly, that the field gate close hereinbefore mentioned as containing two acres one rood and nine perches, should be let out on lease as hereinbefore mentioned for building thereon nineteen houses at the east and west end thereof, the breadth of the front of each of such houses to be twenty-two feet, with sufficient room for yards behind the same, and that such houses should be two-story houses, and similar to the thirty-eight two-story houses hereinbefore secondly mentioned in chare head field; and that the annual ground rent of each of such houses, payable to the said charity trustees, should be £3 or thereabouts; that independently of the said nineteen houses at the east and west end of the field gate close, houses of a similar description, of the average breadth of twenty-one feet or thereabouts, by fifty-four feet or thereabouts in depth, forming a main street fifty feet broad, running from east to west, with a square in the centre, so as to keep that portion of the town airy and healthy, should be built on the said close, and that there is room for sites for twenty-nine houses or thereabouts thereon; and that the ground rent thereof, payable to the said charity trustees, should average £2 or thereabouts for each of such forty-eight houses; and that there is also ground for six back sites, suitable for stables, coach-houses, &c.; and that the annual ground rent of each of such houses should be £1 per site. Fourthly, that the friarage close, hereinbefore mentioned as containing six acres and sixteen perches, should be let out on lease for building thereon houses composing six streets; an east street, a west street, with a north and south street, besides these, a cross street, and one main fifty feet centre street; and that a part of such houses should be two stories high, and that the average size of some of such houses should be twenty-one feet in front, others thirty-eight feet or thereabouts, and varying in depth from thirty to sixty feet; and that the lessees of such houses should pay to the said trustees of the said charity for each of such houses, the sum of £2 2s. per annum for ground rent; and that others of the said houses, on the east and north sides facing towards the moor and freeman's pasture, and commanding an extensive view of the coast and shipping, should be of a larger size and three stories high, and that in the centre of the said close there should be a circus or double crescent, leaving an open space between the buildings of ninety-five yards by seventy yards, with a shrubbery in the centre, fifty-six yards by thirty-three yards, surrounded by a forty feet street and joining the main centre street before mentioned, to be composed also of larger houses and having a sufficient

ments, but to an improvement generally in the management of the charity, so as to render it of most advantage to its objects.

The present rental of the estate, increased as above, now amounts to about £300 a year; but when the building-scheme is fully carried out, the annual rental, it is calculated, will reach between £800 and £900—a prospect of local benefit which we trust will be realized.

quantity of land for each site as to leave a good yard and also a front garden, and to be three stories high; the annual ground rent for such last mentioned houses to vary from £2 to £2 10s.; and that there should also be some villa sites upon the said close, and that ninety-six houses and ten villas might with benefit to the said charity estate be built on the said close, together with ten sites for stables, &c., on back ground, producing in all an annual ground rent of £280, payable to the trustees of the charity. Fifthly, that New close, hereinbefore mentioned as containing four acres and one rood, should be let out on lease as hereinbefore mentioned for building houses thereon, composing two streets forty feet wide, running east and west, and two others in the centre, running north and south; and that such houses should be two stories in height, and should be about twenty-one feet wide, and from forty to fifty-four feet deep, or thereabouts; and that the said last mentioned close should contain one hundred and two of such houses, and that the average ground rent thereof should vary from £1 10s. to £2 for each of such houses. Sixthly, that inasmuch as the broad close, hereinbefore mentioned to contain two acres and two roods, is contiguous to the docks, where houses of a smaller size are in more demand, the said close should be let out on such building leases as are hereinbefore mentioned, for building thereon houses or tenements containing small houses of two stories high, and that the sites for such houses or tenements should be about twenty feet wide, and from twenty-seven to thirty-three feet deep, or thereabouts; and that the said last mentioned close, would contain eighty-five of such houses or tenements, and that the annual ground rent of each site thereof should be £1 1s., or thereabouts, except the seventeen houses fronting east with the gardens; the annual ground rent thereof should be £2 per site. And the said Thomas Oliver, who resides at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and is an architect, in the affidavit sworn by him before referred to, deposes that he has had great experience in the planning and building of houses, and in all matters connected with architecture and surveying of land for that purpose, and that he is well acquainted with the land, ground, and premises forming the said charity estates at Hartlepool aforesaid; and that he has viewed and inspected the same with great care and attention and with a view to making his present affidavit, and that he has considered the said charity estates with reference to the building leases to be granted of the same, and the nature of the houses to be built thereon; and after setting forth a plan for the letting and disposition thereof as hereinbefore stated, deposes that a great number of the sites as mentioned in such plan could easily be let, and he is of opinion that it will be more for the benefit of the said charity estates that the leases so to be granted, should be granted in consideration of payment by the lessee thereof of an annual ground rent, without any premium or sum paid by the said lessee at the time of granting the said lease. And the said deponent states in his said affidavit, that the said plan for the letting and

The trustees for 1851-2 are as follows:—George Blumer, A. W. Dobing, Rev. James Douglas, William Hall, Robert Winstanley, John Mowbray, sen., John Mowbray, jun., James Swales, T. Watt, Matthew Horsley, William Ingledew, and John Drury, (as the twelve householders) Rev. Robert Taylor, (as the incumbent) William Gordon and John Todd, (as churchwardens) James Yeal and Joseph Parkin, (as overseers of the poor.)

The Secretary is James Yeal; Solicitor to the Trustees—Peter Barker; Surveyor of Buildings—William Watt.

disposition of the said ground at Hartlepool aforesaid, is in his judgment and opinion the most beneficial mode of disposing thereof: and upon consideration of such proposal, I approve the same, and am of opinion that the best mode of letting the said fields, lands, and premises at Hartlepool aforesaid, composing the said charity estates, would be on building leases without fine or premium, to be granted for the term of twenty-one years, and renewable with a fine of half a year's rental of the building erected on the land or ground so let; and that the same should be on the terms of the lessees thereof building on the land or ground so let within a limited time from the date of the said leases, houses, or buildings, according to a certain plan to be specified in the said leases; the lessees paying an annual ground rent for the same, and with the usual covenants contained in building leases; and that it will be most for the benefit of the said charity estates, that the several fields or pieces or parcels of land, of which the said charity estates are composed, should be let for building thereon respectively the species of houses or buildings hereinbefore particularly mentioned, as suitable for the several fields or parcels of land respectively: all which I humbly certify and submit to this honourable court.

CROOK'S FREE SCHOOL.

On the subject of this charity, little has to be added to the history already given of it by Sir Cuthbert Sharp.* That which is chiefly to be noted, is the renewed appointment of trustees; which, in terms of the Donor's will, had, since the former record, twice to be executed, so as to complete the number of seven, when these had become reduced, by death, to three trustees, on whom devolved the re-appointment.

By deed, dated the twenty-ninth of May, 1829, William Sedgwick, Rev. John Brewster, William Vollum, Thomas Vincent, Abraham Scotson, John Coverdale, and Ralph Sotheran, were, under the circumstance stated, made trustees.

The step again became necessary, in 1846, when, by deed dated the second June of that year, the following were appointed, namely, the Rev. John Brewster, Rev. R. Taylor, Abraham Scotson, W. J. Vollum, P. M. Edger, John Procter, and John Grey—the survivors of whom are the present trustees, their number being now reduced to six, by the death of W. J. Vollum.

The present income from the lands of the trust is about £44 per annum. The number of children educated is twenty; and the schoolmaster is Mr. William Hodgson. The lease for the School-House was renewed by the corporation on the twenty-fourth of October, 1829, for forty years, at the former annual ground-rent of two shillings.

* Vide, Re-print of Sharp's History, page 200.

ST. HILDA'S CHURCH.

Referring the readers to the very interesting account of the above church given by the local historian so often alluded to, we proceed to give such occurrences as, since the period of that account, fall to be recorded in regard both to it and the Hartlepool Curacy.

In October 1838, an organ was placed in the church ; and in that, or the year following, the foot-paths were stopped in the south side, and north-east, north-west, and south-west corners of the church-yard.

The flying buttresses, (alluded to by Sir Cuthbert Sharp as supporting the tower,) one of which had fallen down, were restored in 1838. In the same year, the chancel arch and some of the columns in the nave were also revealed to us in their natural beauty, by the removal of the whitewash which had so barbarously been applied to them, and allowed to accumulate and incrustate thereon, as on the rest of the architecture. In the present year, 1851, the same thing was done to others of the arches and columns, and to part of the walls, in the body of the church, which now recalls most of its pristine effect.

The last curate mentioned by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, is the Rev. William Wilson, who died twenty-third November, 1833. His successor was the present incumbent, the Rev. Robert Taylor, appointed in 1834.

The following have been Assistant or Sub-curates :—

The Hon. Robert Liddell,	from Aug.	1833 to Jan.	1835
“ James Boucher,	“ Oct.	1835 to April	1836
“ Lewis Paige,	“ Sep.	1840 to Feb.	1842
“ Robert Hamilton	“ July	1844 to July	1847
“ W. S. Morton,	“ Sep.	1847 to July	1850
“ Edward Good,	“ July	1850 (now the sub-curate.)	

St. Aidan's Church.



Sir Cuthbert alludes to the purchase of lands with certain grants of money at Bishop-Middleham, in which the Curacy of Hartlepool has a benefit.*

The whole extent of these, called the Island Farm, is 155 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches; but each Incumbent interested knows his own portion, viz. :—

						A.	B.	P.
Castle Eden	...	...	...	...	...	69	1	3
Hartlepool	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	8
Pittington	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	9

The present rent is £135, which, equally divided, gives to each £45 per annum. For seven years (1841 to 1848,) a colliery was worked upon the Castle-Eden part. The managers rented the whole farm for their own convenience; and for the Hartlepool portion they paid a rent of £90 per annum. An outrent is payable to the Bishop of Durham; and, the colliery being discontinued, the net revenue now does not exceed £40 per annum.

In December, 1848, the sum of £35. 9s. 9d. was awarded to the Hartlepool benefice, for damages caused by a railway across the farm for the use of the colliery. This money was included in expences to a much larger amount, for new buildings for feeding cattle and other conveniences, where a cart-shed had fallen down. A dwelling-house was also erected on the Hartlepool portion by the partners in the colliery. This house is now occupied by the tenant of the whole farm. The former residence was a cottage inconveniently situated in the village. This cottage belongs to the Castle-Eden portion. The Hartlepool portion of the homestead is severed from the rest by a line running from north to south, through the middle of the stack-yard, barn, and fold-yard. The buildings west of this line belong to Hartlepool, viz., dwelling-house, feeding-houses, cart-shed, &c.—stable, half the barn, half the stack-yard, half the fold-yard and pump.

* Vide, page 181 of Reprint.

These are all now in good condition. Those on the east or Pittington side, are in a very dilapidated state.

Sir Cuthbert Sharp also refers to parliamentary and other grants, from which a further investment in land was ordered to be made, for the benefit of the Curacy.* With this money, (£2000) in the year 1818, a farm was purchased at Long Newton, containing 92 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches. It was then let for £100 a year. In 1834 the annual rent was £60; the nominal annual rent is now £40; but the net yearly income is not more than £35. There is a very old, mis-shapen, and inconvenient dwelling-house on the farm—upheld at great expence. All the other buildings, except such as have been renewed by the present Incumbent, are very old. When the purchase was made, the money was bringing in a clear interest of £56 per annum, viz., £800 at four per cent, and £1200 at two per cent. Among the late Incumbent's papers is the following note in his own hand writing:—"The Rev. William Wilson, succeeded to the Perpetual Curacy of Hartlepool, in the year 1812, which was then worth £70 per annum. It cost him £10 in getting nomination and institution. In 1824 it had cost him in repairs and buildings, and he had lost by bad and fraudulent tenants, and by other expences immediately incurred by looking after it, as near as can be calculated, £400." It may be added that Mr. Wilson—dying insolvent—left all the buildings, both on this farm and that of Bishop-Middleham, in bad condition.

THE PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The Parsonage is situated in Middlegate Street. It is small, inconvenient, very old, and unfit for occupation as a residence for the Curate. The premises contain about three hundred and thirty square yards of ground. They are at present let out; the Incumbent residing in a house close to the church, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland.

* Vide, page 181 as before.

The Revenues of the Living may be stated as follows:—

				£.	s.	d.
Bishop-Middleham Farm	...	...	...	40	0	0
Long Newton	„	...	...	35	0	0
Surplice Fees ...	...	...	...	70	0	0
Lord Crewe's Trust	...	...	...	10	0	0
Tithes Commutation	...	...	...	15	0	0
Easter Offerings	...	...	...	10	0	0
Total				£180	0	0*

We are indebted to the present Incumbent for the whole of the foregoing particulars as to the benefice.

* The Clergy's List states the value of the Benefice at £280 per annum; but this was reckoned at the time when the Bishop-Middleham Farm derived, as we have noted, £90 per annum from the Colliery, since discontinued.



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

It being considered, from the increase of the population, that another place of worship was needed at Hartlepool, in connection with the Established Church, a committee was formed in 1848, to carry out measures for supplying the want. Subscriptions for the purpose were applied for ; and it did not take long before the collection of such a sum of money rewarded the promoters' zeal, as justified them in proceeding with the edifice. The foundation stone (being that under the south-east buttress of the aisle) of the new fabric, was, after an appropriate prayer from the Rev. W. G. Harrison, laid by J. P. Denton, Esq., Mayor of Hartlepool, on the twenty-second of August, 1850, in the presence of the committee,* and a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants, with the clergymen of the town and neighbourhood. The site is on a piece of ground, beyond the north-east boundary of the borough, kindly given for the object—as well as an adjoining plot for the Parsonage House—by the Trustees of the late Duke of Cleveland. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is of the

* Now consisting of Messrs. J. P. Denton, James Wood, Edward Turnbull, Stephen Horner, Col. Swinburne, Thomas Rowell, George Quick, the Rev. S. W. Morton, the Rev. G. T. Fox, the Rev. W. G. Harrison, and John Proctor, with Mr. W. H. Marshall, as honorary secretary.

decorated style of architecture. It consists of a Chancel thirty-six feet by twenty-two feet, with vestry and organ chamber on the north side; Nave, eighty-four feet, by twenty-four feet six inches; north and south aisles, each eighty-four feet by thirteen feet, with north and south porches, having deeply moulded doorways and seats. A Tower one hundred and ten feet high at the west end was proposed, to complete the design; but for the want of funds, this has been postponed.

The windows are of a highly decorative character, the arched heads being filled with rich and varied tracery, adding very much to the general effect of the building.

The roofs are all open ones, of bold and simple design, producing a most beautiful effect. The Nave and Aisles are furnished with open seats, no distinction being made between the free and appropriated sittings. The Pulpit is a carved one of Caen stone. The Chancel is surrounded with oak stalls having deeply panelled fronts, and standards with poppy heads. The space within the altar rails is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. The organ chamber is separated from the chancel and north aisle by traceried oak parclose. The Font* is placed near the south entrance. The church will seat nearly eight hundred persons. Five hundred of the sittings have been declared free and unappropriated for ever.

The architect is John Middleton, Esq., of Darlington; and the builder is Mr. Edward Young, of Hartlepool.

The original contract for the Building was £2350; to which has to be added, exclusive of the architect's commission,

For hot Water and Gas Pipes	...	...	...	£95
Iron Railing for Inclosure	...	...	...	150
Gas Fittings	...	...	...	40

The church is expected to be opened for divine service in March, 1852. The Rev. Lewis Paige, formerly assistant curate at Hartlepool, and now lecturer of Saint Andrew's, &c., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been recently appointed to it.

The erection of this neat ecclesiastical structure, will, no doubt, prove a great accommodation to the inhabitants at the north end of the town; and, it is hoped, also add to the spiritual benefit of the locality in general.

* The gift of Archdeacon Thorp.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

To give the several protestant dissenting denominations in the order in which they have sprung up in the town, we find Methodism to have the precedence: and the first notice of it in Hartlepool, is an entry in Mr. Wesley's journal, where, under the date of July fifth, 1757, he writes, "We took horse at two—the clouds and wind in our face kept us cool till we came to Hartlepool. I preached in the main street, to near all the town; and they behaved with seriousness." Again, July the second, 1759, he says, "I suppose we had all the town with us in the evening, either in the street or the adjoining houses, and God was pleased to touch the hearts of many." On Monday, the fifteenth of June, 1761, he arrived at Hartlepool again, nearly exhausted with excessive labour, and preached in the evening. The following day, he preached at Cherington in the afternoon, and at Hartlepool at night. July the seventh, 1766, he writes,

"I rode to Durham, and preached about noon, on our Lord's lamentation over Jerusalem. In the evening, the rain hindering me from preaching in the street at Hartlepool, I had a large congregation in the Assembly-room. Many of them were present again in the morning, and seemed almost persuaded to be christians." There is a notice of another visit, June the seventh, 1784, when he says, he "preached in the evening in the Town-Hall at Hartlepool, where I had not been for sixteen years;" and in 1786, he preached again in the Town-Hall, when many appeared to be deeply affected,—*"Surely,"* he says, *"the seed will spring up at last, even here, where we seemed so long to be ploughing on the sand."* His last visit appears to have been on June the fourteenth, 1790, when he preached in the evening to as many as the Town-Hall would contain; and on the following day to a large congregation in the open air.

It does not appear that Mr. Wesley saw much direct fruit resulting from his labours in Hartlepool. There were serious impressions and awakenings, but few were connected with the society. A small flock, however, did exist, towards the close of Mr. Wesley's visits; and they appear to have been gathered together through the instrumentality of a Mr. Middleton, who, about the year 1766, settled on the other side of the ferry, where the property he acquired is still called by his name.*

Their first place of worship at Hartlepool was a room in the yard of Ralph Taylor, Sunnyside, which was fitted up with a gallery at one end. The second was the house which stands right across the main street, leading to the dock, and is now in the occupation of George Soutter, Cooper; this also had a gallery across the end. The third was a chapel on the Town Wall,

* In addition to Mr. Middleton, there are several honourable names connected with the history of Methodism in Hartlepool, that will be remembered with feelings of christian affection and esteem, by many of the old inhabitants. The names of John Marley, John Richardson, (who was upwards of forty years master of the Free School,)—and John Hunter, will be handed down as men, who were fathers in the church, and who, for a series of years adorned the profession which they held, and were made the instruments of spiritual good to many.

built about fifty-eight years ago, and on the former site of which now stands the Castle-Eden coal fitting offices, and the offices of Messrs. John Hudson and Co, Ship Brokers.

The present chapel is a neat and commodious building, in Northgate, erected in the year, 1839. The ground on which it stands, and the adjoining yard, which extends as far back as Hart Street, was part of a field belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, and which he liberally sold to the society at a greatly reduced price. His Grace also gave the stones used for the base, corners, and windows of the building. The chapel will seat about seven hundred persons, including about one hundred and fifty free sittings for the poor.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the chapel; also a Library for the use of the children.

Hartlepool is a part of the Stockton Circuit, and up to the year 1841, all the regular ministers lived at Stockton; but since that period there has been a resident minister in the town, who, at present, is the Rev. T. M. Fitzgerald.



THE NEW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

PRIMITIVE Methodism first exhibited itself in Hartlepool in 1822, but did not succeed in establishing a permanent interest till two or three years after, when a large granary was taken and fitted up for its devotional services. It became well attended; and in the year 1830 an effort was made to build a chapel in the Croft, which was effected. Found in a few years to be too small, this place was enlarged and improved by the erection of side-galleries; but the congregation still increasing, so that many people could obtain neither sittings nor entrance, steps for further accommodation had to be taken in 1850. Funds were raised, and a large plot of ground (opposite to the new Roman Catholic Church) was contracted for from the Trustees for Smith's Charity. The foundation stone of a new chapel was laid in the following spring by the Rev. H. Hebborn of Sunderland; and, on the site mentioned, a very commodious edifice has just been finished and opened for public worship, with a school-room and minister's house attached. It presents a very commanding appearance, and in point of situation, size, and architecture, is certainly superior to any other chapel in the town. The society, inclusive of stated hearers, counts upwards of one hundred and fifty persons. Its sabbath school is attended by from one to two hundred children. The present minister is the Rev. John Wilson.



THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

THE origin of the "United Presbyterians" in Hartlepool, was a few members of the church,* who, soon after 1833, came to reside in the town, as it was rising in importance. Meeting for some time in a large room situated in a very confined and unsuitable part of the town, they obtained an occasional supply of sermon till about the year 1837-8; when a congregation was formed, and steps taken for the erection of a suitable place of worship, under the auspices of the Presbytery of Newcastle. They fixed on a very eligible site, and purchased a plot of ground from the late Duke of Cleveland, who granted it on moderate terms. On it was erected, A.D., 1839, the neat and commodious chapel now facing Darlington Street, and which was first opened for divine service on the first of January, 1840,

* Then the "United Secession" Church—the new designation being the result of the union with the "Relief" Church in 1847; whose doctrine, government, and form of worship, respectively, had been previously nearly the same. It need scarcely be stated that the chief seat of the "United Presbyterian Church" is in Scotland.

by the late Rev. Geo. Young. D.D., author of the History of Whitby, &c. It is capable of seating five hundred persons.

After passing through some vicissitudes at its commencement, the congregation has continued gradually to increase up to this time, exemplifying the motto '*Concordiæ parvæ crescunt.*' The audience now reaches from three to four hundred hearers; and the number of members is not inferior to that of any other denomination in the place. Last year the congregation contributed £200 towards the support of ordinances, and other benevolent and religious purposes.

The present pastor is the Rev, James Douglas, who was ordained to his charge on the first of February, 1843. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the chapel, the number attending which varies from seventy to one hundred young persons.

There is also a Library connected with it, lately formed, which, contains upwards of two hundred volumes of books,—for the most part composed of historical, biographical, and religious literature.



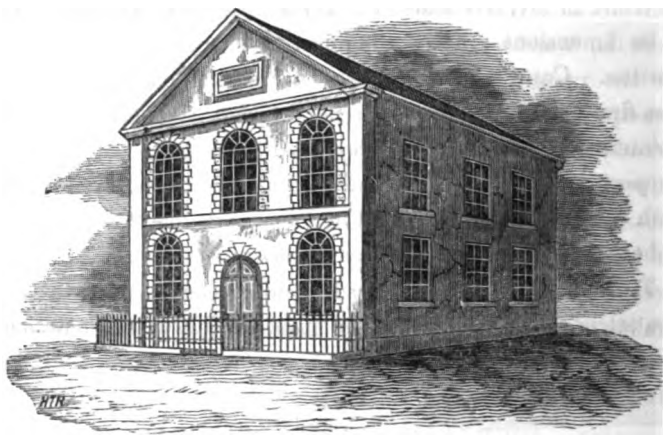
THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

THE Independents, or Congregationalists, as they are more generally termed in the North of England—both designations being descriptive of their ecclesiastical polity—have also obtained a permanent footing in Hartlepool. This denomination was first introduced through the Durham and Northumberland Association—preaching having been commenced in a room rented for the purpose, in the year 1840. This was continued to be supplied by their Ministers in the county, and the Collegiate Students, till the year 1841, when a call was given to the present Minister of the sect here, the Rev. S. Lewin. The room in question being speedily found to be too small, it was resolved, as soon as a suitable site could be procured, to build a chapel; which was accomplished in the year 1843-4, when the present edifice in Darlington Place was erected at a cost of £1000, exclusive of the price paid for the ground, and other expences. It was opened for divine worship in April, 1844, by the Rev. W. H.

Stowell, D.D., (Professor of Theology in the Independent College, Rotheram,) and the Rev. J. Parsons of York.

The chapel will accommodate upwards of five hundred persons, inclusive of fifty free seats ; and the auditory has been often equal to its dimensions. The number of church-members is also in proportion. Considering the short period since the congregation was first established here, in no case has the efficiency of the voluntary principle been more fully illustrated. They not only support their own minister, and meet all other expences connected with their place and mode of worship, but they also now contribute about £50 annually for missionary objects.

There is a sabbath-school belonging to the chapel,—the average attendance of scholars is about two hundred. There is also a library, for the use of the school and congregation, containing two hundred and fifty volumes.



THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

IN 1845, the Church of Particular or Calvinistic Baptists, in Hartlepool, consisted only of seven members. The rapid increase of the population brought several more from other localities, and their affairs seem now to be in a promising state. Being, however, only a new interest, and unable to support itself, it receives a yearly grant of money from the Fund of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. The congregation have just erected a neat and commodious chapel of stone in the north-east corner of Chare-Head Field, being part of the "Smith's charity" estate. The corner stone was laid on the nineteenth of May this year (1851) by the Rev. R. B. Lancaster, pastor of the Baptist Church, South Shields. A gallery is laid across the east end containing one hundred and thirty sittings, and the chapel will accommodate altogether about five hundred persons. It will cost about £600, and is expected to be opened in February, 1852. The present minister of the congregation is the Rev. J. Kneebon. They have a sabbath-school, attended by about sixty children.

WESLEYAN REFORMERS.

BESIDES the several classes of Protestant religionists already given, there is, worshipping in the place, a congregation—assuming for the present the above title—formed of members, who, in consequence of certain differences with the Conference, have recently severed from the body of “Wesleyan Methodists.” At present they occupy the Town’s-Hall as a temporary meeting-house on the sabbaths—liberally lent them for the purpose by the Corporation. A chapel is, however, in the course of being erected by them in Chare-Head Field, already alluded to as the locality of that belonging to the baptists. It will accommodate about three hundred persons.

WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION.

There is also a small congregation in the town of the above ; who, in the meantime, meet for worship in a room hired for the purpose, in Darlington Street, till a chapel which is building for them on part of the Smith’s Charity estate—near to that of the Primitive Methodists—is finished ; and which will contain about four hundred persons.

THE BETHEL.

This is at present a large room in Minerva Place, fronting the Victoria Dock ; where there is preaching every Sunday afternoon by the Ministers of the various denominations. It is supported by voluntary contributions—the apartment will hold about three hundred people ; and it is uniformly well attended by sailors and their families.



ST. MARY'S—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

WITH the influx of workmen consequent upon the formation of the Railway and Dock, came a considerable number of Catholics. Their religious wants were for a time supplied by the Rev. T. A. Slater, of Hutton-House. In 1834, the small chapel—lately sold, and now converted into a shop—in Henry Street was erected, and on a slab over the doorway of which we read the following inscription:—

THIS
BUILDING WAS ERECTED BY
JOHN WELLS,
AND PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE
ROMAN CATHOLICS,
FOR THE USE OF THEIR
RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, AT THE
REQUEST OF MARY, HIS WIFE,
A.D., 1834.

The Rev. Wm. Knight—who still officiates in the place—having been appointed to the mission, then commenced his labours, and was the first resident Catholic Priest in Hartlepool since the altar was demolished, the chancel pulled down, and the Catholic services ceased, in the venerable, and still beautiful old church of St. Hilda.

The small edifice referred to—rude in construction, and plain and inconvenient in the extreme in its interior arrangements—was the cradle in which Catholicism was nursed, and grew up to such maturity in Hartlepool, as to call for a larger building. For this purpose a piece of ground, called Pout's Field, at the north-east end of the town, and now forming Alfred-Street and Everard-street, was purchased. But the more eligible site on which St. Mary's now stands being offered for sale, it was bought, and paid for, in a great measure, by the profits from the sale of Pout's Field.

The foundation stone of St. Mary's was laid with great pomp and ceremony by the Right Rev. Dr. Hogarth, on July the second, 1850. The progress of the building was not marked by any thing worthy of notice, except the rapidity with which it was raised—very little more than a twelve-month having intervened between the laying of the first stone, and its final completion.

Externally it is a plain structure. The style is of the same period as that which the Church of St. Hilda has handed down to us—partaking of what is designated the transition Norman, or first pointed period. It was determined on, by regard for the fine old edifice we have mentioned—standing close by—a relic of ancient Catholic piety and art.

St. Mary's has no side buttresses, and, as we have already hinted, possesses very little external ornament. Yet the eye may be pleased with its appearance. It stands east and west—with the tower and spire at the east end. The altar is placed at the west—this departure from ordinary rule being considered justified by motives of convenience. The church is entered

at the east end through a door-way richly carved; and at the south side through plain folding doors. On entering, the visitor is at once impressed with the religious character of the place, and the pious catholic finds every outward help that art can furnish to his devotion.*

* "The building is one hundred and twenty-one feet in length, and forty-three in width; has two aisles and a nave with clerestory. It is lighted by thirty-six windows, exclusive of those in the staircase, the tower and crypt. The windows in the clerestory and tower are of plain rolled glass—the rest are of stained glass, and were executed by Mr. Francis Barnett, of York. The five in the apse represent the following subjects: viz., the Immaculate conception, the Presentation, the Incarnation, the Nativity, and the Assumption; and are the gifts, respectively, of Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. W. Witham, the Right Rev. William Hogarth, the Rev. T. A. Slater, and Joseph A. Hansom, Esq., the architect. The window at the west end of the north aisle is a mortuary window, and is given by Lord and Lady Stourton. It is placed above an altar of the Blessed Virgin, and shews figures of the B. Virgin and St. Joseph. In the quaterfoil above, besides four coronets, indicative of the rank of the donors, are seen three lilies, and three roses. The first recall the memory of three sons who died in their innocent years—the latter speak of three still living. The window at the east end of the north aisle represents St. Thomas Aquinas, and St. Henry; in the quaterfoil above is a Pellican feeding its young. This window is the joint gift of the Rev. Thos. Witham, of Lartington Hall; and Henry Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres. Proceeding to the window at the east end of the south aisles, we find St. Ann, and the B. Virgin; St. Elizabeth, and St. John; with a beautifully executed crucifixion in the quaterfoil above. This window is the offering of Mr. F. Barnett. The window at the west end of the south aisle is given by the members of the Guild, a Catholic Sick Club established many years in Hartlepool. In the two quaterfoils, are represented the good Samaritan relieving the wounded man, and Tobias burying the dead. The trefoil above shews an axe and a saw, the emblems of the handicraft of St. Joseph, under whose patronage the guild is placed. The side windows are the gifts of various individuals. The subject of each was fixed by the donor, and represents either his own patron Saint, or one appropriate in some way to the place. Thus St. Peter was chosen as the patron of Fishermen, St. Aloysius as the patron of Youth, St. Hilda and St. Bega as the patron Saints of Hartlepool, both having been residents therein. Commencing near the altar of the B. Virgin, the subjects are consecutively these,—St. Peter, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Aloysius, St. Nicholas, and St. Patrick. On the opposite side,—St. Hilda, St. Bega, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Frances Widow, St. Jane Frances de Chantal. The donors are Charles Wright, Esq., the Rev. Thos. Witham, Mr. J. D. Storey, the children attending the Catholic School, Charles Bodenham, Esq., Mr. Fawcus, Rev. Wm. Knight, Mrs. Wm. Witham, Miss Knight, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Arthur.

"Whilst viewing the windows, the eye of the visitor will often be arrested by the stations of the passion. These are basso relievo, in plaster of Paris; and are fixed in the wall in quaterfoil frames of the same material, which gives them a very bold and rich appearance. They are fourteen in number, commencing over the doorway leading to the singing gallery, and terminate on the opposite side.

"The chancel is apsidal, a form not common in England; but frequently found on

The fabric was designed by J. A. Hansom, Esq., of Preston, Architect, and the inventor of the cab called by his name. The builder was Mr. John Galley, of Hartlepool. We must not omit to add that the edifice is provided with eight bells, from the foundry of Messrs. C. and G. Mears, Whitechapel, London.*

The church was opened for divine worship, on the twenty-eight day of August, this year (1851). Cardinal Wiseman was

the continent, and particularly in Germany. It is a form very well adapted to parish churches,—and in cathedral churches, where choirs are necessary, it is also found to afford great advantage. The altar is of stone, with an open front, standing upon five pillars, and is richly carved and decorated. The five windows have already been described. The roof of the chancel is richly decorated in the Byzantine style. It is divided into fifteen compartments; in the highest five, are seen the five letters of the word *Maria*; in the next, the heads of four greater prophets, with that of *Moses* in the centre; and in the lowest, the heads, with the emblems of the four Evangelists, and the head of our Saviour in the centre. The decoration of the apse, as well as of the side altar, was the work of Mr. Snow, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; whose talent in this peculiar style of art, was of the first order. Unfortunately he did not survive this work more than a few days.

"We must not leave the apse without looking for a moment at the doorway, leading from the sanctuary to the vestries. It is partly copied from a doorway, now sadly mutilated, in the parish church at Lanchester. It represents the B. Virgin crowned; an angel on each side is holding a scroll, on which are the words "*Ave Regina Cœlorum*;" under these, two serpents are coiled, amongst some branches of fruit trees. This, and all the ornamental carving about the church, is the work of Mr. John Laing, of the Commercial Inn, Hartlepool.

"A beautiful stone pulpit stands between the altar rails and the vestry door. The mention of this, the font at the east end of the north aisle, and the powerful and sweet-toned organ, will complete the description of the interior of this interesting church. We must point attention, however, before we leave, to a great peculiarity. The floor is an incline plane—there being a descent of two feet six inches from the main doorway to the altar rails—yet to many it is imperceptible, until their attention is directed to it. By this, great facility is given, both of hearing what is said, and of seeing what is done. After passing the two commodious vestries, which connect the church, with the residence of the priest, the visitor descends a flight of stone steps into a crypt, or small mortuary chapel under the chancel. It is lighted by three richly stained glass windows, representing St. Joseph, St. Catharine, and St. Winefred; with their respective emblems. It has a stone altar, and the flooring is of encaustic tiles. This neat little chapel was fitted up at the expense of the Dowager Lady Stourton; who, in other ways, also, has been a very generous benefactor to the building." We are indebted to the Rev. Wm. Knight for the description here given.

* These bells were partly the result of a public subscription, but, this scarcely amounting to one-tenth of the total cost, they may be said to be the munificent present of Mr. John Lawrenson of this town, who, in other respects, has been one of the most liberal contributors to the building.

present on the occasion, and preached the morning sermon—high mass was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Hogarth. Besides these dignitaries of the Catholic Church, there were present also Dr. Brigga, Dr. Brown, Dr. Morris, and upwards of fifty priests. The evening service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Brigga, the sermon preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris.

[We have hitherto touched on those matters, which, in that important era of its history, ushered in by the formation of a railway and dock, depict Hartlepool chiefly in its commercial and ecclesiastical aspects. We have seen that, independent of the sister-harbour, in the transit of its staple mineral, it annually gives employment to upwards of 650,000 tons of shipping.* We have also seen that six or seven different religious communities have sprung up therein, with as many new places of worship. Let us now advert to what, in the same period, may have been done towards endowing it with those institutions which prepare man for his pursuits, and without which no place, however otherwise developed, can, in a social view, ever become elevated.]

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE first attempt to form an establishment like the above, in Hartlepool, was in 1833, and originated at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held in the Guild-hall, on the fourth day of April in that year. A committee of those present was appointed for the purpose; who, a few days thereafter, chose a Secretary and Treasurer; which was followed, at meetings of the subscribers, by the election of a President and Vice-Presidents, the adoption of rules, and the ordering of some books. The name then assumed by the society was that of the "Hartlepool Literary,

* Vide amount of tonnage paid loading-dues in 1850, to the commissioners of the pier and port, page 11.

Scientific, and Mechanical Institution." The amount of subscriptions for the first year, we find had been £14 10s.

The effort, however, seems not to have had the elements of permanent success, being chiefly sustained by casual residents. These were parties in connexion with the dock and other improvements then in progress at the place. We perceive that at a meeting on the fourteenth day of June, 1836, the following minute was recorded.—“Nearly all the Mechanics having left the town, in consequence of the stoppage of the public works, the few members that remain in the Institution deem its continuance useless under such circumstances. It is, therefore, determined that the books shall be left in the care of Mr. Wm. Watt, and the society suspended till such time as there shall appear a reasonable prospect of its flourishing,”—which resolution took effect accordingly. The receipts for the past year has been only £1 2s. 0d !—and a balance was due to the Treasurer of £3 8s. 3d.

In June, 1840, after four years suspension, we find the library re-opened, and the Society in other respects revived. A small accession of members occasionally, appears to have been the result,—but the effort proved fitful as formerly. The mental soil in Hartlepool seemed not yet prepared to give to such an association any lasting root. After a feeble trial of three years on this occasion, it was, according to the minute-book, a second time “resolved to close the Institution till such time as a probability existed of its being again opened to advantage.”

This prospect seems soon to have arrived, for in August following, the society was a third time in operation.

At a general meeting held in February 1844, the name was changed to that of the “Hartlepool Mechanics’ Institute”—the designation by which it is still more popularly known, though, as will be seen, the old one has been reverted to.

In November, 1845, the town was canvassed for subscriptions. In March 1847, the establishment was re-organized, and its rules revised. Its original title of “Literary, Scientific,

and Mechanical Institution" was also then re-assumed.

Proceeding with our narrative, it is with relief we have now to record that in the Committees' Report for the year last-mentioned, "they congratulate their fellow members on the increasing prosperity of the Institution, and the promising prospect of its future stability."—One hundred and fifty-two volumes had been added to the Library—there had been a greater circulation of books—and a considerable balance was in the hands of the Treasurer. Donations from the Duke of Cleveland, and several other parties were also reported; and Lectures on Astronomy had been delivered during the year that had elapsed.

At a special meeting, held on the eighteenth day of July, 1848, it was resolved that a News-room be connected with the Institute—a measure which has been liberally carried out—the Society acquiring additional influence and support from this introduction of the 'folio of four pages.'

The members hitherto held their meetings in a room hired for the purpose. In 1849, it was determined to rent a house for their use; and the premises now occupied by the Institute in the Stripes were then taken for it accordingly. It is hoped that, following the example of other localities, an effort will be made, so that by the erection of a suitable edifice, it may soon become possessed of a 'local habitation' of its own.

In the year just referred to, improved rules were adopted both for the management of the News-room and Library; and we would conclude our account of the progress of the association, with the following particulars from the Report for 1850, as to its position at the end of that period—a position which it still holds, if it has not advanced.

On this occasion, the Committee announce a "steady accession of members," the subscribers amounting altogether to 162—that the Library contained upwards of 600 volumes, exclusive of the various periodicals—that the issue of books to readers had considerably increased—that the number of papers

supplied to the News-room was five Daily, and fourteen Weekly papers—and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was £6 18s. Od., exclusive of certain arrears of subscriptions.*

Much, however, still has to be done before the Institution has realized its objects. No regular system of lecturing, or of classes, has been adopted, which calls for remedy, as an essential requirement. Further, though designed as an Institute for 'Mechanics,' it has proved so only in the name, very few of our artizans having given it their support. Let us trust that, even out of its present class of patrons, the town will be found yet to yield a larger proportion than that by which the Society has hitherto been upheld.

The following are the Executive for the present year, 1851 :—

President,

THOMAS BELK.

Vice-Presidents,

Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS ; JOHN MACKENZIE.

Committee,

William Hodgson

George Quick

J. N. Eden

John Williams

George Blumer

George Porteous

William Ridley

J. G. Brown

George Wilson

George Bell

Thomas Marshall

William Hall

Treasurer,

WILLIAM GRAY.

Secretary,

WILLIAM TODD.

Librarian,

JOHN MARSHALL.

* The Subscriptions at present are—for Extraordinary members, who have the use of both Library and News-room, 12s.—Ordinary members, having the use of either of these only, 8s.—Minors and Apprentices, ditto, 4s.—annually.

THE PRISSICK-SCHOOLS.

FOR the above, Hartlepool is indebted to the late Elizabeth Prissick, who died the thirtieth day of December, 1826. She was the widow of Henry Prissick, who died the sixteenth day of February, 1812. She left her property in the first place to the late John Wells, for his sole benefit during his life-time; a promise being given by him at her request, and in the presence of the late Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., that he would make some provision for the education of the poor children in the town.

Accordingly, and during his life-time, out of the means so conveyed to him, Mr. Wells erected two commodious School-rooms, and endowed them; appointing at the same time Trustees for the management of the charity. A deed to the above effect was enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, on the seventh day of October, 1835.

The endowment is £200 per annum, arising from ground-rents on certain leasehold houses in that part of the town called South-Terrace. The present Trustees are the Rev. J. Brewster, the Rev. J. A. Park, the Rev. J. H. Dyke, the Rev. R. Taylor, (Incumbent of Hartlepool,) Mr. John Cartwright, and Mr. Wm. Manners. The latter is the Treasurer of the ground rents, and the Rev. R. Taylor aforesaid, is by special appointment of the Trustees, Superintendent of the Schools.

The schools are now three in number. The two built by Mr. Wells are situated on that part of the Prissick property which is near the South-Terrace. The one for boys, at present, contains about one hundred and fifty scholars; and that for girls, about one hundred. The third is for infants, and is carried on in premises in Cleveland-Place, near the church, rented of the Duke of Cleveland—who, however, gives the rent for educational purposes; and at present it is applied to the support of a Ragged-school, situated at the north end of the town.—The number of

children—boys and girls—now attending the Infant-school is one hundred and twenty. They are admissible at the age of four years.

The instruction in these schools is strictly conformed to the tenets of the church of England. The national system of education is adopted, and restricted to the most useful parts of a good English education. The two schools first-mentioned are, in the meantime, entirely free; but with each child going to the Infant-school the fee of one penny per week is required.

The benefit from the schools is confined to those residing within the township of Hartlepool; and the scholars must attend the Sunday-school and church. A set of rules in accordance with the Trust Deed has been adopted by the Trustees, to be observed by the parents and children.

RAGGED SCHOOL.

THIS benevolent undertaking was commenced in February 1843. The number of poor children to whom it affords instruction has since then considerably increased. The number on the books for the year ending the thirtieth day of March, 1851, was about one hundred, the average attendance being about seventy. Of these, thirty-five pay a few pence to the master—the remainder are admitted free, and receive clothing twice-a-year. When enabled to do so—through the liberality of the public—the managers intend engaging the services of a mistress, to teach the girls needle-work, &c. The amount of subscriptions, including previous balance, during last year was £29 15s. 2d.

Patron, the Rev. the Incumbent of Hartlepool.—Vice-Patrons, J. P. Denton; T. Rowell.—Treasurer, Edw. Turnbull.—Secretary, Wm. Todd.—Committee, the Superintendent and Teachers of the Sunday-School.—School-master, John Walker.

PRIVATE SEMINARIES.

OF these the principal is that kept by Mr. George Bell, A. M. in Darlington-street, and which was first opened in 1834. In it are taught the usual branches of an English, Classical, and Nautical education.

There is also a school, in which similar instruction is conveyed conducted by Mr. J. J. Grieve in the premises of the Independent chapel, Darlington-Place.

In addition to these there are in the town various other minor establishments of an educational character—not to forget two or three respectable Seminaries for young ladies.

It ought, however, to be stated that for the want of a school of the higher and more select grade, parents in many cases—especially as regards boys—are obliged to have recourse to those public establishments at a distance best suited to their views.

[Having thus given all that can be said of Hartlepool as to the provision which has been made therein for the growth of knowledge and education among its people—in which respect it is hoped that its institutions may become multiplied—we shall proceed to what is proper should be further recorded in this “Supplement” to its History.]

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

A SOCIETY in connexion with the “British and Foreign Bible Society” was first commenced in Hartlepool in 1823. It was in 1843 revived and re-organized. The town not being considered sufficiently populous to support a separate association of its own, it was, when originally formed, made a branch in connexion with that at Stockton. In this position it continued till the present year 1851,—when it was resolved to re-constitute it as a distinct and independent establishment under the designation of the “Auxiliary Bible Society of Hartlepool.”

Last year it circulated one hundred and thirty copies of the Bible and Testament, besides remitting £15 as a free contribution to the Parent Society.

Secretary, Charles Scotson.—Treasurer, John Hunter.—Committee, Rev. James Douglas; Rev. Samuel Lewin; and Rev. J. Kneebon.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

AN Auxiliary Association in connexion with the "British Society for the propagation of the gospel among the Jews" was first instituted here in 1827.—Being unsectarian in its character it is countenanced and supported by christians of all denominations.

It is managed by a committee of Ladies, whose duty it is to assist in raising funds for its support, and to endeavour to carry out its designs.

They remitted last year to the Parent Society the sum of £11 1s. Od.

Secretary, Mrs. Quick—Treasurer, Mrs. Dobing.

INDIGENT-SICK-SOCIETY.

THIS Institution was established in November, 1847. During the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1850, eighty-six sick persons were visited and relieved. The number remaining on the list was eighteen. It is supported by subscriptions. The amount of receipts for the year, including previous balance, interest, &c., was £63 18s.

Patroness, Mrs. J. P. Denton.—Treasurer, Rev. R. Taylor.—Secretary, Mrs. Turnbull.—Committee, Mrs. Taylor; *Mrs. Rowell; *Mrs. Barker; *Mrs. Dobing; *Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Moon; *Mrs. Johnson; *Miss Johnson; Mrs. Quick; *Miss A. Ord; *Miss E. Taylor; *Miss Strover; *Miss Thompson; *Miss Coverdale; Miss Redhead; Rev. E. Good.

The names marked thus * are the visitors.

TOWN MISSION.

THE above was established in 1848. It embraces in its operation Hartlepool, Middleton, and Stranton. From the Report for the year ending March, 1851, we give the following extract, as containing some view of the Agent's labours.

"He has paid during the year 20,527 visits to about 950 families. Of these visits, 942 have been to sick, aged, and dying persons, of whom 40 have died. In connexion with these visits, religious tracts have been lent and kept in regular circulation, and in addition to the number lent, 2,609 have been given away. During the year, 230 meetings have been held for scripture-reading and preaching—70 of which have been in the open air. Your Missionary has also a weekly service in the Poor-house, and visits the inmates when sick, or at any other time when they request it. Some attention has been likewise given to sailors—tracts have been distributed amongst them, and other means employed in their behalf."

The amount of subscriptions received during the same period, for the support of the Mission, was £74 10s. 3d.

Treasurer, Wm. Hodgson.—Secretary, Henry Taylor.—Agent, Rev. David Adam.—Sub-Managing Committee, Rev. Samuel Lewin; Rev. James Douglas; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. J. Kneebon; and Rev. T. M. Fitzgerald.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

THE ST. HILDA LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.—This Society commenced at Hartlepool on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1839. Its objects are the mutual support of the members, by providing—with an allowance for subsistence—medical attendance during sickness, and the payment of a certain sum of money on the death of a member or his wife. The present number of members is 145, and the contributions required from each is two shillings per month.—From April 1849

to April 1850—which embraces the period of the Cholera visitation—there was paid for the above purposes, £219 18s. 4d. The similar expenditure during the following year, ending April 1851, was £119 18s. 0d.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Court of St. Hilda, No. 829, of this Order, was established here on the sixteenth of November, 1839. Its objects are the same as the preceding Institution. The contributions for each member is 1s. 6d. per month. The number of members connected with it is 206. There was defrayed for its necessary purposes during the year ending fifth of April, 1850, £180 11s. 0d. The outlay for the same period, ending the year 1851, was £119 6s. 11d.—when the fund had accumulated to £677 10s. 11d.

ANCIENT ORDER OF MODERN DRUIDS.—The Loyal Sincerity Lodge, No. 356, of the Grand Order of Modern Druids—formed on the same principles as those of the Societies we have mentioned—was first instituted at Hartlepool in November, 1848, and commenced its necessary payments in May following. Its members now amount to 140—who contribute a monthly fee of 1s. 6d. each. It suffered severely from the Cholera—when its funds were entirely consumed. Insolvency and dissolution seemed inevitable in the first year of its existence. This, however, was averted by the admirable conduct of its supporters, who, by extra contributions, met all demands upon them. Having for the present overcome their difficulties, the sum of £181 10s. 9d. was last year defrayed for the stated objects of the association, whilst there is an accumulated fund of nearly £100 on hand.*

* Than the statement here given nothing can more fully illustrate the advantage of such Societies. In those seasons which affected them what privation they must have prevented—what suffering they must have soothed—how many worthy men, overcome by sickness and distress, have they supported by this self-made provision, instead of having to be dependent on the paupers' pittance, accompanied by its grudging and its stigma!

THE ST. HELEN'S MASONIC LODGE, (No. 774,) of Hartlepool, was first constituted in the town on Friday the eleventh day of September, 1846. Besides being one of mystic rite and ceremony, it need scarcely be said that it is an Institution which, while it upholds the practice of general benevolence, has special benefits for the members of its own Order. It is the only similar society in the place, and holds its meetings periodically at the King's Head Hotel.

The Officers for 1851, are—Otto Trechmann, W. M.—T. B. Burdon, S. W.—W. J. Hodgson, J. W.—P. Wilson, P. M.—G. Horner, P. M.—J. Loveday, Treasurer—T. W. Hearon, Secretary—E. Covalewsky, S. D.—R. H. Robinson ; J. D.—W. Mowbray, J. G.—J. Lundy, Tiler.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Of these Associations there are at present in the town.—First, the "Hartlepool Building Society," established in 1836.—Second, the "Hartlepool Equitable," commenced in 1842.—Third, the "Hartlepool Independent," begun in January, 1851.—Besides these, the "Leeds Permanent Building Society" have a branch in operation—first extended to this locality in August, 1850.



THE PUBLIC BATHS.

As has been already mentioned in this "Supplement," previous to the commencement of the public works in 1832, Hartlepool was a place resorted to by country families—who, for recreation and sea-bathing, made it their residence during a few months in the summer.—The bustle inseparable from it since has, in a great measure, deprived it of that character—to which a certain degree of quiet and privacy is indispensable.

With the view of recovering some of that former benefit to the town which may have resulted from such visitors, the above establishment was erected, and was first opened to the public in the summer of 1850. It contains vapour, warm, shower, and plunge baths, with every thing that is requisite for comfort and convenience. Besides a large waiting room for those using the baths, there is spacious accommodation for lodgers in the building, which was designed by a native architect, Mr. Wm. Watt. Situated at the south end of the town's moor, it commands an extensive land and sea view, with every facility for recreation and exercise. Its aspect is beautiful and picturesque, and with the adjacent Light-

house on the Heugh, together with Cliff-Terrace, imparts to that corner of the town in which it is placed an air of respectability and finish.—Without reference to strangers, the Baths in question are an acquisition which deserves to be encouraged.

THE SAVINGS'-BANK.

THIS Institution was first established in Hartlepool in November 1844. It was commenced and organized by a few benevolent gentlemen of the town and its vicinity, prompted by the necessity for it in a place rapidly rising in population and importance; the object of such institutions being to encourage habits of prudence and economy in the industrious and working classes—to whom they afford a convenient, safe, and profitable investment for their savings.

Of these advantages it is to be regretted the people of Hartlepool have not hitherto availed themselves, to the extent they might have done, as will be seen from the following particulars :—

The population of the town at the Census of the present year (1851) amounted to between 9 and 10,000. The amount deposited in the Savings'-Bank at the end of 1850 was £2357. For the whole united kingdom the average of deposits has been at the rate of £1 per man. So that in this proportion the whole sum for Hartlepool ought to have been at least four times that mentioned.

It may be alleged, as one reason why the sum is not larger, that from the comparatively short period the Bank has been in existence, the capital has not had sufficient time to accumulate; and as another, that the wealth of the town has not kept pace with the increase of its inhabitants.

However this may be, we think that, adverting to the extent of the community, and the ratio of the working classes that it contains, the result which we have shewn ought to have been more satisfactory.

Still, there can be no doubt that, during the seven years the establishment has been open, it has in many individual cases been productive of benefit. Many have saved by its instrumentality considerable sums, thereby elevating their condition, and placing themselves in a state of greater comfort and independence. It is hoped their example will become more generally followed.

President, Rev. Robt. Taylor.—Vice-Presidents, Rev. Jas. Douglas; Messrs. P. M. Edger; Geo. Moon; and Edw. Turnbull.—Trustees, Rev. S. Lewin; Rev. Wm. Knight; Messrs. Robt. E. Hutton; Thos. Robson; Henry Taylor; John Lawrenson; Jas. Richardson; Jas. Stephenson; Robt. Brewis; Jas. Yeal; T. B. Burdon; Robt. Stephenson, (Hart); G. Richardson; J. Hodgson; J. Allison; and S. Allison.—Treasurer, George Quick.—Secretary, C. K. Coulthard.

Capital with Commissioners.....	£2357	9	7
Interest paid to Depositors last year (1850)	62	16	9
Deposits above £50	One		
" 100	One		
" 50	Eight		
" 20	Thirty-three		
" Small Sums	Seventy-one		
Rate of Interest allowed	£2	18	4

Deposits taken from one shilling per week, to thirty pounds in one year. No entrance fee.

OTHER BANKS IN THE TOWN.

THE first Bank established in Hartlepool was a branch of Sir Wm. Chayter's in 1833, but which was a few years afterwards merged in a branch of the Union Joint Stock Bank, commenced there in 1836, and discontinued in the month of December, 1846.

The present establishments of this kind in the town are the following, viz:—

A branch of that belonging to Messrs. Backhouse and Co.—first opened in 1838, and of which the manager in the mean-

time is Mr. Wm. Hodgson. A branch also, of the "National Provincial Bank of England"—first commenced in 1839, and of which the present manager is Mr. George Quick.

The offices of both are situated in the High-street.

GAS AND WATER WORKS.

PREVIOUS to 1846, Hartlepool was supplied with Gas from private works, the property of Mr. J. A. West, and which were first established in 1836. Till more recently it was very badly supplied with Water, which was chiefly obtained in carts from Stranton, the springs in the town being all brackish, and unfit for the most of domestic purposes.

In the year first-mentioned a Company was formed and obtained an Act for supplying the town with both these articles. The Old Gas Works were purchased under its powers, and the undertaking as regarded Gas was immediately carried out; but with respect to the Water it was found that the source from which it was to be had was inadequate to the requirements—hence this part of the project was not proceeded with.

To remedy said failure an amended Act was procured in 1849, enabling the company to bring the Water from a spring issuing from Magnesian Limestone in a quarry near Mill-house at Stranton, and where the element is pumped by steam-power into reservoirs of sufficient altitude to be forced into any place in the entire district.*

The daily issue of Water there, when the works are in full operation, may be said to be about 275,000 gallons, but the yield is capable of reaching to upwards of 700,000 gallons daily.

Of Gas, the consumption is about 6,000,000 cubic feet annually. The works at which it is produced having been improved and enlarged since purchased, their capacity amounts to the manufacture of about 80,000 cubic feet per day.†

* By this Act the Company are also privileged to supply Middleton, Stranton, Hart, and Seaton-Carew, with Water.

† Mr. Granger's Report to the General Board of Health, dated twenty-first day of June, 1850.

CORN MARKET.

THE former history of Hartlepool shews that Corn there was an article of extensive exportation. It is still abundantly grown in the neighbourhood, and of a very superior quality; but, owing to an exorbitant toll chargeable on the admission of it into the borough, there was no local mart for it.

Mr. John Grey, an inhabitant, for some years drew attention in the town to the advantages that would accrue from a Corn Market therein. In the year 1841, he made an application to the old corporation on the subject, and they agreed to reduce their demand from the rate of five pecks per last to half a peck per last; but even this small charge proved an effectual bar to the project.

In the present year, (1851,) Mr. Grey and others having revived the question, the new municipal council resolved to abolish the impost altogether. A Corn Market was consequently established in the place, to be held every Saturday, commencing on the twentieth day of September,* and its success has hitherto been such as to leave no doubt of its permanency.

* Since that period the sales have been as follows:—September, twentieth, 296½ bushels.—Twenty-seventh, 278.—October fourth, 297½.—Eleventh, 321.—Eighteenth, 456.—Twenty-fifth, 393½.—November first, 491½.—Eighth, 470.—Fifteenth, 550½.—Twenty-second, 411½.—Twenty-ninth, 521.—December sixth, 478.—Thirteenth, 371½.—Twentieth, 810 bushels of wheat, besides 1200 bushels of oats within the same time.

THE FISHERIES.

HARTLEPOOL has ever been a place noted for its fishing, which for many years of its history, prior to its present Shipping epoch, constituted an interesting, if not the only branch of its industry.

The present routine of the fishing there, is to commence with the catching of Cod and Haddock about the beginning of October, and continue this till Good-Friday—in which all the fishermen are concerned. From Good-Friday, till about the middle of July, part are engaged in Crab, Lobster, or Sole-fishing; whilst the others go on prosecuting that before-mentioned, and which they call “Offing,” using larger boats and going farther out to sea. About the latter period the Herring-fishing begins, and continues till about the twentieth of September.

Cured or salt-fish, up to the era alluded to at the commencement of this subject, formed no inconsiderable portion of the piscine staple; but—as Sir Cuthbert Sharp anticipated—this declined before the growing demand and high prices for fresh fish. It continued, however, to some extent till 1833—when, with other causes, the influx of labourers for the works then going on, conduced to its decrease, as they interfered with the several days’ exposure in the open air necessary for the fish during the process of curing. At this time, the trade was very prosperous. From forty to fifty cobbles were in constant employment—their fruits being sent off to Manchester, and other inland places less remote.

The annual value of the catch now could not be under £7,500. This is exclusive of the Herring-fishing, which at the period in question was but trifling, there being no local demand for its product. The fishermen therefore sought a market for it at north Sunderland, and were seldom at home during the season.

Notwithstanding of the present great consumption and high price of fish, the number of men employed in its catch at Hartlepool is found to diminish, many of the youths not

following the calling of their fathers. A drain has also been occasioned from the original body by the appointment of those qualified for the duty to be pilots of the port.

At present the number of cobs regularly going to sea on White-fishing is only twenty-one; and the annual value of the take is probably under £3500. The facilities opened out by local and other railways for the transit of fish to the distant towns might have been expected to have had the effect of increasing the supply from this port. But this has hitherto been the case as regards Herrings only—in which respect it is anticipated the stimulus will continue. The trade in Turbot has however been entirely destroyed by it. For the purchase of that fish and Soles, Smacks adapted for the transport of live-fish to the London and other markets used regularly to frequent the bay; but the “rail” superseding this mode of conveyance thence, the finny favourites we have mentioned are now supplied from some other source. A few only are now caught for home consumption.

The Herring-fishing, as has been stated, has enlarged; and during the season, which may be said to last for nine weeks, there are on an average one hundred and fifty men, and fifty cobs or other description of vessels, engaged therein. We have no correct statistics whereby to estimate the quantity which may be actually taken in one year; but, on a moderate calculation, the number caught by Hartlepool fishermen alone, will amount to 3,375,000—to which may be added those brought to the place from other parts—say one-fourth of the above—making a total of 4,218,777 Herrings.

If the average price may be taken at twenty shillings per thousand, the above will give for the native fishermen, £3375; and this added to the former computation as regards White-fish will give them £6875, as the gross proceeds of their industry. The receipt to those parties coming from other places may be stated at about £1000.—The market is sustained partly by dealers resident in the town, and partly by speculators from a distance.

THE PILOTS.

FORMERLY the number of these at Hartlepool was twenty-four—of whom one half had the privilege of piloting vessels into the Tees—but since the increase of local shipping they have grown into a numerous and important body—having good employment,* and who of the community are a well-conducted as well as well-conditioned class.

The present number of pilots of all grades at Hartlepool are sixty-seven,† of whom twelve are licensed to conduct vessels into the Tees—the rest being confined to the old harbour at home, and include fifteen assistant pilots, having only what is called acting, or probationary, orders for two years.

They have been, since 1846, locally governed by Sub-Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. John P. Denton; G. Moon; B. E. Hutton; J. Garbutt; Thos. Wilkinson; J. Parkin; Thomas Sharer; Thomas Sanderson; and Lieut. Strover, R. N.—the superior Board being that of the Trinity-House Newcastle.

The present Pilot Master is Mr. Robert Hunter.

THE LIFE BOATS.

OF these there are two at present established at Hartlepool, viz.:—One at the old pier, suspended from Crane-davits for immediate readiness on emergencies at the port—and another stationed two miles north of the place, close to the sands, for casualties in that direction, and where a house for her protection has just been provided.

* The present rates charged for pilotage into Hartlepool are, of the vessel's depth in the water, one shilling and threepence per foot in summer, and one shilling and sixpence per foot in winter.

† In addition to these there are living at Seaton five, and at Redcar seven,—making in all, seventy-nine pilots, privileged for the Old Harbour of Hartlepool.

The boats are supported by voluntary contributions, payable by vessels on clearing at the Custom-House,* and have been managed by a local committee since 1847, instead of being, as previously, included in the management of the "Tees Bay Life Boat Society."

In connexion with the Life Boats is also Carte's Rocket-apparatus for saving life—in which it has been in several cases instrumental—particularly in that of the crew of the "Agenoria," of South Shields, at the north part of the town, in December, 1846—and in that of the crew of the "Crocus," of Sunderland, on the north sands, in December, 1847.

The Life Boats have also been of great efficacy in late years for the same purpose. The principal instances of distinction are the cases of the crews of the schooner "John Innes," of Aberdeen, and the steamer "Ardincaple," of Leith, in October, 1846, and of the schooner "Cato," of Aberdeen, in 1849.

The principal captain, or superintendent of the Boats, is Mr. Robert Hunter. They are always in efficient order, and continue, as formerly, to be manned by the pilots when required.

The Rockets and Apparatus are in charge of Lieut. Strover, B. N., and of Mr. Mossman, Haven Master to the Commissioners of the Pier and Port.

THE POST OFFICE.

At one time the Post Office at Hartlepool was a branch of that at Stockton; but about five years ago it was constituted a separate establishment. It is situate in St. Mary's-Street, and is in the charge of Mrs. Wilkinson.—There are two arrivals and three despatches of Letters in the day.

* The receipts since 1847, have been as follows:—1848, £100 18s. 6d.,—1849, £83 0s. 9d.,—1850, £78 18s. 11d.,—to thirtieth September, 1851, £55 5s. 0d.—The expenditure during the whole of these years has been £185 10s., exclusive of the present claims against the fund, amounting to about £80, for new boat-house, and other purposes.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Office for this at present, is in the King's Head Hotel. The present Officer stationed at Hartlepool, is Mr. James Leary.

STAMP OFFICE.

An Office for the sale of Stamps has been established in the town for many years; it is subordinate to the Office at Durham; the present Sub-Distributor is the publisher hereof.

COLLIERIES SHIPPING AT HARTLEPOOL.

CASSOP COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Cassop Hartlepool Wallsend, St. Cuthbert's Wallsend.—Fitter, William Laidler, Town Wall.

CASTLE EDEN COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Castle Eden Wallsend, Heselden Wallsend, Hulam Wallsend, Hartlepool West Hartley Steam.—Fitter, James T. Richardson, Town Wall.

EAST HETTON COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Kelloe Wallsend, East Hetton Wallsend.—Fitter, William Henry Marshall, Dock Offices.

HASWELL COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Haswell Wallsend, Shotton Wallsend, Shotton Main, Plummer's Wallsend, Easington Wallsend.—Fitter, Charles Sootson, Town Wall.

RODRIDGE COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Rodridge Wallsend, Harvey Wylam Wallsend, and Abbey Wallsend.—Fitter, Thomas Matthewson, Town Wall.

SOUTH HETTON COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, Richmond Wallsend.—Fitter, William Henry Marshall, Dock Offices.

THORNLEY COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Hartlepool Wallsend, Ludworth Wallsend, Thornley Wallsend, Harvey Wallsend, Ludworth Steam.—Fitter, Jonathan Garbutt, Dock Offices.

TRIMDON GRANGE COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—South Hartlepool Wallsend.—Fitter, William Henry Marshall.

WEST BELMONT COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—West Belmont Wallsend.—Fitter, W. B. Johnson, Town Wall.

WEST CORNFORTH COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—West Cornforth Wallsend, Fox's Wallsend, Thristlington Hartley Steam.—Fitters, C. H. Mason and Co.

WINGATE GRANGE COAL COMPANY.—Coals.—Caradoc Wallsend, Howden Wallsend.—Fitter, John Geddes, Town Wall.

MERCHANTS, BROKERS, ETC.

Bolckow and Vaughan; Boldemann, Borries and Co.; Christiansen Schier and Co.; Elmbranch, J. A.; Hall and Co.; Groves, and Co.; Hudson Brothers; Hudson, John, and Co.; Haggie, Brothers; Haggie, Robert Hood, and Co.; Harria, Anthony, and Co.; Hansen, P., and Son; Johnson, W. B.; Jobson, E. S., and Co.; Linberg and Hornung; Lee and Graham; Moon, George; Mason, C. H., and Co.; Matthewson, Thomas; Procter, T. H.; Richardson, James T.; Romyn and Co.; Stephenson, James; Trechmann, Otto; M'Dougal, Custom-House Broker.

PORT CHARGES.

HARTLEPOOL DOCK AND RAILWAY COMPANY'S DUES.—Vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1½d. per register ton. Ditto not loading or discharging, ½d.

BALLAST discharging, 9d. per ton.

DUES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PIER AND PORT.—Vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1d. per register ton. Ditto not loading or discharging, ½d.

CORPORATION DUES.—Vessels loading or discharging a Cargo, 1s. 4d. each Vessel. Ditto not loading or discharging, 8d.

USE OF STEAM-BOATS.—1s. per keel.

PILOTAGE.—Vide note to page 124.

VICE-CONSULS.

France	Jonathan Garbutt.
Netherlands, Hanover, Mecklenberg, and Hanse Towns	Romyn and Co.
Prussia.....	Christiansen, Schier, and Co.
Russia, Sweden, and Norway	John Hudson and Co.
Spain, Brasils, and Sicily.....	E. S. Jobson and Co.
Denmark	John Geddes.
Portugal	R. E. Hutton.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Mutual Marine Insurance Association	R. E. Hutton, Secretary.
North Star do.	J. N. Eden, do.
Mutual Marine Freight do.	John Fowls, do.

MANUFACTORIES.

IRON WORKS.—These Works were built in 1839 by the “Hartlepool Iron Company.” The present occupants are Messrs. Richardson—who first entered upon them in 1847. Since then, two hundred Locomotive, Stationary, Pumping, Marine, and other Engines, have been built on the premises, in connection with the works at Castle-Eden, belonging to the same Co-partnery.—The annual consumption of pig-iron has been about 3000 tons. The number of hands employed is three hundred, men and boys.

A ROMAN CEMENT, Lamp Black, and Whitening Manufactory, is carried on at the Warren by Mr. Ralph Richardson; where likewise

A CHAIN MANUFACTORY, with Forge, is conducted by Nicholas Hunter & Co.

NOTARIES.

Peter Barker
Thomas Belk

A. W. Dobing
E. M. Turnbull

Extraordinary Commissioner of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland ... Thos. Belk.

Y Y

OFFICERS, AGENTS, ETC.

Haven Master.....	W. O. Moorman.
Harbour and Pilot Master	Robert Hunter.
Receiver of Dock Dues	William Davison.
Lloyd's Agent and Receiver of Droits of Admiralty	J. N. Edca.
Surveyor for the Mutual Insurance Policy.....	William Garrett.
Lloyd's Surveyor	Ralph Hudson.
Agent to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society	The Rev. S. Lewis.

CENSUS OF 1851.
BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL.

HOUSES.

Inhabited	1452
Uninhabited	28
Building	26

PERSONS.

Male	4585
Female.....	4692
<hr/>	
Total.....	9277
<hr/>	



West Hartlepool.

WEST HARTLEPOOL AND THE WEST HARBOUR AND DOCKS.

[Allied as the above are with the ancient borough and port, we should consider our work incomplete without an account of them.]

THE prominent position into which the port of Hartlepool was brought by the success attending the tidal harbour and dock, constructed by the Hartlepool dock and railway company, induced a project in 1838 for the extension of the Clarence railway—the second oldest railway in the kingdom—for the purpose of enabling the coal and minerals produced in the southern and south-western districts of the county of Durham to be also shipped at Hartlepool.

Hence a short line of eight miles from the Clarence railway, in the parish of Billingham was concluded upon, and called “The Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.” It was opened in 1841; and arrangements were made for the coal and minerals borne thereon, from the districts alluded to, being shipped, for three years, in the harbour and dock previously mentioned.

On the expiration of that period, another harbour and dock were projected for the shipment of the coal and minerals from the Stockton and Hartlepool railway. The site selected for these was at the parliamentary terminus of said line, on the west of the bay of Hartlepool, about half a mile to the south of the Commissioners’ Old Harbour, and at the southern extremity of “The Slake.”

An Act of parliament was obtained by a company in 1844 for this harbour and dock; and the undertaking is called “The Hartlepool West Harbour and Docks.” The works, at first, consisted of a harbour of thirteen acres, enclosed by two bold stone piers from the west shore of the bay, and a dock of eight

acres in the meadows behind, or west of the harbour. They were commenced in the year 1845, and were opened to the public in June, 1847.

The following have been the entries of ships and shipments of coal and coke from the opening of the West Harbour, and its first dock, in June 1847, to the thirtieth of June, 1851.

					Ships to load and for Refuge.	Coal and Coke Shipped in the same period.
						Tons.
For the first year ending 30th June, 1848					1080	132,641
„ second „ „	1849				1676	228,033
„ third „ „	1850				3600	525,597
„ fourth „ „	1851				3787	578,876
Totals in the first four years					10,083	1,465,147

The shipping and coal shipments have increased so much already there as to require additional Harbour and Dock accommodation. Consequently the original Harbour has been enlarged to the extent of forty-four acres altogether; and a second Dock of thirteen acres is on the point of completion, with a large separate entrance lock, sixty feet wide, from the Harbour, and designed for receiving steam-ships of a large class. It is calculated that five hundred sail can be received and accommodated in the West Harbour and its two Docks at one time; and provision is made for proceeding, at any time, with two more docks, as the trade may require them.

Vessels lie afloat, and are loaded with great ease and despatch at the present Dock; and large ships drawing eighteen feet of water, have been sent safely to sea from it with coal cargoes to the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, Baltic, Hanseatic, French, and other foreign ports.

The course into the West Harbour, is N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; and is, therefore, particularly favourable in all easterly and north-easterly gales.

The West Harbour and Dock have already been the means of

affording refuge to many ships in storms. Two of the many storms which have occurred may be mentioned :—One, a severe gale at north-east, on the thirtieth day of September, 1849, when several vessels entered the Harbour, under canvass, with perfect ease, and were saved ; while seventeen ships, which did not attempt it, were driven on shore. The other, a very severe gale at south-east, on the thirtieth day of March, 1850, when ninety-three vessels safely entered the Harbour in two tides, in one of which—during the heaviest of the gale—fifty-five ships took the Harbour in forty-five minutes.

A line of railway from Leeds, is in the course of construction, and intended to be completed early in the year 1852. It will join the Stockton and Hartlepool railway—and thus the town of Leeds, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, with Manchester and Lancashire generally, will be connected with the West Harbour and Docks. An extensive passenger, merchandise, and cattle traffic is calculated to accrue from this communication ; and consequently, that still further dock accommodation will be required, provision has been made, as already mentioned, for two more docks, communicating from the second dock.

The extensive and prosperous works of the Harbour and Docks in question have given rise to a considerable town called “ West Hartlepool,” which is rapidly springing up. The streets and roads are open and spacious—the houses and shops are generally neat and commodious—and every consideration is given to cleanliness, and the health of the inhabitants, by the adoption of one uniform and effective system of sewerage and drainage throughout the whole of the new town.

West Hartlepool, in fact, is evidently progressing, and destined to be a town and port of considerable extent and importance.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

THIS erection was opened on the eighth day of June, 1851, by that section of the Wesleyan body called the Reformers. It is situated in Church-street, and will accommodate about five hundred people.

WEST HARTLEPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THIS useful Society was first set a-going in October, 1849. Its members at present, amount to seventy-six; and the Library contains about four hundred and fifty volumes. It probably will be merged in the Athenæum now building, and of which we follow with an account:—

Patrons to the Institute,

REV. R. WEBSTER, A. M., KELLOE; R. W. JACKSON,
GREATHAM HALL.

President,

SAMUEL BASTOW, WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Vice-Presidents,

HENRY B. ROBSON; JACOB ALLISON.

Treasurer,

INGRAM ESDALE GROVES.

Librarian,

JOHN ALDERSON.

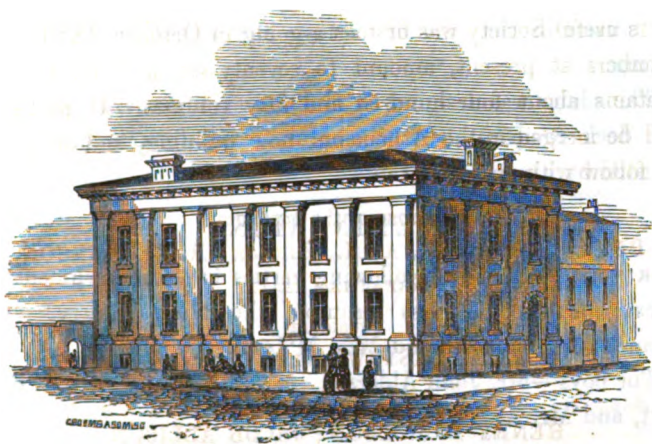
Secretary,

HARRISON BURNHAM.

Committee,

Paul Bastow
Thomas Chapelow
John Fawcus
Joseph Gibson
John Joss
Robert Longstaff
Robinson Murray

George Newbiggin
Riton Oldam
Thomas Rae
William Ramsey
Samuel Russell
John G. Slater
John Williamson



ATHENÆUM.

THIS building was commenced in October, 1851, and is expected to be finished in the summer of 1852.

It stands on a prominent part of the new town, having a frontage of seventy-four feet in Lynn-street, and of fifty-one feet in Charles-street. The style is Italian.

It comprises a School-room, Kitchen, Laboratory, and Store-room on the basement floor,—a News-room, Library, two Class-rooms, and two Rooms for house-keeper on the ground floor,—and on the upper floor a Lecture-room, seventy feet by thirty-five feet, with coned ceiling, space for Gallery, and ventilating arrangements. On the latter floor there is also a Retiring-room, with Offices connected.

The entire cost of the building, when finished, will be about £1100, exclusive of the site and stone materials, which were contributed by the dock company, through Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.,—who also gave £100 as his private subscription. Encouraged by this munificence, the other subscriptions for the

fabric were set on foot by a few spirited individuals in the rising town, whose appeal has in this respect been liberally responded to—the farmers in the neighbourhood, further, rendering useful service in the gift of cartage and labour to the undertaking.

The edifice was designed by Mr. H. B. Robson, Land-agent to the dock company,—by whom also the work is conducted, assisted by his fellow-servants.

SEMINARIES.

For young ladies—the following parties have establishments at West Hartlepool:—Miss Brunton, the Misses Curry, Miss Fennel, Mrs. Mansell, and Mrs. M'Lean.

For boys—Mr. John Alderson, Mr. P. Kirkup, Mr. B. Burnett, and Mr. A. Graham.

POST OFFICE.

THIS is situated at West Hartlepool in the Dock Hotel, and is in charge of Mr. Simpson. There is one arrival, and one despatch, daily.

IRON-FOUNDRY.

At West Hartlepool there is an establishment of this description carried on by Messrs. Bastow, Brothers, and doing considerable business.

PILOTS.

THE number of these at the West Harbour and Docks is thirty-two. They have been chiefly taken from the Hartlepool fishermen. Like the Pilots at Hartlepool they are under the jurisdiction of the Trinity-House Newcastle. The Pilot-Master is Mr. John Muers.

LIFE BOAT.

THERE has been a Life Boat stationed at the West Harbour and Dock since 1847. She is maintained by the dock company as required by their Act; and has in several instances been

serviceable in saving life in the bay—the last being in September of the present year, when she rescued from the wreck of that vessel the crew of the “Rosseau,” of Dundee, who would otherwise have been drowned.

PORT CHARGES.

WEST HARTLEPOOL DOCK DUES.—Vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1½d. per register ton. Ditto not loading or discharging, ¾d.

BALLAST discharging, 6d. per ton.

DUES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PIER AND PORT.—Vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1d. per register ton. Ditto not loading or discharging, ¾d.

STEAM BOATS, 1s. per keel.

PILOTAGE, 1s. 3d. per foot in summer; 1s. 6d. in winter.

NOTARY.

Edward Turnbull, Brewer's Terrace.

OFFICERS, AGENTS, ETC.

Harbour Master J. Muers.
Pilot Master do.

COALS, COAL FITTERS, ETC.

GEORGE LOCKWOOD.—West Hartlepool Wallsend, Heugh Hall Wallsend, Tenant's Wallsend, West Hetton Wallsend, South Kelloe Wallsend, West Kelloe Wallsend, Denison's Wallsend, Benson's Wallsend, Bentley's Wallsend, Evelyn's Wallsend, Quarrington Main, West Hartlepool Hartley Steam, Chilton Hartley Steam.

M. PEARSE & Co.—Whitworth Wallsend, Coundon Wallsend.

GEORGE NEWBIGGIN.—Hunwick Wallsend, Byers Green Wallsend, Newfield Wallsend.

STRAKERS AND LOVE.—Brancepeth and Willington Coals.

I. E. GROVES.—Bowdon Close Coal Company.—Bowdon Close Wallsend.

WILLIAM TURNBULL.—Leasingthorne, Backhouse Wallsend.

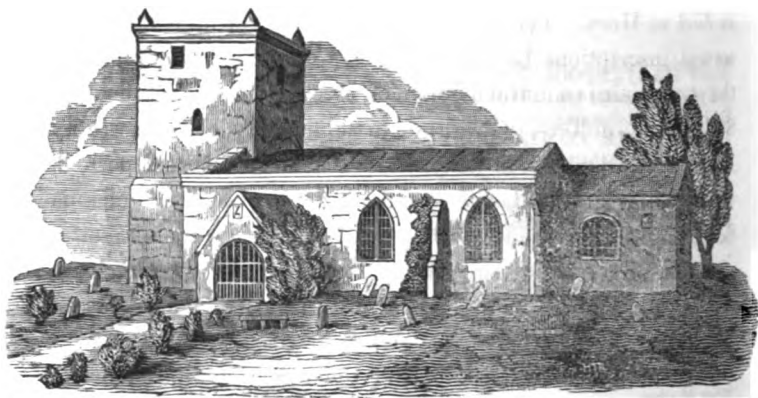
SHIP BROKERS.

Armstrong and Co.; Buddicom and Co.; Fawcus, Robert; Hudson, Brothers; Mellanby, Joseph; Matthewson, Thomas; Pearce, M., and Co.

POPULATION.

THE number of inhabitants now contained in what may properly be called West Hartlepool cannot precisely be ascertained, but as to Stranton—of which West Hartlepool forms a considerable part—the particulars from the last Census are as follow, viz. :—

Males	2006
Females	1703
Total	3709



HART CHURCH.

BEFORE concluding our labours we feel called upon to add a few particulars respecting the above fabric, situated as it is in a place so closely connected with Hartlepool—that of Hart being its Mother-church—on which account also, Sir Cuthbert Sharp deemed that the village was entitled to a distinct notice at his hands.

As stated by Sir Cuthbert, the Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It has a chancel—which is divided from the nave by a large circular arch, and has a spacious window to the east, with a smaller one on each side.—The nave has two side-aisles—that to the north is formed by one short column, supporting circular arches, and is lighted by two side-windows, and one to the east. The south aisle has three small octagonal pillars supporting obtusely pointed arches, with two side-windows, and one to the east under pointed arches.

The tower is low. On the inner wall of the entrance-porch,

are seen a number of grotesque heads. At the south end is placed a curious antique font. In the interior, on the south wall of the chancel, is a highly ornamented marble tablet, erected to perpetuate the memory of such of the Ellerker family as died at Hart. Beneath, and in front of the altar-table, are several inscriptions to other members of the same family. In the south aisle is a mural monument, erected by John Scurfield, of Stockton-upon-Tees, in gratitude to the memory of three worthy ancestors, and a beloved wife, whose remains are here deposited, viz.:—John Scurfield, his grandfather—George and Johanna Scurfield, his father and mother—and Jane, his wife—the latter of whom died on the third day of November, 1756, aged forty-two years. The said John Scurfield died on the twelfth day of October, 1780, aged seventy years.

This church is said to be one of the oldest in the county of Durham, and has been much improved within the last few years. It has been re-pewed, and the arches have been renovated, like those of the Hartlepool church, by an abrasion of the white-wash. The Church-yard has been drained, and partly planted with shrubs—also walled round.

The parish of Hart is bounded on the north and north-west by Monk Hesleden parish, on the south-west by Elwick Hall, on the south by Stranton, and on the east by the sea. It contains six townships, and one parochial chapelry, viz.:—First, Hart, with Hartlepool chapelry; second, Nesbitt; third, Thorp-Bulmer; fourth, Throston; fifth Elwick; and, sixth, Dalton Percy.

Adjoining to the Church-yard, on the south-west, is the Manor-House, (formerly the residence of the Ellerker family,) now occupied by Mr. Robert Stephenson; and a little further to the west, are the remains of an ancient building, apparently monastic, in which, according to local tradition, the celebrated Robert Bruce was born. It is now partly occupied as farm offices. The Vicarage, which is a short distance west of the

latter place, is a neat and commodious residence; and has been enlarged and much improved of late years.

The Glebe consists of about seventy-two acres; and the Vicar is entitled to the tithes of certain farms, commonly called "The three Thorps." The present vicar, as well as several of his predecessors, have occasionally claimed the tithes of Hartlepool; but, in consideration of the poverty of that benefice, they have not persevered further than the assertion of their undisputed claim.*

Frederick Acclom Milbank, (grandson to the late Duke of Cleveland,) is now Lord of the Manor of Hart.—"Hart Lordship" contains 4165 acres.

Vicars of Hart continued from Sir Cuthbert Sharp's History, page 131, viz. :—

Edward Moises, A. M., 1811.

William Gorst Harrison, 1845

Resident Curates between the above periods, viz. :—

George Metcalfe.

Robert Taylor, (now Perpetual Curate of St. Hilda's Church, Hartlepool.)

W. G. Harrison, (the present Vicar.)

* For several of these particulars respecting Hart Church and Vicarage, we are indebted to a work published by Mackenzie and Dent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1884. For the Illustration, as well as for many others in this work, we are under obligation to Mr. H. T. Robson, of Hartlepool.

THE END.

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ERRATA.

OWING to the hurry occasioned by a desire that the work should appear at the intended time, several errors have occurred, especially in the "Supplement;" for which, the Publisher craves the indulgence of the reader. Those which have immediately presented themselves are here pointed out:—

Page 8, line 11, delete comma after *Maling*.

- 7, — 8, from bottom, for *were diverted* read *was diverted*.
- 9, — 8, from ditto, for *classes* read *orders*.
- 10, — 7, from top, delete *to* before *much*.
- 10, — 10 from ditto, for *trust were* read *trust was*.
- 14, — 5, from bottom, for *place* read *plan*.
- 17, — 4, from ditto, for *obtain in from private sources* read *obtain it from private sources*.
- 18, — 9, from top, for *apprehensions* read *apprehension*.
- 25, — 20, for *norkt* read *north*.
- 43, — 2, for *railway* read *railways*.
- 51, — 4, for *faculties* read *facilities*.
- 55, — 4, from bottom, after *public* read *notics*.
- 60, — 10, from top, for 22,908 $\frac{5}{4}$ read 23,119.
- 64, — 12, after *foreign plenty* substitute semicolon for period.
- 67, — in note to this page read *Victoria* before *dock*.
- 79, — 3, for *as above* read *as we have mentioned*.
- 86, — 18, for 1838 read 1848.
- 86, — 27, read *James Boucher* and the following names immediately under *The Hon.*
- 90, — 15, for *north-east* read *northern*.
- 91, — 7, after *but* place a comma.
- 95, — 4, from bottom, for *inclusive* read *exclusive*.
- 95, — 17, instead of *with a school-room* read *to which there will be a school-room*.
- 120, — 1, in note second read *Ranger* instead of *Grauger*.

APPENDIX.

Page xxx, bottom line, after *discharged* place a comma.

APPENDIX.

CHARTER OF 1850

VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting, whereas, by our letters patent, under our great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of December, in the fifth year of our reign, after reciting that our borough of Hartlepool, in our County Palatine of Durham, on the sea coast thereof, and within the Bishopric of Durham, was an ancient borough, and that the burgesses and inhabitants thereof, had been, and were a body corporate and politic, by the corporate name of "The mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool in the Bishopric of Durham." And that for the better security and protection, and good governing and improvement of the said borough, and for other good purposes and considerations, divers of our predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, had theretofore, by their charters and letters patent, given and granted unto the said mayor and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and to their successors, divers liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, immunities and privileges, and that the said mayor and burgesses and their successors had used and enjoyed, as well the aforesaid liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, immunities and privileges, so as aforesaid granted to them as divers other liberties, franchises, immunities and privileges, by reason of divers prescriptions and customs used in the same borough, and within the liberties and precincts thereof, and had also been entitled to, and possessed of divers lands, tenements and hereditaments; and reciting that by the last of such charters granted by our late royal predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-fifth year of her reign, it was granted and ordained that there should be for ever thereafter in the said borough, one mayor, and also twelve of the best approved and discreet burgesses of the said borough, who should be called and named capital burgesses and common council of the said borough, and who should be aiding and assisting to the said mayor in all matters and causes touching the said borough, and reciting that by reason and in consequence of divers deaths, resignations and irregularities in the election of the said mayor and capital burgesses, from time to time the number of capital burgesses of the said borough was then and had been for some time past greatly reduced, and that there was not, nor for some time past had there been, any mayor of the said borough, and that the said capital burgesses being reduced below the number of seven, by reason thereof, and for other causes, the said

corporation had fallen into great decay, and was incapable of continuing itself or of exercising and enjoying the liberties and franchises belonging thereto, and that there was great danger of the same being dissolved; for those reasons, and it also appearing unto us that the rights, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises and immunities, property and possessions of the said borough, and the burgesses and freemen of the same could not be properly asserted and enforced, protected, or defended, nor the peace and good order of the said borough properly maintained and preserved, upon the petition of the majority of the freemen and inhabitants of the said borough, presented to us in that behalf, we, for remedy of the grievances aforesaid, and the restoration and improvement of the said borough and providing for the good rule and government thereof, and for the encouragement and increase of the prosperity of the same, and for other good causes and considerations us thereunto especially moving of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by virtue of all powers, prerogatives, and authorities, of what nature or kind soever in us vested, and every of them did for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, constitute, declare and grant, approve, ratify and confirm, that our aforesaid borough of Hartlepool should be and continue for ever thereafter a free borough of itself; and that the burgesses of the said borough for ever thereafter should be and continue one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, and that the said body corporate should be and continue as theretofore, to be called by the name of "The Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool in the Bishopric of Durham," and them by the name aforesaid into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, we did for us, our heirs and successors, erect, constitute, declare and confirm, and we did grant and declare that they should enjoy a perpetual succession by the name aforesaid, of "The Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Hartlepool in the Bishopric of Durham;" and that they, by the name aforesaid, of "The Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, in the Bishopric of Durham," should for ever thereafter, be fit persons and capable in law to have one for receive and possess lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions and hereditaments of what kind or nature soever, they be to themselves or their successors in fee simple for term of life or lives, or for term of years, or in any other manner or way, and also to give and grant, let and assign, the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and every other thing or things by the said name, and that by the name aforesaid they might and could plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and also before whatsoever judges or justices, or other persons or officers belonging to us, our heirs and successors, in all and every suits and complaints, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, and of what kind or nature soever, in the same manner and form that our other leige subjects, fit persons and capable in the law could and had power to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, and that the said mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, and their successors should have a common seal

to serve them and their successors in all causes and business of what sort soever, to be acted or transacted, and that it should be lawful for the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, from time to time, at their pleasure, to break or change that seal, and to make a new one, as it should seem to them most expedient. And further we, for us and our successors, did grant that there should be and continue, and should remain in the borough aforesaid, one mayor, to be chosen and appointed out of the burgesses of the said borough, according to the form thereafter specified ; and for the better execution of our said will and grant in that particular, we assigned, named, constituted, and made our trusty and well-beloved William Vollum, Esq., one of the remaining capital burgesses of the borough aforesaid, to be the first and new mayor of the said borough, willing that the said William Vollum should be and continue in the office of mayor in the said borough, from the date of our said letters patent, until the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one ; and after that feast, until another of the said burgesses should be chosen, nominated and appointed to that office, according to the order and provisions thereafter specified and expressed, if the said William Vollum should so long live. And we did by our said letters patent, ordain of our more abundant and special grace, and for us, our heirs and successors, did grant unto the said mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool, and to their successors, that for ever thereafter there should be and remain in the borough aforesaid, twelve men of the best approved and discreet burgesses of the said borough, who should be, and be called and named capital burgesses and common council of the said borough, for all things, matters, causes and business touching and concerning the aforesaid borough, and the good rule, state and government thereof ; and that they should from time to time be aiding and assisting to the aforesaid mayor for the time being in all causes and matters touching the said borough. And we did ordain, and for us our heirs and successors grant and declare. And we did nominate, constitute, make and appoint, that Henry John Spearman, Esq., and William John Vollum, Esq., (capital burgesses of the said borough), and Johnson Worthy, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Builder ; John Winstanley, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Grocer ; Cuthbert Sharp, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Ship Owner ; Thomas Rowell, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Bank Agent ; George Sheraton, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Grocer ; William Manners, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Ironmonger ; Stephen Horner, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Chemist ; Christopher Davison, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Coal Fitter ; Joseph Mellanby, of Hartlepool aforesaid, Bank Agent ; and Thomas Belk, of Hartlepool Attorney at Law (inhabitants of the same borough), should be, and be called capital burgesses and common council of the said borough, to be continued in the said offices while they behaved themselves therein ; and we did ordain and of our abundant grace, did grant for us, our heirs and successors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, and to their successors for ever, that it should and might be lawful for the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepool aforesaid, and

their successors for ever to have, continue and appoint a certain Council House or Guildhall within the said borough; and that the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said borough, or the major part of them for the time being, should have power and authority as often as they should see it expedient and necessary to call and hold in the said House, a Court of Assembly of the said mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said borough or the greater part of them for the time being for ever thereafter; and that they should have power in the same court to handle, relate, consult, advise and determine of the statutes, laws, articles and orders touching and concerning the aforesaid borough, and the good rule, state and government thereof, according to the sound discretion of them or the greatest part of them at the time assembled. And further of our special grace we did will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, and to their successors aforesaid, that the mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said borough for the time being, or the greater part of them in court assembled and met together, should have power and authority to constitute and ordain, and from time to time establish such laws, institutions, orders and decrees, as they, or the greater part of them should judge wholesome and profitable, honest and necessary according to their several judgment, for the good rule and government of the said mayor and capital burgesses; and all and singular other, the burgesses of the said borough, and for the public and common profit and good government of the said borough, and also for the better preserving, or doing and disposing, letting and selling of the said tenements, possessions and revenues or hereditaments, granted and assigned to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, and to their successor; and all other things and causes touching or in any way concerning the said borough, or the state laws or interest thereof; and that the mayor and capital burgesses, the Common Council of the said borough for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as they should make, ordain and establish such laws, institutions, orders, rights and constitutions in the aforesaid manner, should make, order, limit and provide such penalties and amerciaments to be inflicted upon the breakers of laws, orders and constitutions, or any of them as should seem requisite and necessary unto the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said borough, and to their successors, for the better observing of the said laws, orders and constitutions, all and every of which laws, acts and constitutions and decrees, so as aforesaid to be made, we did will that they be observed under the penalties contained in them provided, that such laws should not be repugnant and contrary to the laws and statutes of our realm. And we did further will, and for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid borough, and to their successors, that they the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, should have power and authority from time to time thereafter, for every yearly, and every year, on the next Monday after the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, to choose and nominate

one of themselves who should be mayor of the aforesaid borough for one whole year next following, and until his successor should be duly elected and admitted, and after he should be so chosen and nominated to be the mayor of the aforesaid borough, and before he should be admitted to execute the said office, he should take a corporal oath before the last mayor, his predecessor, in the presence of the recorder of the aforesaid borough or his deputy for the time being, to execute the said office well and faithfully, and should have and execute the said office for one whole year next ensuing, and until his successor should be duly elected and admitted. And moreover we did, by our said letters patent, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their successors, that if it should happen that the said mayor of the said borough should die or be removed out of his office within the year, after he should be appointed and sworn to the office of mayor, or if the said William Vollum should die before the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, that then and so often as it should so happen, it should be lawful for the aforesaid capital burgesses, common council of the said borough for the time being, or the greater part of them, to choose and appoint one of themselves to be mayor of the said mayoralty, so that he so chosen or appointed should have and execute that office during the remainder of the year, and until his successor should be duly elected and admitted, having first taken his corporal oath in form aforesaid, before one other of the capital burgesses of the said borough, and so often as occasion should happen. And further, we did will, and for us and our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their heirs and successors, that if any who should thereafter be chosen and nominated to the office of mayor or other inferior officers of the said borough or any of them, and he or they having notice or knowledge of the said election and nomination, should deny and refuse that office to which he or they should be chosen and nominated, that then and so often it should be lawful for the mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the said borough for the time being, or the greater part of them, to impose such fines and amer- ciements upon him or them so refusing, as should seem reasonable to the mayor and chief burgesses, the common council of the said borough for the time being, or the greater part of them to the use of the said borough. And moreover we did will, and for us, our heirs and successors grant, to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the aforesaid borough of Hartlepool, and to their successors, that whenever it should happen that any one or more of the said capital burgesses or common council of the said borough for the time being, should die or be removed from his place of capital burgess, that then and so often as it should happen, it should be lawful for the mayor and capital burgesses at that time surviving or remaining, or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint one of the burgesses of the said borough into the place or places of the capital burgess or capital burgesses so happening to die or be removed, and that he or they so chosen and approved, having

first taken his corporal oath before the mayor of the aforesaid borough, should be of the number of twelve capital burgesses and common council of the said borough, and this as occasion should offer. And moreover, we did will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their successors, that for ever thereafter, there should continue to be two officers in the aforesaid borough, which should be called serjeants to the mace for executing process writs, and other business in the aforesaid borough from time to time, and that they, the two serjeants to the mace, to be appointed for the aforesaid borough, should carry gilt and silver maces, engraved and adorned with the arms of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, everywhere within the said borough and the liberties and precincts thereof, before the mayor of the said borough and his successor as had been usual theretofore. And moreover, we did will and grant, for us, our heirs and successors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid borough of Hartlepool, and their successors for ever, that they and their successors should have, hold and keep in the said borough weekly, and every week in the year for ever, one market, (to wit), on Saturday; and also one fair yearly and every year for ever, beginning on the Vigil of Saint Lawrence, and from thence to continue fifteen days together with a Court of *pie poudre* there to be holden, in the time of the fair, and so long as the market is kept with all liberties, freedoms and customs to the said court belonging together, with Tollage, Stallage, Picage, Fines, Amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities and benefits whatsoever, arising, happening and accruing from such like markets, fairs and *pie poudres* courts, or thereunto belonging or appertaining, Provided nevertheless, that those fairs were not prejudicial to the fairs next adjoining; and that in the time of the markets and fairs aforesaid, and every one of them, the aforesaid mayor should, and might have, receive and gather by himself or his deputies, custom or toll of all manner of merchandise, wares and chattels of what sort soever, they might be bought and sold, as well within the liberties of the said borough, as without, and that without the let or hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, as had been theretofore usual and customary in that behalf; and we did give and grant licence to all our subjects, and to every one of them, and of our heirs and successors, that they might have power to give, grant, *alien enfeof* and assign, to the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, and to their successors for every maner, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and services, or other possessions, revenues and hereditaments whatsoever, without further licence of us, our heirs or successors, so that the lands, tenements, manors, messuages, lands, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and services, or other possessions, revenues and hereditaments aforesaid exceeded not the value of one thousand pounds per annum; and that the said mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool for the time being, might and should have power for themselves, their heirs and successors for ever, to have, receive, sue for and enjoy, the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, rents, tithes, revenues and here-

ditaments aforesaid, without special licence of us, our heirs or successors, so that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, revenues, services or other possessions and hereditaments did not exceed the value of one thousand pounds per annum, from whatever subject or subjects, and of us, our heirs or successors, or from any other person or persons whomsoever. And we did likewise give, and for us, our heirs and successors grant, special leave, and that without any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other writ, command or warrant from us, our heirs or successors, to be therefore in anywise made, desired or prosecuted, the statute of lands and tenements held in *mortmain* or any other Statute Act, ordinance, provision, or restriction, formerly had, made, published, ordered or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cause or matter, to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover, we did by our said letters patent, grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses, and to their successors, to have and to hold, use and enjoy to themselves and their successors for ever within the said borough of Hartlepool, and the port of the said borough within, and from the black shore in the river Tees, on the south part of the aforesaid borough, as far as Black Halls along the sea shore on the north side of the said borough, with so many as great and the like privileges, liberties, grants, franchises, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions and pre-eminences whatsoever of what nature or kind soever they be, as the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or any of them or any of their predecessors, by the name aforesaid or any other name, had held, used, or enjoyed before, and at the time of the passing of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of our late Royal uncle, King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales" provided that they had, or theretofore before the passing of the said last-mentioned Act of Parliament had held, used or enjoyed or might have had, held, used or enjoyed the same in or within the town of Newcastle aforesaid, and the suburbs and liberties of the same or any of them, by virtue of any charter, letters patent, donation, prescription, use or any other lawful title whatsoever, any undue alteration, uncertainty, contrariety, repugnance, negligence, omission, or not true recitation or any other thing, cause, matter, or any Statute, Act, order, permission or restraint, made, published and provided in any way notwithstanding. And further, we did will, and of our ample grace and favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, did by our said letters patent, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool aforesaid, and to their successors, that they, the said mayor and burgesses and their successors might have, hold and enjoy, and should and might continue and have power to have, hold and enjoy to themselves, and their successors for ever thereafter, within the port and borough of Hartlepool aforesaid, all such and so many as great and the like customs, markets, fairs, courts, tolls, dues, liberties, grants, franchises, privileges, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions and pre-eminences, lands, tenements and here-

ditaments, goods and chattels, property and possessions whatsoever, and of what kind soever they be, as the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, or any of their predecessors, by what name or names soever they were called or incorporated, had therefore, had held, used or enjoyed, or ought to have had held, used or enjoyed, by virtue of any grant, prescription, custom or any other lawful title whatsoever; and albeit, they or their predecessors, or any of them, had used or abused any of the privileges aforesaid, through some emergent accident, yet the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, burgesses of the said borough of Hartlepool, might thereafter, have use and enjoy the same privileges and every of them, without any hindrance from us and our successors, or any of them, or of our justices, bailiffs, escheators, or any other ministers or officers whomsoever, and that the mayor for the time being of the said borough, should be a Justice of the Peace of and for such borough, and should continue to be such Justice of the Peace during the next succeeding year after he should cease to be mayor, unless otherwise disqualified; and such mayor should, during the time of his mayoralty, have precedence in all places within the said borough, provided always that our said letters patent should not in any way interfere with or affect any of the powers, rights, privileges and immunities to which "The Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company" were then lawfully entitled, or which were granted and reserved by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first year of our reign, intituled "An Act for amending an Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, and for granting further rates and powers for improving the port of Hartlepool, in the County of Durham, or the several other Acts of Parliament therein firstly and secondly recited, "And provided also that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend, to deprive the then present freemen and widows of freemen of the said borough of Hartlepool, the fishermen or inhabitants of the said borough, of any rights of common pasturage, or other rights, privileges or immunities, to which they were or might be then respectively entitled, in, over, or upon any part of the lands and possessions of the said body corporate, or to affect any lawful right, title, liberty or franchise of the Lord of the Manor of Hart, in the said County of Durham. And further, we did will, and by our said letters patent, for us, our heirs and successors, did grant to the said body corporate of the borough of Hartlepool and their successors, that our said letters patent, and all and singular the things therein contained, should be from time to time good, sufficient, valid and effectual in the law, according to the true intent of the same letters patent, and in and by all things should be liberally and beneficially expounded and construed for the greater benefit, profit and advantage of the said body corporate, notwithstanding the not naming, or not rightly or certainly naming the premises aforesaid, or any part or parcel thereof, in their proper natures, kinds, sorts, quantities or qualities. And notwithstanding the not finding, or not rightly, or certainly finding of the office or offices of the premises aforesaid, or of any part thereof; and notwithstanding the not reciting of any letters patent of the premises

or anything therein contained, or any Act, Statute or ordinance, provision or restriction, or any defect or uncertainty, or other imperfection in our said letters patent, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And whereas, by an Act passed in the first year of our reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." It was enacted that if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England or Wales, should petition us to grant to them a charter of incorporation, it should be lawful for us by any such charter, if we should think fit, by the advice of our Privy Council to grant the same to extend to the inhabitants of any such town or borough within the district to be set forth in such charter, all the powers and provisions of the said Act, passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of our late Royal Uncle, King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," whether such town or borough, should or should not be a corporate town or borough, or should or should not be named in either of the schedules in the said Act, for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, provided nevertheless, that notice of every such petition, and of the time when it should please us to order that the same be taken into consideration by our privy council, should be published in the *London Gazette*, one month at least before such petition should be so considered, but such publication should not need to be by Royal Proclamation. And whereas, after the passing of the said Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of our reign, the inhabitant householders of our said borough of Hartlepool, in our County of Durham, did petition us to grant to them a Charter of Incorporation, and to extend to the inhabitants of the said borough, all the powers and provisions of the aforesaid Act, for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. And whereas, notice of such petition, and, of the time when the same was ordered by us, to be taken into consideration by our privy council, was accordingly duly published in the *London Gazette*, one month at least before such petition was so considered. And whereas, after the expiration of the said month, (to wit), on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and on other days and times, after the expiration of the said month our privy council did proceed to consider, and did consider the said petition, and having fully considered it, our privy council have advised us to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the inhabitants of the district, comprised within the boundary of our said borough of Hartlepool, in our said County of Durham; and to extend to them all the powers and provisions of the said Act, for regulating Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. We therefore, as well by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in us, as by virtue of the powers and authorities given to us by the said recited Act, or any other Act now in force, and with the advice of our privy council, do hereby grant and declare that the inhabitants of the said borough of Hartlepool, comprised within the district hereinbefore mentioned and

described as our borough of Hartlepool, in our County Palatine of Durham, and their successors, shall be for ever hereafter, one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name; and that the said body corporate shall be called "The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Hartlepool," and them by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Hartlepool" into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, do for us, our heirs and successors, constitute by these presents. And we do grant to the said body corporate, that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and be ever hereafter, persons able and capable in law, to have and exercise, and do and suffer, and that they shall have and exercise, and do and suffer, all the acts, powers, authorities, immunities and privileges, which are now held and enjoyed, done and suffered by the several boroughs named in the schedules to the said Act, for regulating Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, in the like manner, and subject to the same provisions, as fully and as amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the said borough of Hartlepool had been named in the second section of schedule B to that Act annexed. And we do hereby extend to the said inhabitants of the said borough of Hartlepool, comprised within the district hereinbefore mentioned and described, all the powers and provisions of the said Act for regulating Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and of all and every other Acts or Act of Parliament, made and passed for altering, amending or enlarging the same Act, and the powers and provisions thereof, or in anywise relating thereto. And we do hereby further will, grant and declare, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that the said body corporate and politic, heretofore called, and known by the name of "The Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Hartlepool in the Bishopric of Durham" shall for ever hereafter, be continued under, and be called and known by the said name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Hartlepool," but subject always, nevertheless, to the alterations effected, or intended to be effected, in the constitution of the said body corporate and politic, by virtue of these presents, or of the Acts of Parliament herein referred to. And we further will, grant and declare, that the said mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the said borough of Hartlepool, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter, have a common seal to serve them in transacting their business from time to time arising within the said borough. And we further will, grant and declare, that the said mayor, aldermen and burgesses, shall be able and capable in law, to purchase, take and acquire lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all other possessions whatsoever, to any value, situate, lying and being within the said borough. And also to purchase, take and acquire, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and all other possessions elsewhere out of the said borough, not exceeding the sum of ten thousand pounds by the year. To have and to hold the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, to the said mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and their successors for ever. And we further will, and grant and declare, that the council of the said borough shall consist of a mayor, four aldermen,

and twelve councillors, to be respectively elected at such times and places, and in such and the like manner, as the mayor, aldermen and councillors, for the boroughs named in the schedules to the said Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, except that the first mayor, aldermen and councillors, and the first auditors and assessors for the said borough, shall be respectively elected at such times and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; and that the said mayor, aldermen and councillors, and auditors and assessors so to be elected for the said borough of Hartlepool, shall respectively have exercise, and enjoy all the powers and immunities and privileges, and be subject to the same duties, penalties, liabilities and disqualifications, as the mayor, aldermen and councillors, and auditors and assessors of the several boroughs enumerated in the said Act, for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the said borough of Hartlepool. And we further will, grant and declare, that the title and qualification of the burgesses of the said borough of Hartlepool, shall be the same with regard to the said borough, as the title and qualification of the burgesses of the boroughs named in the said Act, for regulating Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, are, with regard to such boroughs, exactly as if the said borough of Hartlepool had been included in the second section of the said schedule B to that Act annexed. And that all persons possessing such title or qualification, with respect to the said borough of Hartlepool, shall be entitled to be placed upon the burgess list hereinafter mentioned. And we further will, grant and declare, that our trusty and well-beloved Edward Turnbull, of the said borough of Hartlepool, gentleman; and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal or default; then our trusty and well-beloved Peter Barker, of the said borough, gentleman; do on the second day of December, in the present year, make out an alphabetical list (to be called the burgess list), of all persons who shall possess the title and qualification required by the said Act of burgesses, of the said borough of Hartlepool, as aforesaid, and shall cause a copy of such burgess list to be fixed on or near the door of the Town Hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the said borough, during eight days, next before the twelfth day of December, in the present year; and that every person so possessed of such title and qualification as aforesaid, whose name shall have been omitted in such burgess list, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the said twelfth day of December in the present year, give notice thereof to the said Edward Turnbull, or the said Peter Barker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, in writing, and shall in such notice, describe the house, warehouse, counting-house or shop then occupied by him, the said claimant in the said borough of Hartlepool, in respect of which, he, the said claimant, has been rated; and the time during which he has been rated within the said borough, necessary for his qualification, and also the place of abode of him, the said claimant; and that every person whose name shall have been inserted in such burgess list may object to any other person, as not being entitled to have his name retained in the

said burgess list ; and every person so objecting, shall, on or before the day, and year last aforesaid, give to the said Edward Turnbull, or the said Peter Barker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises ; and also give to the person so objected to, or leave on the premises for which he shall appear to be rated in such burgess list, notice thereof in writing, which said notice shall specify the name of such person so objected to, and describe him as he is described in the said burgess list ; and shall also specify the name of such objector, and state his place of abode, and the property for which he is said to be rated in the said burgess list ; and the said Edward Turnbull, or the said Peter Barker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, shall include the names of all persons so claiming, to be inserted in the said burgess list, in a list ; and shall also include the names of all persons so objected to, as not entitled to be retained on the said burgess list, in a list ; and shall cause copies of such several lists to be fixed on or near the door of the Town Hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the said borough, during the eight days next, before the twenty-sixth day of December, in this present year. And we do hereby appoint our trusty and well-beloved James Brotherton, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal or default. Then our trusty and well-beloved Henry Manisty, of Gray's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to revise the same burgess list, as well as the said list of claimants, and of persons objected to, on the said twenty-sixth day of December, in the manner directed by the said Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, or in any Act or Acts passed to alter, amend or enlarge the same ; and on such other days and at such times as the said James Brotherton, or the said Henry Manisty, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, shall, from time to time appoint, so that no day after the twenty-eighth day of December, in the present year shall be appointed, on which to revise, or continue to revise such burgess list. And we do hereby direct the said Edward Turnbull, or the said Peter Barker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, to make out a burgess list in alphabetical order, of the burgesses within the said borough, and to cause such burgess roll to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, in the present year. And that such burgess roll shall be the burgess roll of the burgesses of such borough, entitled to vote in the choice of councillors, assessors and auditors of the said borough, at any election or elections which may take place in such borough, before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. And we further will, grant and declare, that the first election of the mayor, aldermen, councillors, auditors and assessors for the said borough, shall be respectively holden as follows, (that is to say), that the first election of councillors for the said borough, shall be holden on the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one ; and that the aldermen of the said borough shall be elected from the councillors, or from the persons qualified to be councillors of the said borough, on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. And that the mayor of the

said borough, shall be elected out of the aldermen or councillors of the said borough, on the said fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one ; and that the first election of auditors and assessors for the said borough, shall take place on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one. And we do hereby appoint, our trusty and well-beloved Christopher Davison, of the borough of Hartlepool, Esq., and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal or default, then our trusty and well-beloved John Punshon Denton, of the said borough of Hartlepool, Esq., to act as returning officer at such first election of mayor, aldermen and councillors, auditors and assessors of the said borough ; and at any subsequent election which may take place, or which it may be necessary to hold, before a valid election could be held under, and according to the provisions of the said Act, for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, with the same powers, as by the said Act, are given to the mayor and assessors, at elections of councillors for the boroughs named in the schedules to that Act annexed. In witness whereof, we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness ourself, at our Palace at Westminster, this fifth day of December, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUNDS.

FREEMEN'S LANDS AND HARBOUR DUES ACT, 1851.

WHEREAS there are in the township and borough of Hartlepool in the county of Durham certain pastures known by the name of the farwell field, the town moor, and the chares and stripes : and whereas the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses or body corporate of the borough of Hartlepool claim to be the owners in fee simple of the soil of such pastures : and whereas the freemen and widows of freemen of such borough claim to be entitled, when resident within such borough, to the pasturage of such pastures : and whereas the said pastures are of very limited extent, and there are very few of the freemen or freemen's widows of the borough who depasture cattle thereon, or who can derive any benefit or advantage therefrom in the way the same are now used, occupied, and enjoyed : and whereas the trade of the said borough is rapidly increasing, and the said town of Hartlepool is rapidly extending, and by reason thereof the said pastures are becoming less valuable as pasture land : and whereas the said pasture called the farwell field and part of the said pasture called the town moor are very eligible for building purposes, and it would be very beneficial to the freemen and other inhabitants of the said borough if the same could be applied for such purposes, and if the remainder of the town moor were appropriated for public walks or gardens or otherwise for the recreation and health of the inhabitants of the said borough : and whereas the strips of land called the chares or stripes are now useless as pasture land, but the same could be advantageously used for sites of roads and ways, and for building purposes, and for frontages to adjoining lands and houses : and whereas it would be very beneficial to the freemen and freemen's widows and inhabitants of the said borough if the said freemen and freemen's widows and the body corporate of the said borough were respectively enabled to sell and purchase the existing rights of pasturage and other rights over the said pastures, or to make other arrangements for the extinguishment of such rights, and for the conversion of the said pastures to general purposes for the general benefit of the said borough, and for the appropriation and distribution of the compensation to be paid for such rights of pasturage, and if the said pastures were vested in the body corporate of the said borough discharged from all rights of pasturage therein, and subject to proper provisions for the appropriation and management of such pastures : and whereas the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses or body corporate of the borough are or claim to be entitled to certain tolls or harbour dues on all ships or vessels entering the port of Hartlepool ; and it is expedient that further powers should be vested in the said body corporate

of the said borough for the receipt, collection, recovery, and application of the said tolls and dues, and for vesting the same in the said body corporate, and that they should be enabled to alter and vary the same : and whereas the several beneficial objects and purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament : may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted ; and be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same.

I. That in the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction ; that is to say,

The word "Borough" shall mean the township and borough of Hartlepool in the county of Durham :

The word "Corporation" shall mean the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the said borough :

The word "Freemen" shall mean the freemen and freemen's widows of the borough for the time being resident within the borough :

The word "Pastures" shall mean the farwell field, the chares and stripes, and such part of the town moor as is by this Act authorized to be used for building purposes :

The expression "Town Moor" shall mean the whole of the town moor not authorised by this Act to be used for building purposes :

The expression "Town Clerk" shall mean the Town Clerk for the time being of the borough :

The word "Treasurer" shall mean the treasurer for the time being of the borough.

II. That the freemen and freemen's widows for the time being on the "Freemen's Roll" and "Freemen's Widows' Roll" respectively kept by the town clerk, and for the time being resident within the borough, shall for the purposes of this Act be and be deemed to be the freemen and freemen's widows of the borough : provided always, that nothing herein contained shall render valid the title of any freeman or freeman's widow to the franchise which is otherwise illegal or invalid.

III. That the freemen shall hold a meeting on the first Monday in the month of October next after the passing of this Act, and shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday in the month of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and on the corresponding day of the same month in every succeeding year.

IV. That the freemen may from time to time hold special meetings for the transaction of any extraordinary business ; and the town clerk, by the direction of the corporation, may call any such special meeting at any time they may think proper ; and any five members of the pastures committee herein-after provided for may at any time, by writing under their hands, require the town clerk to call a special meeting, and such requisition shall fully express the object of the meeting required to be called, and shall be delivered to or left at the usual

residence of the town clerk, and forthwith upon the receipt of such requisition the town clerk shall call a special meeting accordingly; and if for three days after such receipt the town clerk shall fail to call such meeting, any five members of the pasture committee may call such meeting, by giving notice as herein-after provided.

V. That not less than three nor more than seven clear days notice shall be given of every meeting of the freemen, and every such notice shall be signed by the town clerk, or the persons calling the meeting, and may be sent by the post; and every notice of a special meeting, and every notice of an annual meeting if any other business than the business hereby appointed for annual meetings is to be done thereat, shall specify the business to be done thereat.

VI. That every meeting of the freemen shall be elected at noon in the town hall or in such other convenient place as shall be appointed by the town clerk or other the persons calling the meeting, or by any previous meeting, and be expressed in the notice for such meeting.

VII. That in order to constitute a meeting of the freemen, whether annual or special, not less than ten freemen shall be personally present, and if within one hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting such number of freemen be not present such meeting shall be held to be adjourned *sine die*.

VIII. That every meeting of the freemen may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place; and, except as regards any meeting adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to the next day, all adjourned meetings shall be called by notice as hereinbefore provided for, and shall be deemed original special meetings.

IX. That all meetings of the freemen one of the pastures committee, and if all the members of such committee be absent, then some freemen, to be respectively elected by the meeting, shall preside as chairman.

X. That the authorities by this Act given, either expressly or by implication, to the freemen, may be exercised by the freemen present at any annual or special meeting, or any adjournment thereof respectively, and not declining to act thereat; provided always, that any annual meeting shall not enter on any special business but such as is set forth in the notice for such meeting; and any special meeting shall not enter upon any business but such as is set forth in the notice for such meeting; and any adjourned meeting shall not enter on any business but such as was left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place, and might have been transacted at such meeting.

XI. That at every meeting of the freemen such of them as are men shall alone be allowed to vote or take part personally in the proceedings; and every widow of a freeman may vote by proxy, such proxy being a freeman authorized by writing under her hand; and every freeman present, either personally or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote; and every question shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the freemen present, and voting either in their own right or as

proxies for freemen's widows; provided always, that in all cases of equality of votes at any meeting the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

XII. That the freemen at the first meeting after the passing of this Act, or some adjournment thereof, shall, as the first business of the meeting after the taking of the chair thereat, appoint seven of the freemen to be a committee for the purposes of this Act, and such committee shall be called "The Pastures Committee," and shall, as the next business of the meeting, appoint three others of the freemen to be auditors for the purposes of this Act; and the freemen at the annual meeting in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and at every subsequent annual meeting, or some adjournment thereof respectively, shall in like manner appoint another like committee and other like auditors; provided always, that every retiring committee-man and auditor respectively shall be eligible for immediate re-appointment; provided also, that in case the freemen fail at any such meeting, or at an adjournment thereof, to make any such appointment, the freemen may make the same at any subsequent special meeting, or at any adjournment thereof: provided also, that such committee and auditors respectively shall remain in office until the appointment of their respective successors.

XIII. That every vacancy in the office of pasture committee-man and auditor respectively may be filled up by the freemen, by the appointment at any special meeting, or an adjournment thereof, of any freeman to supply the same.

XIV. That the pastures committee may meet from time to time, and adjourn from place to place, as they think proper, for the purposes of their appointment; and at any time any two members of such committee may call or direct the town clerk to call a meeting of such committee, but any business shall not be transacted except at a meeting of such committee of which five members are present; and at all meetings one of the members present shall be appointed chairman; and all questions shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present, and in all cases of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

XV. That, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the freemen shall from time to time determine, the pastures committee shall have the general superintendence and management of the affairs of the freemen, and the regulation and the occupation and stocking of the pastures, and shall from time to time make and enforce such orders and regulations as to the number and description of cattle and animals which the freemen respectively shall be authorised to depasture in the pastures and town moor, and as to the good management and occupation of the pastures and town moor, as such committee shall think right for the benefit of the freemen and inhabitants of the said borough, and shall see that all the resolutions of the freemen are duly carried into effect, and shall from time to time report to the council of the borough all breaches and violations of such orders, regulations, and resolutions, and of the byelaws made for the purposes of this Act, and shall exer-

cise, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, all such authorities as shall from time to time be by the freemen delegated to them, and shall, except in the cases by this Act otherwise provided for, carry the several provisions of this Act into execution ; and the said pastures committee shall have full power to treat and agree with the corporation for the extinguishment or alteration of the rights of the freemen in and over the pastures and town moor, and for determining and regulating the compensation to be paid or given for their rights of pasturage, and other rights in the said lands or any of them, and the application of such compensation, and as to the appropriation of the town moor for the purposes of public recreation, or as promenades or inclosures for the general use of the inhabitants of the borough, and as to the future appropriation or management thereof or of any part thereof, and of the rents thereof.

XVI. That the pastures committee in every year at some of their meetings shall appoint such officers, other than the town clerk and the treasurer, as they may think necessary for carrying this Act into execution, and may from time to time discontinue the appointment of such officers, and appoint others in their place ; and the town clerk and the treasurer and such officers respectively shall be paid such reasonable salaries or allowances as the pastures committee shall appoint.

XVII. That, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the freemen may from time to time determine, the pastures committee may at any of their meetings enter into all such contracts and agreements as they may think advantageous for the purposes of this Act, and may alter, rescind, and abandon, on such terms as the committee may think fit, any contracts and agreements entered into by or with them for the purposes of this Act : provided always, that every such contract and agreement, and every alteration, revision, and abandonment of any such contract and agreement respectively, shall be in writing, signed by five or more members of the pastures committee, and countersigned by the town clerk.

XVIII. That in every year the pastures committee shall make to the annual meeting of the freemen a full report of their proceedings during the preceding year, with all such particulars as shall be proper for explaining the treasurer's accounts and balance sheets, and for showing the state and prospects of the pastures, and the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, and shall make to the annual meeting all such explanations as may be required by any of the freemen present thereat.

XIX. That all proceedings of the pastures committee shall be valid notwithstanding any mere informality, and notwithstanding it may be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any person to be a member thereof, and notwithstanding any vacancy in the number of the committee, so as the number thereof be not less than five.

XX. That any person being or having been a member of the pastures committee shall not by reason of his lawfully exercising any of the powers given to such committee be subject to be sued, either alone or with any other person being or having been a member of such com-

mittee, by any person whomsoever; and all persons being or having been members of such committee, their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified, by and out of the monies and property in or to which the freemen are under this Act entitled or interested, for all payments made and liabilities incurred in respect of any Acts done or suffered by the pastures committee in the execution of this Act, and against all losses, costs, and damages which such committee may incur in or by reason of the execution of this Act; and such committee may from time to time order the application of such monies and property for the purposes of such indemnity.

XXI. That the town clerk shall act as the secretary or clerk to the freemen and also to the pastures committee, and shall attend all meetings of the freemen and of the pastures committee respectively: provided always, that whenever the town clerk shall from illness or other sufficient cause be unable to attend in person he may attend by a deputy, to be appointed by him for that purpose.

XXII. That minutes of all the proceedings of the meetings of the freemen and of the pastures committee respectively shall from time to time be entered by the town clerk in books to be provided for the purpose, which shall be kept at the town clerk's office; and every such entry shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the holding of the meeting at which the proceedings took place, be signed by the chairman thereof; and every such entry, so signed, shall be received as evidence in all courts, and before all judges, justices, and others, without proof of such meeting having been duly called or held, or of the persons attending such meeting having been freemen or members of the pastures committee, or of the signature of the chairman, or of the fact of his having been chairman, all which matters shall be presumed until the contrary be proved; and such books shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of every freeman.

XXIII. That the treasurer of the borough shall be the treasurer for the purposes of this Act; and the corporation shall take such security for the due execution by him of his office under this Act as the pastures committee shall from time to time think proper.

XXIV. That any annual sum or sums which shall be ascertained to be the value of the freemen's interest in the pastures and town moor, and which shall be agreed to be paid to them by the corporation for the purchase and extinguishment of their rights of pasturage and other rights in such lands, shall be paid by the corporation to the treasurer, for the benefit and on account of the freemen; and such annual sum or sums shall be a charge upon the said lands in the hands of the corporation, and shall be payable out of the rents and annual proceeds thereof, or out of any monies to be produced by any sale or other disposition thereof or of any part thereof, in preference to any other payments whatsoever.

XXV. That all other monies to be paid or received for the benefit of the freemen under or by virtue of this Act shall be paid to the treasurer, and his receipts shall be absolute discharges for the same, and for the said annual sum or sums to be paid to him by the corpora-

tion, and shall exonerate the persons and corporation paying the same from all liability, claims, and demands in respect thereof; and the treasurer shall keep distinct accounts, to be called "The Pastures Accounts," of all his receipts and payments for or on account of the freemen, and of all such credits and liabilities, with reference to the carrying into execution of this Act, as the pastures committee shall from time to time direct.

XXVI. That the treasurer shall not pay any money without the order of "The Pastures Committee" in writing signed by three members thereof, and countersigned by the town clerk, or as to any expenses which the corporation may, under the provisions of this Act, require to be paid, without the order of their council, signed by the mayor, and countersigned by the town clerk; and such orders respectively shall be sufficient warrant to the treasurer to make the payments thereby directed.

XXVII. That the treasurer shall, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in every succeeding year, make up "The Pastures Accounts," and also the accounts of the freemen's fund, to the first day of March and the first day of September in such year, and shall deliver to the auditors copies of such accounts, and a balance sheet thereof respectively, within fourteen days after each of such days, and shall, when required by the auditors, verify such accounts, by producing the proper vouchers for the same.

XXVIII. That it shall be the duty of the auditors to receive from the treasurer his accounts and balance sheets, and to examine the same; and the auditors shall either make a special report on such accounts, or simply confirm the same; and every such report or confirmation shall be read at the annual meeting with the annual report from the pastures committee.

XXIX. That when and so soon as the pastures committee and the corporation shall have agreed upon and determined the annual sum to be paid by the corporation for the purchase and extinguishment of the rights of pasturage and other rights of the freemen in the pastures and in the town moor, the terms of such purchase, and the amount of such annual sum, and the persons to be entitled, and the shares and proportions in and time during which such persons shall be so entitled, and the times and mode of payment of such annual sum, and of the freemen's shares thereof, and the amount, if any, of the expenses incurred by the pastures committee to be deducted thereout or charged thereon, and any other terms or stipulations which have been or shall be agreed upon between the corporation and the freemen, or between the corporation and the pastures committee, under the provisions of this Act, shall be embodied in a deed or declaration under the common seal of the corporation and under the hands and seals of five of the members of the pastures committee, and signed by them at some meeting to be called for the purpose; and upon the execution of such deed or declaration, and upon notice thereof in the *London Gazette* and in some newspaper published in Hartlepool, if any, and if not then in some newspaper published in the County of Durham, the pastures and the town moor, or such parts

thereof respectively as shall from time to time be the subject of the arrangement effected by or referred to in such deed or declaration, shall be discharged from the rights of pasturage and other rights of the free-men in such lands, but subject nevertheless to the charges thereon created by or to arise under this Act, and subject also to the powers and provisions of this Act; and, subject as aforesaid, such lands shall be and be deemed part of the general property of the corporation, and be held by them for the benefit of the borough.

XXX. That in the meantime and until the pastures shall become vested in the corporation under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the pastures committee to let from year to year such parts of the pastures, and either together or in such lots, and at and under such rents, as the pastures committee shall think expedient; provided always, that such lettings be made to take effect in possession only, and without fine or anything in the nature thereof, and be made for the best yearly rents, to be payable half-yearly or oftener, that can be reasonably obtained for the same.

XXXI. That when the pastures or any part thereof shall have become vested in the corporation under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the corporation from time to time to appropriate the same or any part thereof for building purposes, and in order thereto to lay out any part thereof as squares or other open spaces, roads, ways, sewers, drains, and watercourses, and other parts thereof as lots for building, or in such other manner in all respects as the corporation shall deem most advantageous for the purposes of this Act, and to repair, alter, and improve any open spaces, roads, ways, drains, and watercourses in or upon the pastures or any part thereof so vested in the corporation.

XXXII. That when the pastures or any part thereof shall have become vested in the corporation under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the corporation from time to time to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof to any persons whomsoever, for building purposes, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, and with and subject to such covenants and agreements, as well by or on behalf of the corporation as by or on behalf of such persons respectively, as the corporation shall for the time being deem most advantageous for the purposes of this Act; and for such purposes the corporation shall and may from time to time enter into such contracts and arrangements as they shall from time to time think proper; and any such sale may be either absolute, and in consideration of a gross sum, or in consideration of any ground rent or other rent or reservation which the corporation may think fit, or in consideration partly of a gross sum and partly of any such rent or reservation; and any such lease may be for any term or number of years, either absolute or conditional, and either with or without fine; provided always, that any such sale, lease, or other disposition shall take effect in possession only; and in every deed or lease by which any rent shall be granted or reserved there shall be granted or reserved and made payable the best yearly rent which can, at the time of making or granting such deed or lease, or the contract or arrangement for the making or granting of the

same, considering the amount of the gross sum or fine, if any, to be paid in respect thereof, and the nature and circumstances of the case, be reasonably obtained for the same; and the rent granted or reserved by any such deed or lease shall be made payable quarterly or oftener; and the respective purchasers and lessees shall execute counterparts of the respective deeds and leases by which any rents are granted or reserved; provided also, that the first payment of the rent to be granted or reserved by any deed or lease may be made to commence and become payable on any day not exceeding two years and a half from the time of the making the contract or arrangement for such deed or lease, and may be made to increase periodically, beginning with such proportion of the full rent to be ultimately payable as shall be thought advisable, and increasing up to the full rent, as shall be found convenient or be thought proper, and as shall be expressed in such deed or lease, regard being had to the circumstances of the case.

XXXIII. That, except as by this Act otherwise provided, the corporation shall and may from time to time make any sales, leases, dispositions, contracts, and agreements under the authority of this Act, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such covenants and agreements, as well by or on behalf of the corporation as by or on the behalf of the persons to or with whom the same shall be respectively made, and otherwise as the corporation may from time to time deem most advantageous for the purposes of this Act: provided always, that such leases and contracts for leases respectively be not made with any provision for the renewal thereof.

XXXIV. That nothing in this Act contained shall enable the corporation to sell or demise for the purposes of this Act, without the approbation of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments which they could not have sold or demised without such approbation before the passing of this Act, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXV. That every letting of the pasture, or any part thereof which shall be made under the authority of this Act, before the said pastures shall have become vested in the corporation under powers of this Act, shall be made by public auction, of which auction seven days' notice shall be given by writing fixed on or near the town hall or in some other public and conspicuous situation within the borough; and such auctions shall be holden subject to such conditions, whether ordinary or special, and such reserved biddings, as the pastures committee shall think most advantageous for the purposes of this Act.

XXXVI. That whenever any lot offered to be let shall be bought in at any such auction by reason of the reserved bidding for the same not having been reached, the pastures committee may let the same by private contract upon such terms, subject to the provisions of this Act, as the pastures committee shall think reasonable, after seven days' notice of such intention to make such letting shall have been sent by post as in the case of an auction, and such notice shall state that the highest offer made to the committee before a day to be named in such notice will be accepted.

XXXVII. That whenever any contract or agreement for selling, leasing, letting, or otherwise disposing of any land shall not be carried into effect, and whenever the possession of any land comprised or contracted or agreed to be comprised in any deed or lease to be executed or granted in pursuance of this Act shall be resumed or recovered by the corporation, the same may from time to time thereafter be dealt with and disposed of, in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, as the corporation, or, in the case of any agreement for letting made by the pastures committee, as the said committee, shall think fit.

XXXVIII. That in the meantime and until the said pastures shall become vested in the corporation under the provisions of this Act, the rents and profits thereof, or of such parts thereof as are for the time being let, shall be applied in the first place in paying and discharging such of the ordinary expenses incurred by the pastures committee in carrying into execution the powers vested in them and in the freemen by this act as the said committee shall direct; and after paying such expenses the surplus of such rents and profits shall be paid to the treasurer, to be applied for the benefit of the freemen in the manner directed by this Act.

XXXIX. That after the said pastures shall have become vested in the corporation all such monies as shall from time to time be received as the purchase money for any part of the pastures, or as by way of fine for any lease or disposition thereof or any part thereof, or by way of rent or otherwise, shall be paid to the treasurer for the time being of the borough, to the credit of the corporation or of the borough fund of the borough, and shall be disposed of accordingly, subject nevertheless to the charges thereon created by this Act.

XL. That in every year commencing on the fourteenth day of February the annual sum, if any, then payable by the corporation for the benefit of the freemen, and the monies received in respect of the yearly rents and profits of the pastures for the time being not vested in the corporation, which shall during such year be received for the benefit of the freemen, and all other monies which during the same year shall have been paid to the treasurer for the benefit of the freemen, under the provisions of this Act, shall be applied in the first instance in payment of the salaries and allowances under this Act during such year of the town clerk, the treasurer, and the officers appointed by the pastures committee, and such other expenses, if any, during such year, of carrying this Act into execution, as are not thereby otherwise provided for; and the surplus thereof shall form a fund, to be called "The Freemen's Fund," and shall be carried by the treasurer to a distinct account accordingly.

XLI. That the amount of the freemen's fund for every year commencing on the first day of April shall be divisible into equal shares between the persons who during such year are the freemen, and shall be paid to them, or their respective executors, administrators, or assigns, by half-yearly payments, on such days as the pastures committee shall from time to time appoint; and in default of such appointment the first half-yearly payment thereof shall be made on the fifth day of

April in such year, and the second half-yearly payment thereof shall be made on the fifth day of October in the same year; and if any freeman shall die on any other than one of the said half-yearly days of payment, his executors, administrators, or assigns shall be entitled to a proportionate part of the current half-yearly payment from the last half-yearly day of payment up to and including the day of such death.

XLII. That when the pastures or any part thereof, or of the town moor, shall have become vested in the corporation under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the corporation, if they shall think it expedient so to do, to get, win, and work limestone on any part of the said town moor, and to burn such limestone into lime at any kilns now existing or to be made by the corporation on the pastures, and to sell and dispose of such limestone and lime to any person whomsoever, and to pay the monies to be produced thereby, after defraying the expenses of getting, winning, working, and disposing of such limestone or lime, to the treasurer of the borough, to the credit of the corporation or of the borough fund of the borough.

XLIII. That all excavations which shall be made in any part of the town moor for the purpose of getting, winning, and working limestone shall be filled up with ballast or other proper materials as soon as practicable, and the surface made good; and if such portion of the moor is not intended to be used for building purposes, or garden ground or plantation, the same shall be forthwith laid down in grass, and restored to the free use and enjoyment of the public.

XLIV. That, subject to the provisions of this Act, the corporation may provide and set out, for the purpose of pleasure grounds or places of public resort or recreation, so much and such part or parts of the said lands called the pastures and town moor as they may think proper, and to be used for such purposes and in such manner as they may direct, and may from time to time level, drain, fence, plant, and otherwise lay out and improve any such public lands or grounds, or any part or parts thereof, for the more convenient use and enjoyment thereof.

XLV. That the powers of the corporation for making and enforcing bye-laws under the Act, fifth and sixth Victoria, chapter seventy-six, to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, shall extend to enable them to make and enforce all such bye-laws as may from time to time be necessary for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say,

For carrying into effect such regulations and restrictions as the said pastures committee and corporation shall from time to time determine for the good rule and government of the pastures and town moor, and for the regulation and the occupation and stocking of the pastures and town moor, and for determining the number and description of cattle and animals which the freemen respectively shall depasture in the said pastures, and for the good management and occupation of the pastures:

For preventing encroachments upon the pastures and town moor, or any part thereof respectively:

For regulating the width of the chares used as ways or footpaths :

For regulating the use of the footpaths across or over the town moor, and for preventing persons trespassing on the adjoining portions of the moor :

For regulating the use of the public promenades or inclosures for the recreation and general use of the inhabitants of the borough which may be formed by the corporation upon the pastures or town moor :

And the corporation may, from time to time as they shall think fit, at the request of the said pastures committee, repeal or alter any such bye-laws.

XLVI. That the portion of the town moor to be used for building purposes shall not exceed in the whole three acres, and shall be such portions only of the said moor near the boundaries thereof as may be conveniently taken off for the purpose of straightening or improving such boundaries, and of improving the form of the inclosures or grounds to be formed on the said moor : provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the corporation at any time to build on any part of the town moor without in each case the consent of a majority of the burgesses voting at a meeting specially convened for the purposes having been previously obtained.

XLVII. That it shall be lawful for the corporation to apply any sum of money which may be paid to the credit of the corporation, or of the borough fund of the borough, under the provisions of this Act, in executing any works which the corporation may have power to execute, for the purpose of preserving the pastures and town moor, or any part thereof respectively, from the inroads of the sea, or in contributing towards the expense of executing any works for the same purposes which may be undertaken by any other persons or body having power to execute or to contribute towards the expense of executing the same.

XLVIII. And whereas the corporation of Hartlepool claim to be entitled to, and, before the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, when it fell into abeyance as hereafter mentioned, received a toll of one shilling and fourpence from all decked vessels anchoring in or otherwise using the harbour of Hartlepool, and with which said toll the town or sea walls of Hartlepool aforesaid were repaired and upheld : and whereas in such year the said corporation fell into abeyance, and ceased to receive the said tolls, and the said town or sea wall fell into great decay : and whereas the commissioners of the pier and port of Hartlepool, by the Act 1 Vic. c. 78, relating to the said pier and port, were authorized, amongst other tolls, to demand and take for every decked ship or vessel which should enter the port of Hartlepool, in addition to the tolls thereby granted, the further sum of one shilling and fourpence per ship or vessel, and from any ship or vessel as aforesaid entering the said port and harbour other than for the purpose of loading or unloading, or driven within the same through danger of the seas, stress of weather, or pressure of the enemy, any sum not exceeding one half of the before-mentioned tolls, and the said commis-

sioners by the said Act were authorized to apply the said tolls, amongst other purposes, in keeping the town walls in repair: and whereas Her Majesty, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, granted to the borough of Hartlepool a charter of incorporation, confirming to the said corporation all the rights and privileges which they had formerly possessed: and whereas the said commissioners, after the renewal of the said charter, ceased to collect the said tolls and to repair the town walls, and the same tolls have since been received by the said corporation, who have applied the same in upholding the walls, and protecting the town from the encroachments of the sea, and for their other purposes, and it is desirable to confirm the said corporation in the enjoyment and reception of the said tolls, and to confer upon them other powers in respect thereof: be it therefore enacted, that after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the corporation, and such person or persons as they shall appoint in that behalf, to demand and take, or cause to be demanded and taken, the several tolls following; (that is to say,)

For or in respect of every decked ship or vessel which shall enter between the existing piers of the harbour of Hartlepool, the sum of one shilling and fourpence per ship or vessel;

And for every ship or vessel as aforesaid entering the said harbour otherwise than for the purpose of loading or unloading, or driven within the same through danger of the seas, stress of weather, or pressure of the enemy, any sum not exceeding one half of the before-mentioned tolls:

Which tolls shall be payable by the master or person in command of every such ship or vessel.

XLIX. That from and after the passing of this Act so much of the said recited Act, 1 Vict. cap. 78, as authorizes the commissioners of the pier and port of Hartlepool to demand and receive the said before-mentioned tolls of one shilling and fourpence and eightpence, and as subjects the said commissioners to the maintenance of the town walls of Hartlepool, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

L. That from and after the passing of this Act the corporation shall be liable to and shall uphold, repair, and maintain the town walls of Hartlepool, and the other works connected therewith necessary to be maintained for the protection of the town from the encroachments of the sea, and the tolls by this Act vested in the corporation shall be applied for such purposes and incident thereto, and any surplus of such tolls which shall remain after answering the purposes shall be applied to the maintenance and protection of the heugh and headland of Hartlepool from the inroads of the sea.

LI. That it shall not be lawful for the corporation to construct any works for the maintenance and protection of the heugh and headland of Hartlepool from the inroads of the sea which shall extend below high water mark at ordinary spring tides without the previous consent of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid, for the time being, to be signified in writing under the

hand of the secretary of the Admiralty, and then only according to such plan and under such restrictions and regulations as the said Lord High Admiral or the said commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral may approve of, such approval being signified as last aforesaid; and where any such work shall have been constructed it shall not be lawful for the corporation at any time to alter or extend the same, without obtaining previously to making any such alteration or extension the like consent or approval; and if any such work shall be commenced or completed contrary to the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for the said Lord High Admiral or the said commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to abate and remove the same, and to restore the site thereof to its former condition, at the cost and charge of the corporation, and the amount thereof shall be a debt due to the crown, and be recoverable accordingly, with the costs of suit.

LII. That if after working drawings of the said works shall have been submitted to the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, it shall be deemed expedient by him or them to order a local survey and examination of such works or of the intended site thereof, the corporation shall defray the costs of such local survey and examination, and the amount thereof shall be a debt due to Her Majesty from the corporation, and, if not paid upon demand, may be recovered as a debt due to the crown, with the costs of suit, or may be recovered, with costs, as a penalty is or may be recoverable from the corporation.

LIII. That all the clauses and provisions of "The Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1847," with respect to the following matters, that is to say,

With respect to the construction of this Act and any Act incorporated therewith.

With respect to the rates to be taken by the undertakers, except sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, and 33; and

With respect to the collection and recovery of rates, except sections 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 45,

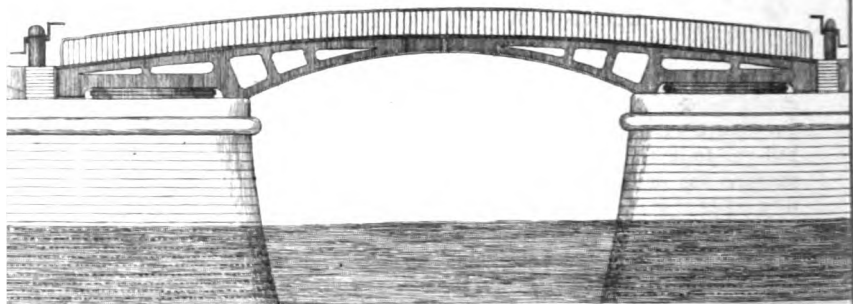
Shall, so far as the same are not varied or altered by the provisions of this Act, be incorporated with this Act; and such clauses and provisions shall extend to the tolls by this Act vested in and authorized to be received by the corporation.

LIV. And with respect to the recovery of damages not specially provided for, and of penalties, and to the determination of any other matter referred to justices, be it enacted, that the clauses of "The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the recovery of damages not specially provided for, and penalties, and to the determination of any other matter referred to justices, (except the clauses directing the application of penalties,) shall be incorporated with this Act, and such clauses shall apply to the purposes of this Act, and shall be construed as if the word "Corporation" as defined by this Act had been inserted therein instead of the word "Company."

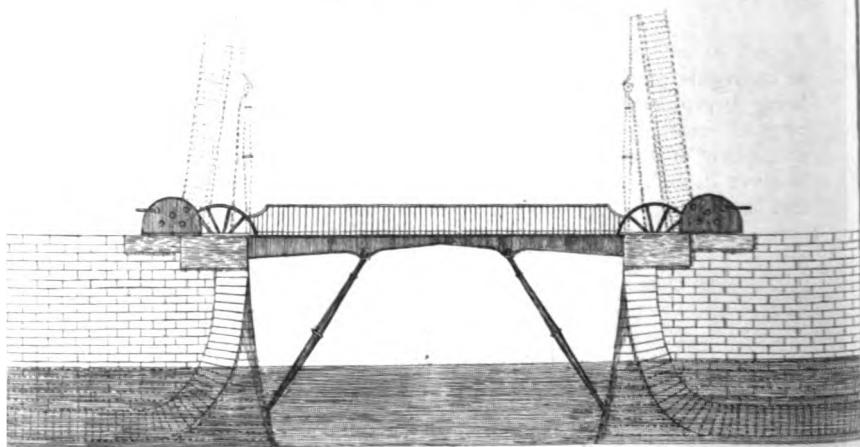
LV. And with respect to the application of any penalties or forfeitures recovered by virtue of this Act before any justice acting for or exercising the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace within the borough, the application of which is not herein otherwise expressly provided for, be it enacted, that the justices acting for or exercising the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace within the borough by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed shall order the same to be paid to the treasurer of the borough, to the credit of the corporation or of the borough fund, anything in the provisions of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act incorporated herewith to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LVI. That all the costs, charges, and expenses of and attending the applying for and passing of this Act and incidental thereto shall be paid by the corporation out of any of the funds or property of or under the control of the corporation; and that one-third of the said costs, charges, and expenses shall be reimbursed and repaid to the treasurer of the said borough, to the credit of the borough fund, and be applicable to all the purposes thereof by the treasurer of the freemen's fund, out of the monies which shall be received by him under the provisions of this Act.—This Act received the Royal Assent on the 20th May, 1851.

Turn or Swivel Bridge.



Lifting Bridge.



BRIDGES ACROSS THE LOCK BETWEEN THE TIDE HARBOUR AND THE SLAKE.

BEFORE the construction of the Docks there was a road called Blackstones across the Slake, from the east side of the water nearly in a direction towards Middleton House; this road was passable only from half-ebb to half-flood. When the Dock and Railway Company constructed the embankment between their Tide Harbour and the Slake, they made it sufficiently broad to carry a public road, thereby giving the public access to the town at every state of the tide.

In this embankment a navigable lock was required to admit ships to pass between the Tide Harbour and the Slake, and which rendered it necessary to provide a swivel or other moveable bridge, so constructed as to be opened to admit of the free passage of ships.

To ship the traffic from the Stockton and Hartlepool Line, it was necessary to erect a bridge across the lock of greater strength than a mere road bridge; sufficient, in fact, for loaded engines, or heavy trains of coal waggons to pass over, and also capable of being opened and closed as circumstances might require; and for this purpose a draw-bridge was constructed.

THE SWIVEL-BRIDGE

Is an iron arch (described by the annexed cut,) made in two halves, or moveable parts, capable of being opened and closed by each half being turned horizontally round about a quarter of a circle, upon a pivot or centre fixed upon each of the sides of the lock, which form the abutments of the bridge; and for the purpose of obtaining power to move it, each part has a cogged circular arc attached, in connection with which, cogged wheels and pinions (or what are generally termed spur and bevel gear,) are made to work; each half of the bridge being properly balanced, and guided by rollers, is capable of being opened and closed with ease, by two men turning the handles of the machinery above described.

THE DRAW-BRIDGE

Is also made of iron, which, for the purpose of the Railway, is necessarily a level platform; and not being at all on the principle of an arch, is required to be supported by braces, when in its horizontal position. This bridge is (for the purpose of being opened and closed,) also divided into two moveable parts; and when opened, each part, as may be seen by the annexed plate, is raised from a horizontal, to nearly a vertical position; each platform being properly balanced may be opened and closed easily by the power of four men, modified by the means of wheel-work, as in the case of the other bridge.

MACHINES FOR DISCHARGING BALLAST FROM THE SHIPS.

These machines are materially different from those previously used for that purpose, at other coal ports. Common cranes, worked by horses or steam power, were the means generally used in discharging ships' ballast.

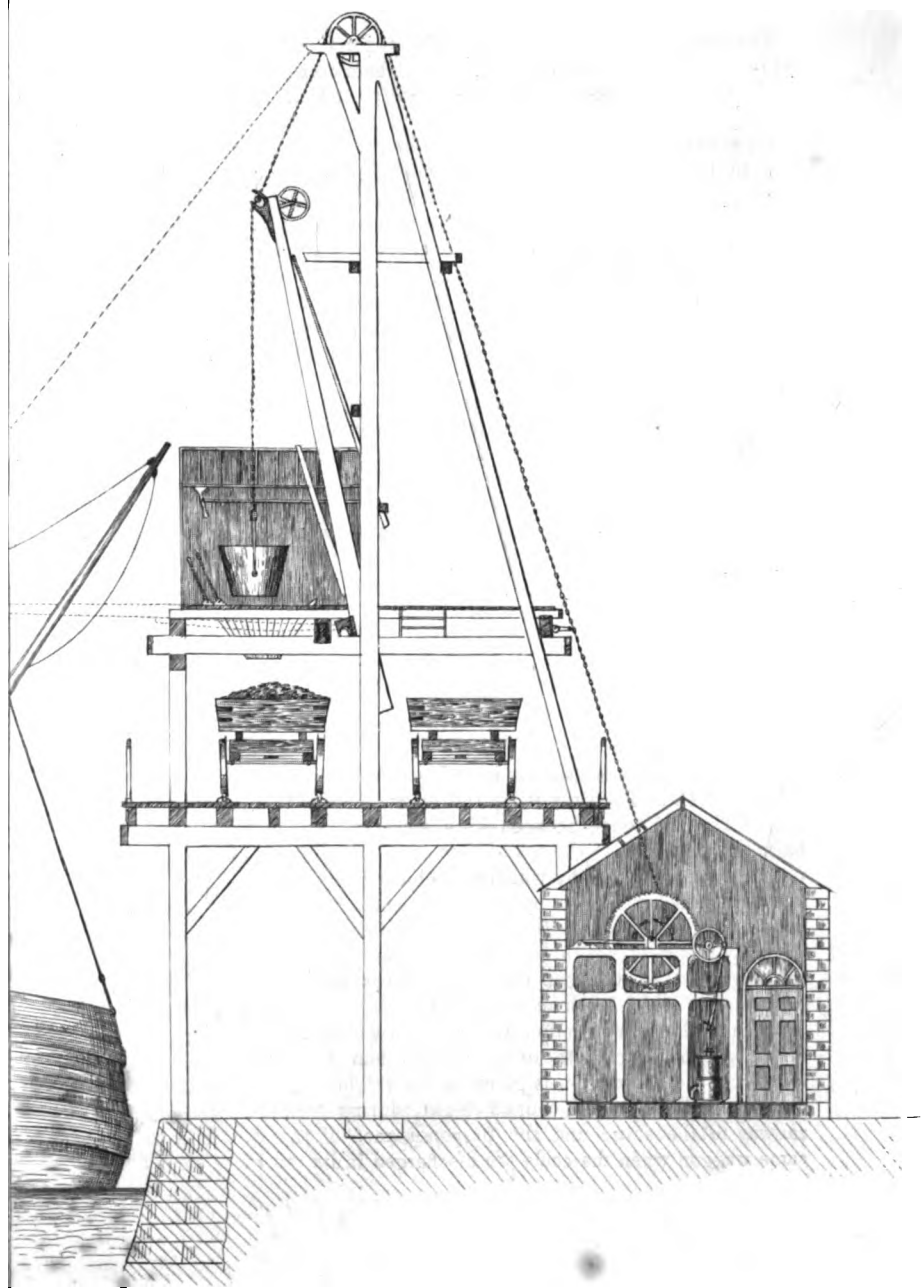
On referring to the accompanying plate, it will be seen that the tubs used in discharging the ballast are projected over the ship by means of a moveable frame, upon the upper end of which a sheave is placed, and upon the top of a stationary frame another sheave is also fixed; these sheaves carry the chain which connects the tubs with the moving power, which is a small steam engine. The moveable frame above-mentioned, is placed upon an axle at its lower end, and made to descend from an erect to a horizontal position, projecting the tub over the centre of the ship, during the time of lowering it into the hold. When the tub is filled and in progress of being raised, a ball which is placed upon the chain is brought in contact with the upper end of the moveable frame, and raises it again from a horizontal to a vertical position; and thus brings the loaded tub directly above a hopper into which the ballast is discharged. The tubs are, by this means, brought above the waggon during their ascent, and above the ship in their descent, by the same operation, and without the application of any other power than the small engine above-mentioned.

In the taking out of ballast as above described, it is only necessary that the engine shall work during the time of the tub's ascent from the ship; the descent being by its own weight, by disengaging the drum (upon which the chain is wound,) from the engine by means of a lever and regulating its speed by a friction break.

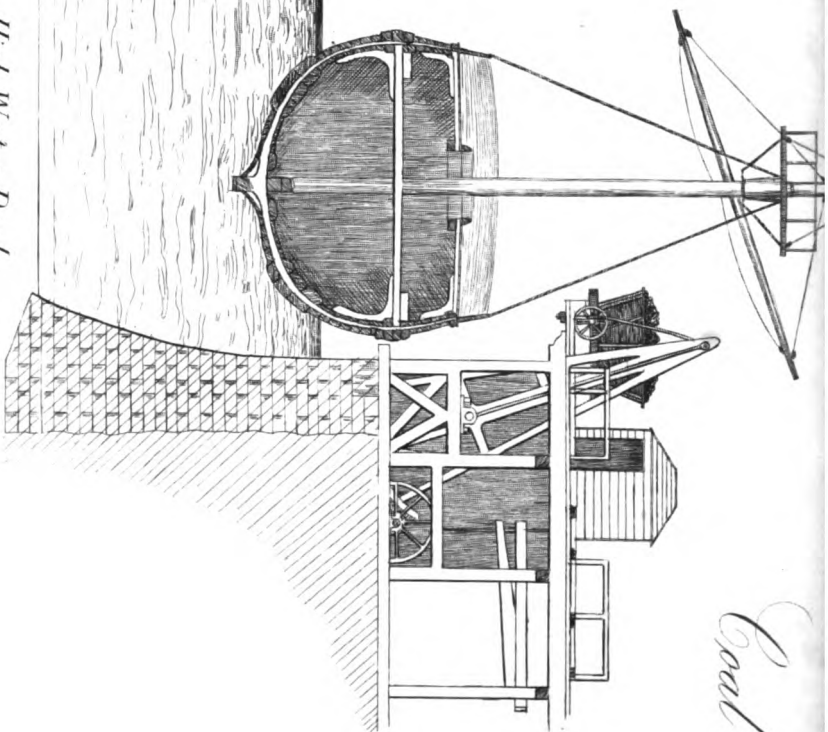
COAL DROPS.

Coal "Drops" are used for lowering laden waggons from a higher to a lower level, and again raising the empty waggons to their first position. The difference between high and low water in the Hartlepool harbour, especially in the tidal basin, renders such an operation indispensable. The means by which this object is attained, as may be seen by the annexed design, is by placing a loaded waggon upon a frame or cradle attached to the end of the moveable double lever; to the other, the upper end of which, is fixed a heavy weight to counterbalance the waggon. At the same end of the lever are attached two circular cogged arcs, which work in connection with two cogged pinions, placed upon the axle of two friction wheels, upon which breaks are applied by the person in charge of the drop, and by whom the action of the machine is regulated. The motion is given by the weight of the coals and waggon preponderating over the counterweight, during their descent from the railway to the ship; and the preponderance of that weight over the same waggon when the coals are discharged in its return.

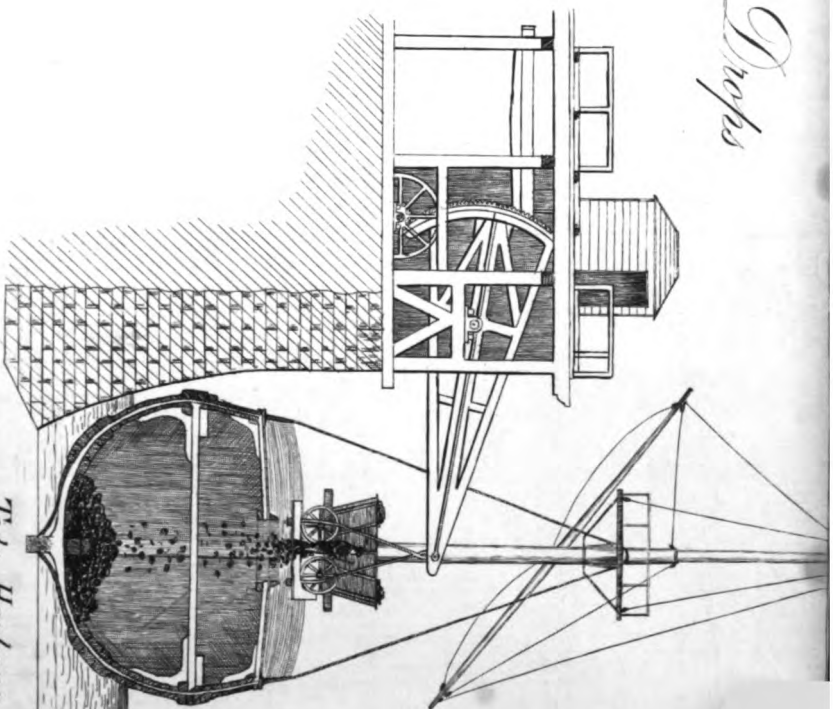
Ballast Crane.



Coal Drops



High Water Dock



Tide Harbour

**A PERPETUAL TIDE TABLE FOR THE TIME OF HIGH WATER AT THE PORT OF HARTLEPOOL, AGREEABLY TO
EVERY TEN MINUTES OF THE MOON'S TRANSIT OR SOUTHING, FOR ANY YEAR, AND DAY OF THE YEAR.**

MINUTES OF TRANSIT.		HOURS OF TRANSIT.											
		H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TIME OF HIGH WATER.													
M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
0	3 32	4 13	4 53	5 37	6 28	7 25	8 39	10 6	11 38	0 55	1 55	2 48	
10	3 38	4 19	5 0	5 45	6 38	7 36	8 52	10 22	11 52	1 5	2 4	2 56	
20	3 46	4 25	5 7	5 53	6 47	7 48	9 6	10 37	0 6	1 15	2 13	3 4	
30	3 52	4 32	5 14	6 2	6 56	7 59	9 21	10 53	0 19	1 25	2 23	3 10	
40	3 59	4 38	5 21	6 11	7 5	8 11	9 35	11 8	0 31	1 35	2 32	3 18	
50	4 6	4 46	5 29	6 19	7 15	8 25	9 50	11 23	0 43	1 45	2 40	3 25	

To find the time of high water the Table is to be entered with the hour of transit at top, and the minutes in the left-hand column;—under the former and opposite the latter stands the time of high water. For EXAMPLE, on the 23rd of January, 1852, the time of the moon's southing or upper transit is 2h. 0m. p.m.; therefore, under 2h. and opposite 0m. is 4h. 58m. the time of high water in the evening, and so on for any other time of high water.

NOTE.—When the time of high water wanted belongs to the moon's north or lower transit, the mean between the preceding and following southing is to be taken; as for EXAMPLE, at what time will it be high water on the morning of the 28th of January, 1852? Here we find that the tide wanted belongs to the moon's north or lower transit. Now the upper transit or southing, for the 27th of January, is 4h. 50m. p.m., and on the 28th it is 5h. 81m. p.m.; and the mean between the two is 5h. 10m. a.m., the time of the moon's lower transit, which gives in the Table 7h. 36m. for the time of high water on the morning of the 28th, as required. The moon's upper transit or southing may be found in any common Almanac.

This Table is calculated and arranged by Mr. W. O. Moorman, Haven Master, Hartlepool.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

